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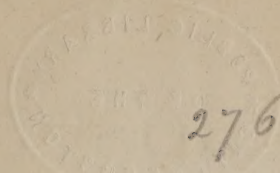
VOLUME III.

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The City of Boston

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CITY OF



BOSTON.

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE CITY HOSPITAL,

WITH REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF, RULES FOR ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, ETC.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR 1878-9.

Alderman — J. A. Tucker,	{ Elected January, 1878.
Councilmen — J. J. Barry,	
P. F. McGaragle,	
At Large — George W. Pope, <i>President</i> ,	
H. H. Sprague, <i>Secretary</i> ,	
Timothy J. Dacey,	
John Goldthwait (term expires May 1, 1879),	
Francis F. Emery (term expires May 1, 1879),	
J. H. Upham.	

BOARD OF CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Edward Reynolds, M.D.	Fitch E. Oliver, M.D.
Benj. E. Cotting, M.D.	Benj. Cushing, M.D.
J. Baxter Upham, M.D.	A. D. Sinclair, M.D.

THE HOSPITAL STAFF.

Resident Physician and Superintendent.

Edward Cowles, M.D.

Visiting Physicians.

John G. Blake, M.D.	George J. Arnold, M.D.
Hall Curtis, M.D.	Frank W. Draper, M.D.
Geo. H. Lyman, M.D.	O. W. Doe, M.D.
C. Ellery Stedman, M.D.	A. L. Mason, M.D.

For Diseases of the Nervous System.

R. T. Edes, M.D.	S. G. Webber, M.D.
------------------	--------------------

Visiting Surgeons.

Chas. D. Homans, M.D.	W. C. B. Fifield, M.D.
David W. Cheever, M.D.	William Ingalls, M.D.
Wm. H. Thorndike, M.D.	George W. Gay, M.D.

Ophthalmic Surgeons.

Henry W. Williams, M.D.	Oliver F. Wadsworth, M.D.
-------------------------	---------------------------

Physicians to Out-Patients.

A. M. Sumner, M.D.	Geo. B. Shattuck, M.D.
--------------------	------------------------

Surgeons to Out-Patients.

Thomas Dwight, M.D.	W. P. Bolles, M.D.
---------------------	--------------------

Out-Patient Department for Diseases of Women.

W. E. Boardman, M.D.	J. R. Chadwick, M.D.
----------------------	----------------------

Out-Patient Department for Diseases of the Skin.

Edward Wigglesworth, M.D.

Out-Patient Department for Diseases of the Ear.

J. Orne Green, M.D.

Out-Patient Department for Diseases of the Nervous System.

James H. Denny, M.D.

Out-Patient Department for Diseases of the Throat.

E. W. Cushing, M.D.

Pathologist.

E. G. Cutler, M.D.

House Physicians.

L. H. Plympton,
H. W. Broughton,
M. H. Prince,
C. W. Haddock,
H. Hun.

Medical Externes.

W. B. Platt,
H. L. Burrell.

Ophthalmic Interne.

S. E. Wyman.

House Surgeons.

W. W. Seymour,
W. H. Holmes,
G. T. Keene.

Surgical Externes.

A. S. F. Chisholm,
E. F. Dunbar.

Ophthalmic Externe.

G. C. Clement.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

CITY HOSPITAL, BOSTON, April 30, 1879.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

The Board of Trustees of the City Hospital, in compliance with the Ordinances, respectfully present herewith their Fifteenth Annual Report.

Number of patients remaining in the Hospital, April 30, 1878	308
Admitted during the year —	
Medical	2,686
Surgical	1,543
Ophthalmic	94
	4,323
Treated during the year	4,631
Discharged	3,981
Died	347
	4,328
Remaining in Hospital, April 30, 1879	303
Largest number in Hospital at any time	370
Smallest number in Hospital at any time	228
Daily average number of patients	289 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average length of stay of each patient (days)	24 $\frac{2}{5}$
Number of patients treated in the out-patient department, classified according to their diseases:—	
Medical diseases	2,276
Surgical “	4,594
Diseases of the Eye	1,741
“ “ Ear	327
“ “ Skin	896
“ of Women	240
“ “ Nervous System	55
“ “ the Throat	290
Total	10,419

Number of visits to the Hospital made by each class :—

Medical diseases	3,980
Surgical “	11,715
Diseases of the Eye	10,720
“ “ Ear	1,748
“ “ Skin, 12 months	1,670
“ of Women	712
“ “ Nervous System	470
“ “ the Throat	807
	31,822

The report of the Superintendent and Resident Physician, presented herewith, contains, besides other information, a statement of the expenditures of the year, and is accompanied by the reports of the medical staff. These reports give details in regard to the number of patients treated in the Hospital and as out-patients during the year, with classified statements of their diseases and the results of treatment.

The whole number of patients in the Hospital during the year was 4,631, and they were under treatment an average of 24.42 days each, making a total of 105,608 days, or 15,086.6 weeks. The entire cost of maintaining the Hospital during the year, including every expenditure, excepting the cost of additions and reconstruction of buildings, was at the rate of \$7.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ per week \$117,856 45

But of the patients enumerated above,
288 paid, for 969 $\frac{4}{7}$ weeks' board 7,820 42

Leaving, therefore, the sum of \$110,036 03

as the cost to the city of treating 4,543 non-paying patients, for a total of 14,117 $\frac{2}{7}$ weeks, which is at the rate of \$7.78 per week. But, by averaging the net cost of maintaining the Hospital for the year among all the patients treated, we find the average cost to the city, of board for each patient, was \$7.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per week.

The report of the Superintendent explains in detail the expenditures made during the year in maintaining the Hospital. As will be seen by the above statements and figures, and by comparison with previous reports, the Hospital has, during the past year, ministered to the wants of an increased number of persons who have been treated at a decreased cost *per capita*. This result indicates greater economy and efficiency in the management of the Hospital, gratifying to the Trustees and creditable to its officers.

During the past year the work of reconstruction of the six wards of the old medical and surgical buildings has been completed. New dining-rooms, bath-rooms, and water-closets have been built in these wards, and new ventilating shafts have been constructed, extending from the basement to the roofs, on which monitor roofs have been built, connected with the wards below by the ventilating shafts. These changes have greatly improved the sanitary condition of these buildings, and secured for them excellent ventilation. New medicine closets, linen closets, and closets for patients' clothing, all well ventilated, have been built in these wards, adding much to the convenience of the service. The greater portion of the plumbing of the six wards of the old medical and surgical buildings has been removed, and new and improved work substituted. The basement rooms of the central building have been much improved by the removal of all plastering, furring, and sheathing from the walls, and substituting plastering on the brick walls, making the place more cleanly. New dining-rooms have been fitted up for the nurses and for the employés; and work is in progress upon the new dispensary, and office of the steward, which will make these rooms more commodious and convenient, and better suited for their purposes.

Attention is called to the recommendations of the Superintendent in his annexed report, advising the taking of measures to secure additional land for future hospital purposes, and also to his report and recommendations concerning the Training School for Nurses, opened in January, 1878, under the immediate charge of Miss Linda Richards, in whose hands it has made excellent progress in accomplishing the objects for which it was established. It is the testimony of all connected with the Hospital that this school has been instrumental in raising the character and efficiency of the nurses. The Trustees regard these suggestions of the Superintendent as valuable and worthy of careful consideration.

Mr. Samuel M. Nesmith has faithfully and acceptably performed the duties of Steward, to which office he was appointed by the Trustees in October. The office of Apothecary was vacated by Mr. Charles E. Noyes last November, and the duty of the office has been satisfactorily done by the Assistant Apothecary. In March, Dr. Edward Cowles, Resident Physician and Superintendent, resigned his office, to take effect June 1, 1879. Dr. Cowles has filled this position during the past seven years with great ability and success, and in a manner which has given him a deservedly high reputation as a Hospital Superintendent. His retirement from the Hospital is sincerely regretted by the Trus-

tees and all others connected with the Hospital. His advice and knowledge of sanitary science and of the needs of the Hospital, were invaluable in the erection of the new Hospital buildings, in 1875, and in the reconstruction of the old buildings. Many improvements in ventilation, and new methods of administration, which have proved by experience to be in the highest degree successful, have been introduced by him, and the Hospital service and discipline have been greatly improved by his wise and able management. Dr. Cowles leaves the Hospital to assume the Superintendency of the McLean Asylum at Somerville.

Early in the year the Hospital suffered the loss of one of the oldest members of the Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons, — Silas Durkee, M.D., — who died in the month of July, 1878. The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trustees : —

Whereas, By the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, the City Hospital has lost by death from its Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons, Silas Durkee, M.D., one of its first members,

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of the Hospital, hereby express our sympathy with his family in this bereavement, and our appreciation of his early and continued interest in the Hospital, in its foundation and after success ; and our sincere respect for his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family.

Dr. Durkee, by his will dated December, 1864, and proved February, 1879, provided for the support of two surviving members of his family during their lives, and made the Boston City Hospital his residuary legatee by the following clause in his will : —

All the rest and residue of my estates and property, I give, devise, and bequeath to the city of Boston, to have and to hold the same to said city of Boston and its successors . . . in trust, for the benefit of the Boston City Hospital forever.

Another vacancy was made in the Consulting Board during the year by the removal from the city of J. Nelson Borland, M.D., and in April the two vacancies were filled by election of A. D. Sinclair, M.D., and Benj. Cushing, M.D.

The vacancy existing at the beginning of the year in the out-patient department for diseases of the nervous system, was filled by the election of O. F. Rogers, M.D., who afterwards resigning, J. H. Denny, M.D., was elected to the office in the month of November, 1878.

The Trustees gratefully acknowledge the many evidences of continued interest in the Hospital, which its friends have given during the past year, by gifts of flowers and books,

and by other kind attentions, which are fully appreciated by the patients.

It is again the duty of the Trustees to acknowledge the obligations which the city and the Hospital are under to the Medical and Surgical Staff, for their skilful and unwearied labors. The house officers, and the other officers, deserve commendation for the faithful and creditable manner in which their duties have been performed.

Respectfully submitted,

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

G. W. POPE, *President.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

CITY HOSPITAL, April 30, 1879.

To the Board of Trustees:—

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to present herewith my Annual Report of the Hospital for the past year.

The following table shows the number of patients who have, each year, applied for admission, and been treated at the Hospital:—

	Patients examined for admission.	Patients admitted.	Patients accident- ally injured.	Number of Out- patients Treated.
From June 1, 1864, to December 31, 1864.....	703	475	129	371
From January 1, 1865, to December 31, 1865	1,451	1,066	242	1,143
From January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866	1,740	1,432	345	3,324
From January 1, 1867, to December 31, 1867	1,913	1,534	328	7,015
From January 1, 1868, to December 31, 1868	2,729	2,078	417	8,794
From January 1, 1869, to April 30, 1870.....	4,632	3,054	482	11,791
From May 1, 1870, to April 30, 1871.....	3,977	2,398	525	8,899
From May 1, 1871, to April 30, 1872.....	4,387	2,873	565	8,947
From May 1, 1872, to April 30, 1873.....	4,326	3,304	660	7,526
From May 1, 1873, to April 30, 1874.....	4,250	3,201	804	9,272
From May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.....	4,652	3,424	756	8,732
From May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.....	4,434	3,180	689	9,413
From May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.....	4,713	3,580	663	8,526
From May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.....	5,068	4,034	604	9,658
From May 1, 1878, to April 30, 1879.....	5,285	4,323	734	10,419
Total	54,469	39,954	7,943	113,760

The number of patients classified according to their diseases, who visited the Hospital for advice and treatment in the out-patient department, was as follows:—

Medical diseases, under charge of Drs. Mason and Sumner	2,276
Surgical diseases, under charge of Drs. Dwight and Bolles	4,594
Diseases of the Eye, under charge of Drs. Williams and Wadsworth	1,741
Diseases of the Ear, under charge of Dr. Green	327
Diseases of the Skin, under charge of Dr. Wigglesworth	896

Diseases of Women, under charge of Drs. Boardman and Chadwick	240
Diseases of the Nervous System, under charge of Dr. Denny	55
Diseases of the Throat, under charge of Dr. Cushing	290
Total	10,419

NUMBER OF VISITS MADE BY OUT-PATIENTS TO THE HOSPITAL.

Year.	Month.	Medical.	Surgical.	Eye.	Ear.	Skin.	Women.	Nervous.	Throat.	Total.
1878.	May	352	954	1,107	151	198	62	39	133	2,296
	June	305	849	901	163	135	62	65	70	2,550
	July	334	977	902	138	123	34	18	82	2,608
	August.....	430	1,161	851	77	85	38	....	....	2,642
	September ..	380	1,090	912	89	100	67	....	74	2,712
	October	416	1,148	916	117	140	80	....	80	2,897
	November ..	252	930	887	141	114	59	9	77	2,469
	December ..	285	971	893	137	124	69	71	52	2,602
1879.	January	266	973	769	159	138	67	55	47	2,474
	February....	295	939	734	141	166	52	56	33	2,421
	March	324	855	798	202	173	70	54	51	2,527
	April.....	341	868	1,050	233	174	52	103	103	2,924
	Total	3,980	11,715	10,720	1,748	1,670	712	470	807	31,822

PATIENTS EXAMINED FOR ADMISSION DURING THE YEAR.

Year.	Month.	Number Examined.	Number Admitted.	Number not Admitted.
1878.	May	445	343	97
	June	402	314	88
	July	512	423	89
	August.....	458	386	72
	September	434	359	75
	October.....	420	341	79
	November	383	318	65
	December	417	340	77
1879.	January	505	431	74
	February	403	332	71
	March	426	350	76
	April.....	480	381	99
		5,285	4,323	962

PATIENTS NOT ADMITTED.

Cause of Rejection.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Total.
For want of accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Referred to out-patient department	38	34	39	29	42	35	24	38	34	33	37	41	424
Non-resident.....	16	14	13	20	9	12	12	12	10	11	10	15	154
Visited, but changed their minds	1	3	6	3	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	30
Absent from home when called upon	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	2	1	2	15
Chronic and incurable	18	11	7	10	9	11	9	8	15	15	7	15	135
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.....	3	1	1	1	..	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	19
Venereal.....	11	14	14	5	9	12	11	9	6	3	5	9	108
Pregnant	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	24
Convalescent	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	2	14
Miscellaneous	8	8	2	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	3	8	36
	97	88	89	72	75	79	65	77	74	71	76	99	962

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Applicants for admission	5,285
Admitted of the above	4,323
Patients accidentally injured	734
Patients in the Hospital, May 1, 1878	308
Total number in Hospital during the year	4,631
Total number, including out-patients, treated during the year	15,050
Discharged, including deaths	4,328
Daily average number in Hospital	289 $\frac{1}{2}$
Largest number at any time in Hospital	370
Smallest number at any time in Hospital	228
Average time remaining in Hospital (days)	24 $\frac{2}{5}$

RECAPITULATION.

Medical patients admitted	2,686
Surgical " "	1,543
Ophthalmic " "	94
Total	4,323

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

MALES.		<i>Brought forward</i>		715
Agents	7	Glazier		1
Apothecary	1	Glass-cutter		1
Architects	2	Gilder		1
Apprentice	1	Harness-makers		11
Actor	1	Hostlers		39
Bakers	9	Horse-shoers		3
Barbers	31	Horse-dealer		1
Blacksmiths	41	Hatters		2
Boiler-makers	9	Inventors		2
Book-keepers	25	Inspector		1
Boot-makers	3	Journalist		1
Boot-blacks	4	Jewellers		7
Brakemen	35	Junk-dealer		1
Brass-finishers	3	Janitor		1
Bricklayers	21	Laborers		720
Brewers	3	Lawyer		1
Broom-maker	1	Liquor-dealers		7
Butchers	13	Longshoremen		53
Brokers	3	Locksmiths		7
Boatmen	2	Lamp-lighter		1
Bar-tenders	33	Lumber-merchant		1
Belt-maker	1	Lithographer		1
Book-binders	3	Machinists		49
Baggage-master	1	Marble-workers		3
Cabinet-makers	30	Mariners		156
Car-drivers	17	Masons		27
Carpenters	80	Mechanics		56
Carriage-painters	5	Miner		1
Carvers	2	Merchants		2
Children	52	Moulders		3
Cigar-makers	19	Musicians		5
Clerks	65	Milkman		1
Coachmen	19	Manufacturer		1
Compositors	7	Nurses		40
Conductors	3	No occupation		24
Cooks	15	Organ-builder		1
Coopers	2	Painters		49
Curriers	7	Paper-hangers		2
Cabin-boys	2	Paper-maker		1
Corset-cutter	1	Peddlers		25
Clothiers	2	Piano-forte maker		1
Constable	1	“ polishers		5
Cutters	2	“ tuner		1
Caulker	1	Physicians		2
Detective	1	Plasterers		20
Drover	1	Plumbers		27
Engineers	8	Police officers		5
Errand-boys	25	Porters		9
Elocutionist	1	Printers		50
Farmers	21	Provision-dealers		2
Firemen	37	Packer		1
Fishermen	11	Pilot		1
Furniture-polishers	3	Rag-pickers		7
Furrier	1	Rigger		1
Furniture-dealers	2	Roofers		5
Gardeners	13	Rope-maker		1
Grocers	5	Saddlers		3
		Salesmen		39
<i>Carried forward</i>		<i>Carried forward</i>		2231

<i>Brought forward</i>	2231
School-boys	85
Saloon-keepers	13
Shoemakers	15
Soldiers	2
Stevadores	11
Steward	1
Stone-cutters	23
Switchmen	3
Ship-master	1
Silversmith	1
Stable-keeper	1
Speculator	1
Sugar-refiner	1
Surveyor	1
Slater	1
Tailors	19
Tanner	1
Teamsters	87
Telegraph-operators	3
Tinsmith	1
Trader	1
Trainer	1
Taxidermist	1
Trunk-maker	1
Upholsterers	11
Unknown	51
Waiters	20
Weaver	1
Wheelwrights	3
Wood-cutter	1
“ carvers	11
“ engraver	1
Watchman	1
Total	2,606

FEMALES.

Bookfolders	4
Cooks	4
Corset-maker	1
Chambermaid	1
Children	42
Domestics	801
Dressmakers	10
Factory girls	5
Flower worker	1
Housewives	453
House-keepers	65
Hair-dressers	2
Laundresses	5
Music teachers	3
Milliners	10
Nurses	44
No occupation	49
Saleswomen	1
School girls	40
Shop girls	11
Seamstresses	68
Tailoresses	24
Table girls	16
Teachers	14
Weaver	1
Washerwomen	22
Unknown	10
Total	1,717

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Boston	821	Denmark	11
Other towns in Massachusetts	230	Germany	91
Connecticut	21	Switzerland	9
Maine	161	Austria	7
New Hampshire	90	Russia	5
Vermont	41	Poland	2
Rhode Island	36	France	16
New York	112	Spain	7
Middle States	60	Portugal	10
Southern States	41	Italy	21
Western States	20	Greece	4
South America	3	Africa	1
British Provinces	403	China	1
East Indies	3	Asia Minor	3
West Indies	2	Martinique	3
England	202	Azores	3
Ireland	1,687	Cape of Good Hope	6
Scotland	80	New South Wales	1
Finland	7	Western Islands	9
Norway	21	At sea	2
Sweedon	46	Unknown	15
Holland	6	Total	4,323
Belgium	3		

CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

Well	1,953	Not treated	132
Relieved	1,706	Died	347
Not relieved	185		
		Total	4,323

AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Under 12 months	37	Under 12 months	26
From 1 to 5 years	49	From 1 to 5 years	19
“ 5 to 10	66	“ 5 to 10	28
“ 10 to 20	437	“ 10 to 20	301
“ 20 to 30	641	“ 20 to 30	609
“ 30 to 40	657	“ 30 to 40	375
“ 40 to 50	512	“ 40 to 50	202
“ 50 to 60	145	“ 50 to 60	76
“ 60 to 70	34	“ 60 to 70	60
“ 70 to 80	28	“ 70 to 80	11
“ 80 to 90	3	“ 80 to 90	2
Unknown	3	Unknown	8
Total	2,606	Total	1,717

CIVIL CONDITION.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Married	835	Married	670
Single	1,387	Single	639
Widowers	384	Widows	408
Total	2,606	Total	1,717

The number of patients admitted with accidental injuries was 734; and, of all patients treated in the Hospital, 78 died within forty-eight hours after admission.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED EACH YEAR, AND RATE OF MORTALITY.

	No. of patients treated.	Died.	Rate of mortality.
1864, 7 months, ending Dec. 31	475	47	.099
1865, year ending Dec. 31	1,167	97	.083
1866, “ “ “	1,549	123	.080
1867, “ “ “	1,697	146	.086
1868, “ “ “	2,219	163	.073
1870, 16 months, ending April 30, ...	3,235	246	.076
1871, year ending April 30	2,569	215	.083
1872, “ “ “	3,054	247	.080
1873, “ “ “	3,527	351	.099
1874, “ “ “	3,435	282	.082
1875, “ “ “	3,662	291	.079
1876, “ “ “	3,421	290	.084
1877, “ “ “	3,843	287	.074
1878, “ “ “	4,334	311	.071
1879, “ “ “	4,631	347	.074

DISBURSEMENTS FROM MAY 1, 1878, TO APRIL 30, 1879.

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.	Price.
Beef	107,383 lbs.	\$8,053 38	7.75c. per lb.
Mutton and Lamb.....	17,507 "	1,362 08	7.76 " "
Veal	9,637 "	708 67	7.35 " "
Fowl.....	25,103 "	3,605 39	14.76 " "
Pork and Ham	9,457 "	687 77	7.27 " "
Lard	2,646 "	202 55	7.64 " "
Butter	15,430 "	2,620 14	16.98 " "
Cheese	1,075 "	106 13	9.87 " "
Eggs	12,274 doz.	2,305 08	18.77 " doz.
Milk	22,383 cans.	7,162 52	32c. " can.
Flour	362 bbls.	2,455 00	\$6.78 " bbl.
Water	9,873,040 galls.	2,468 26	2½c. per 100 galls.
Ice.....	475 tons.	1,250 05	\$2.63 per ton.
Coal	1,864½ "	10,907 38	\$5.85 " "
Vegetables		2,537 73	
Fish		1,597 62	
Groceries		6,640 96	
Liquors		1,048 47	
Ale, Cider, and Porter		741 13	
Alcohol		811 58	
Medical Supplies		6,931 63	
Compress and Bandage		2,116 31	
Surgical Instruments		1,002 83	
Salaries and Labor		30,565 55	
Wood and Charcoal		124 25	
Stable, including Repairs, Harnesses, and vehicles.....		819 27	
Gas		4,496 09	
Books, Printing, Stationery, Annual Report, etc.....		1,795 57	
Building and Grounds.....		2,166 89	
Repairs		820 34	
Fixtures		324 46	
Miscellaneous		503 00	
Medical Library.....		30 39	
Repairs and Renewals.....		6,317 15	
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$114,887 90	

DISBURSEMENTS — *Continued.*

Articles.	Cost.	Price.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$114,887 90	
New furnishing	2,968 55	
Total expended in maintaing Hospital from May 1, 1878, to April 30, 1879.....	\$117,856 45	
Alterations and Additions, Sanitary Improvements, etc. — Old Buildings.....	\$7,151 48	
Ambulance Department, Service, etc. 513 07	7,664 55	
Total Expenditures	\$125,521 00	
STOCK ON HAND MAY 1, 1878.		
Supplies	\$2,107 88	
Medical Supplies	1,347 26	
Liquors	631 17	
	4,086 31	
	\$129,607 31	
DEDUCT.		
Stock on Hand May 1, 1879.		
Supplies	\$783 49	
Medical Supplies	837 62	
Liquors.....	344 75	
	\$1,970 86	
Alterations and Additions, Sanitary Improve- ments, etc. — Old Buildings.....	7,151 48	
Ambulance Department.....	513 07	
Fixtures	324 46	
New Furnishing	2,968 55	
Income from Pay Patients.....	7,820 42	
Income for Sale of Old Materials, Barrels, Rags, etc.	160 00	
	20,908 84	
Net cost of maintaining Hospital from May 1, 1878, to April 30, 1879	\$108,698 47	

In the estimate made at the beginning of the year to provide for the expenditures to be made, there was an item of \$2,000, for adding monitor roofs, ventilating chambers and shafts, etc., to the old medical and surgical buildings for proper ventilation of the six wards therein, and to make them uniform in system with the method in use in all the new wards. This work has been completed, and the results are most excellent and satisfactory, giving the old wards an increased air-supply to the amount of 3,000 to 4,000 cubic feet of air per hour for each patient, and producing good ventilation. The cost of this is included in the item of "alterations and additions in sanitary improvements" in the foregoing table of disbursements. This item includes also the cost of considerable work done in other parts of the buildings, in improvements and alterations not in the nature of repairs, but to complete the changes that have been progressing for some years, and to perfect the condition of the Hospital. The expenditures on this account, including that of the ambulance department, are not considered as chargeable to the cost of maintaining the Hospital, the amount of which is therefore reduced to \$117,856.45, which includes every expenditure and gives a cost of $\$7.85\frac{1}{2}$ per week for each patient. But, deducting the items of new furnishing and fixtures, which are additions to the equipment, and the income from paying patients, etc., we have as the net cost to the city of running the Hospital, \$108,698.47, or a *per capita* for all the patients treated during the year of $\$7.20\frac{1}{2}$ per week, a lower rate than was ever before attained at the Hospital.

These excellent results are more significant when compared with the work of the Hospital at the period of seven years ago. During the year ending April 30, 1872, there were treated 3,054 patients, and during the past year, 4,631, an income of more than 50 per cent. The number of weeks' board furnished, which best represents the amount of work done, has increased from 10,933 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks to 15,086 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, and the number of wards in the Hospital has increased from 10 to 15 within the same period. But the increase of the net cost of running the Hospital has been only from \$99,314.67 to the amount for the last year, or an increase of \$9,383.80, which is only about 9 per cent. over the former cost. During the same time the cost per patient has been reduced about two dollars per week.

A more striking result appears in a comparison of the expenditures of the year ending April 30, 1874, with those of the last year. Previous to the year 1874 the service of the Hospital had been insufficient in numbers and quality for

proper attendance upon the sick, being paid poorly and less than ordinary servants were in private families. As a first step towards elevating the character of the service, the amount paid for salaries and labor was increased during the year referred to over \$4,000, and the net cost of the Hospital for the same year was \$106,238.87. The last year, or five years later, shows an increase from these figures therefore of 3,464 weeks' board furnished and of only \$2,549.60 in net cost, or about $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. increase of cost against 30 per cent. of increase in work done. It will be observed that the amount paid for salaries and labor during the last year was only \$500 more than it was five years ago, notwithstanding the large increase in numbers employed and in amount of work done, the enlargement of the Hospital having been made during this period.

This comparison is instituted to show that as far as economy of management is concerned, full advantage has been taken of the diminished cost of supplies and labor. It is true, however, that while there is much saving in other directions, by reason of improved facilities for work and better organization, there is a larger expenditure at the later period than there was *seven* years ago for the services and appliances employed in the immediate attendance upon the sick — a legitimate purpose — and the result is undoubtedly a great improvement in the *character* of the work.

The Training School for Nurses has made excellent progress during the year since last May, notwithstanding the many difficulties that attended its organization, and it is now fairly established. All the nursing in the Hospital is under the charge of the Training School. There are now, at the end of the year, 3 head-nurses, who are graduates of other Training Schools. There are 9 other head-nurses in charge of wards, and 27 assistant nurses, who are pupils, and only 8 nurses who do not belong to the school.

Since the opening of the school 64 pupils have joined it, and 28 have left or been discharged, of whom 11 were unable to do the work, and the rest left for other causes.

Recitations and instruction in the wards have been constantly carried on during the year by Miss Richards, the superintendent of the school. Lectures have been given by the medical staff upon the following subjects, viz. : —

3 Administering of medicines	by Dr. Bolles.
4 Bandaging and minor dressings	“ “ Gay.
2 Anatomy	“ “ Dwight.
3 Physiology and care of fever patients	“ “ Edes.
1 Anatomy	“ “ Cutler.

1 Nursing in confinement . . .	by Dr. Stedman.
1 " " " . . .	" " Ingalls.
2 " " " . . .	" " Doe.
1 Care of Eye patients . . .	" " Williams.
1 " " Nervous patients . . .	" " Webber.
2 " " Surgical " . . .	" " Cheever.
2 " " Children " . . .	" " Curtis.
4 Emergencies . . .	" " Arnold.

Making a total of 27 lectures during the past winter and spring. Examinations have been held by Drs. Ingalls, Edes, and Wadsworth, the Committee on Training School, from the medical staff.

The pupils were required to take careful notes of the lectures, and these notes were made the subjects of farther examination and instruction.

The number of persons employed has been somewhat increased by this arrangement, but there has been no increase of the cost of service thereby.

It is very desirable now that there should be connected with the Hospital a home for nurses, where they could go when off duty, and be relieved from the depressing influences of living constantly in the vicinity of the sick. The rooms the nurses now occupy in the Hospital could then be given up to the patients, and the space thus gained for the latter would offset the cost of giving proper accommodations to the nurses elsewhere.

Some other considerations, which have been the subjects of much careful study, present themselves at this time as worthy of mention here. It is obvious that, within the past seven years, there has been a large increase — about 50 per cent. — in the size of the Hospital and in the amount of work done, and it has enjoyed a corresponding growth in its good repute. The policy of its management, as the trustees are aware, has been the definite one of endeavoring to meet in every way practicable the wants of the public, for whom the Hospital exists, by the admission of all persons who have any claim upon it for medical aid and care. None have been excluded because of the nature of their diseases, excepting cases of small-pox and most of the forms of acute and chronic venereal diseases, and diseases of the skin. Thus, this is the only place in the city where cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, erysipelas, etc., have been admitted, and requests have been freely granted on application. Cases of chronic and incurable diseases have been liberally cared for when susceptible of benefit by temporary treatment, or of amelioration of suffering. Young children,

though formally debarred by the rules of the Hospital, have been freely admitted, especially cases of surgical disease or injury, and there is a special ward for such cases. The same has been true of cases of alcoholism and delirium tremens needing remedial care, and, doubtless, many lives have been saved by early treatment, by encouraging the early bringing to the Hospital, by the police department, of all doubtful cases, in which injury or disease might be mistaken for intoxication, and by the avoidance of confinement in the tombs and the unavoidable delay which formerly occurred in giving proper care, when such cases were, as a rule, conveyed to the hospital at Deer Island.

The same policy in relation to cases of insanity has led to the admission of every applicant suffering with the *earlier* symptoms of mental disease, and to the natural outgrowth of a department for the treatment of diseases of the nervous system, established nearly two years ago, for all classes of such diseases. Our wards have thus come to be places of observation for many cases of threatening insanity, and not a few have been saved from commitments to hospitals for the insane.

In the construction of new buildings and wards, in 1875, it was happily possible to adapt them especially to certain of the more urgent needs of the various departments of the Hospital. Thus the medical and surgical services were each improved by commodious operating-rooms, special wards for children, for diseases of women, and of the eye, etc., and some of the special departments were developed by the process of natural growth, under the encouraging influences of the prevailing policy of doing everything asked for by the public, as well as it could be done.

It is plain, therefore, as the result of all this, that whatever satisfaction the public may now feel in regard to the present condition of the Hospital, that it is due to no fortuitous circumstances. As in other kinds of business, an institution like the City Hospital gains the good will of the public by being always ready to promptly render the aid needed and asked for, with as little circumlocution and as few obstructive rules as possible, and thereby making itself valuable to the public.

It is equally plain, therefore, as the population of the city increases, and the Hospital accommodations are necessarily enlarged to a corresponding degree, that the excellence of the future growth of the institution depends upon the pursuance of the same policy of suiting its work in the most perfect way practicable to the wants of the sick, — of foster-

ing its growth in the direction of the obvious needs of the public.

The practical conclusion is, that it is wise now to base upon the experience of the past some plans for the future. The providing of a home for nurses, before alluded to, will not only aid materially in promoting the excellence of the work done in the Hospital, and benefit the sick, but will contribute to the benefit of the public at large in a way that will be felt by all who can appreciate the blessing of having a really well-qualified nurse.

The enlargement of the Hospital, in 1875, lagged far behind the urgent need of it, and now all the wards are full during most of the year. The present arrangement of the buildings is such that single ones can be added to the system from time to time, and new ones will soon be required. An isolating ward, for special surgical cases, should be provided at an early day, as a relief from the present dangers of placing in one building all cases, medical and surgical, having contagious diseases, etc., requiring isolation. The present isolating wards can then be reserved for medical cases, with facilities for the treatment of some special diseases, such as those of the skin, etc., now crowded out of the wards for want of proper accommodations and appliances.

More room in the lodge, or out-patients' building, has been wanted for some years, and the need is now very pressing. Besides the necessary waiting-rooms, in which nearly 6,000 patients were received last year, — making over 20,000 visits to these rooms, — there are only two rooms that can properly be used as examining and consulting rooms by the physicians of the seven different departments obliged to use them.

This creates a great deal of unavoidable crowding, embarrassment, and annoyance to all concerned, and much painful and weary waiting to the patients. All this could be easily remedied by the addition of a few rooms at a moderate expense.

The much agitated question of providing "observation wards" for the insane, in connection with general hospitals, is not a new one here, as will be seen from what has already been said of the treatment of such cases in the Hospital for some years past. Special provision should be made for this purpose, for the sake of proper seclusion and security.

There has been for a long time an urgent demand for accommodations for lying-in women, for cases that claim attention from the city authorities. The need is great, and although such cases are strenuously objected to, as inmates of our present wards, on the ground of danger to themselves,

which it is almost criminal to permit them to encounter, many cases *are* admitted during every year, in emergencies which permit no alternative, and such other patients must be refused admission under circumstances of great hardship. The future lying-in hospital of Boston must be an institution of considerable importance; but for years to come, if not indefinitely, the want can be best met by a somewhat isolated building near the City Hospital, which can ultimately be devoted to some other valuable purpose in such a general hospital.

Modern experience, even that of this institution alone, proves the advantage and profit of good hospital construction upon larger areas of ground than was formerly thought ample. In the near future the present Hospital grounds will be crowded, and, a larger area can be wisely and more economically occupied under one management than otherwise.

The fact that a considerable expenditure for Hospital accommodations must be made by this as by such other municipalities, is of course inevitable, and not burdensome when the great amount of good done to the public is considered. That this Hospital must be enlarged as the city grows is to be expected, and will impose, relatively, no additional burden upon the tax payers.

The city already owns the larger part of the adjoining square next to Chester park, and should the small remaining unoccupied portion be purchased, and, with the discontinuance of that part of Springfield street between Harrison avenue and Albany street, the Hospital grounds be extended to include all this area to Chester park, the result would be ultimately profitable to the city and ensure for the Hospital a worthy and useful future.

In this the last of my seven annual reports to your Board, it has seemed to me fitting to review the work done during my connection with the Hospital and to make the foregoing suggestions, of importance in the light of the actual experience gained here.

I cannot refrain from some words of congratulation to the Trustees upon the present excellent condition of the Hospital in the perfection of its arrangements and appointments and the good character and discipline of its service. If it were asked of me to point out the one most important principle the observance of which has produced the good results attained here, and is most essential to future success, it is this: that the interests of the Hospital and the sick have been, under all circumstances, held to be paramount to any individual interest within or without the Hospital, and success

has come because the prevailing policy of the Board of Trustees has sustained that principle.

The patient, able, and invaluable services of Miss Linda Richards as Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses, in its organization, since January of last year, deserve special mention. In October last the vacant office of Steward was filled by the appointment of Mr. Samuel M. Nesmith, whose experience in business and faithful attention to his duty has made his services efficient and satisfactory. The office of Apothecary, vacated by Mr. Charles E. Noyes in November last, has not yet been filled, but the duty has since been well done by Mr. Joseph H. Potts, the Assistant Apothecary.

The friends of the Hospital, — the clergy ; the ladies of the "Flower Mission ;" the ladies and gentlemen of the Young Men's Christian Association, who come to sing on Sunday afternoons ; the "Hospital Newspaper Society," — have all manifested the continuance of their interest in the sick, by whom their attentions are always gratefully received. Mrs. Quincy Shaw is held in especially grateful remembrance by the patients for the cut-flowers sent to them every fortnight for more than a year.

At the end of a service of seven years in charge of the Hospital, it is with no ordinary feelings that I present this report upon the termination of the very pleasant associations I have so long enjoyed here. I cannot attempt to express my appreciation of the many and peculiar evidences that have been given of the kind and generous feelings that my official associates and friends of the Hospital Staff, and the employés of the Hospital, have entertained towards me, and with the most sincere gratitude I acknowledge my great obligations to all of them and to the Trustees of the Hospital.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD COWLES,

Resident Physician and Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL STAFF.

MEDICAL DISEASES.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases, as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and American Medical Association.

DISEASES.	In hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1878.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.											
4. Measles .....	....	5	16	21	23	1	....	....	....	24	....
5. Scarlet fever .....	....	5	5	10	9	1	....	....	....	10	....
6. Dengue .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
9. Typhoid fever.....	1	35	15	50	35	5	3	....	8	51	....
12. Febricula	1	25	7	32	28	4	1	....	....	33	....
15. Intermittent fever.....	2	37	....	37	29	8	....	....	1	38	1
19. Diphtheria	1	7	14	21	14	1	....	....	5	20	2
Septicaemia.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
21. Mumps	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
22. Influenza .....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
30. Erysipelas	2	20	32	52	39	8	....	1	1	49	5
32. Puerperal fever .....	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	....	2	3	....
S. ac. rheumatism	1	19	14	33	24	8	....	1	....	33	1
34. Acute rheumatism	11	62	48	110	83	22	1	1	1	108	13
35. Gonorrhœal rheumatism	1	4	....	4	1	4	....	....	....	5	....
36. Synovial rheumatism.....	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
37. Muscular rheumatism.....	....	17	5	22	14	8	....	....	....	22	....
38. Chronic rheumatism.....	3	57	30	87	39	40	1	4	1	85	5
43. Syphilis.....	2	10	16	26	2	21	....	....	2	25	3
Primary.....	....	5	4	9	....	7	1	1	....	9	....
Secondary.....	1	9	15	24	3	17	1	1	1	23	2
Hereditary .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Carried forward	27	322	227	549	350	157	8	9	23	547	32

MEDICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	27	322	227	549	350	157	8	9	23	547	32
Tertiary	2	8	9	17	3	14	...	1	...	18	1
Ch. rheum. arth.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Tubercular meningitis.....	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Hæmoptysis.....	...	9	2	11	3	8	...	...	...	11	...
Acute miliary tuberculosis.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
52. Diabetes	...	3	3	6	...	1	2	1	1	5	1
54. Scurvy	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
55. Anæmia.....	2	4	21	25	10	11	1	...	1	23	4
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.											
60. Meningitis	2	5	...	5	2	2	...	...	3	7	...
64. Abscess of the Brain	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
65. Apoplexy	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Congestive	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sanguineous.....	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Cerebral sclerosis	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	3	...
Cerebral anæmia	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Syncope	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
66. Sunstroke and effects of.....	...	12	...	12	7	3	...	...	2	12	...
Cerebral concussion.....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Syphilitic tumor.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Bulbar paralysis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
DISEASES OF SPINAL CORD AND MEMBRANES.											
Spinal meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Myelitis.....	1	5	1	6	2	2	...	...	3	7	...
Spinal concussion	1	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Spinal sclerosis	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Spinal irritation.....	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Spinal anæmia	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE NERVES.											
84. Paralysis	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hemiplegia	5	25	18	43	...	24	7	2	9	42	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	42	417	289	706	379	237	19	14	56	705	46

MEDICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	42	417	289	706	379	237	19	14	56	705	46
Paraplegia .....	....	2	2	4	1	....	1	....	1	3	1
Locomotor ataxia .....	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	1	....	4	....
Local paralysis	1	4	2	6	1	5	....	....	1	7	....
Facial paralysis .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Neuro-asthenia	4	3	7	10	....	10	....	....	....	10	4
Neuritis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Injury to Nerve .....	....	2	1	3	1	1	....	1	....	3	....
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.											
93. Epilepsy	2	20	4	24	8	12	1	2	2	25	1
94. Convulsions	1	2	2	4	2	3	....	....	....	5	....
97. Shaking Palsy .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
98. Chorea .....	....	2	5	7	1	4	....	....	....	5	2
99. Hysteria	1	1	30	31	14	14	1	2	....	31	1
101. Neuralgia	2	12	17	29	7	14	1	2	2	26	5
Facial. Tic Douloureux ....	....	2	2	4	4	....	....	....	....	4	....
Lumbago	1	4	1	5	2	4	....	....	....	6	....
Sciatica	3	20	9	29	8	16	4	....	....	28	4
Pleurodynia .....	....	3	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	....
Cephalalgia	1	13	14	27	17	5	2	....	....	24	4
Intercost. Neuralgia .....	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
102. Hyperæsthesia .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
103. Anæsthesia .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
104. Hypochondriasis	1	16	1	17	11	5	....	1	....	17	1
Vertigo .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF INTELLECT.											
105. Mania .....	....	2	6	8	....	2	4	2	....	8	....
Acute .....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	....
Trismus .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Melancholia in puerpera	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
106. Melancholia .....	....	1	10	11	1	6	3	....	....	10	1
107. Dementia	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	62	537	407	944	463	345	42	25	63	938	71

MEDICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	62	537	407	944	463	345	42	25	63	938	71
Acute .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Chronic .....	.....	4	7	11	4	4	3	.....	.....	11	.....
108. Paralysis of the Insane .....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
110. Imbecility	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.											
DISEASES OF THE HEART AND ITS MEMBRANES.											
219. Pericarditis .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
222. Dropsy .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
225. Valve Disease	2	11	1	12	.....	8	3	.....	2	13	1
Aortic .....	.....	6	4	10	.....	5	.....	.....	4	9	1
Mitral	4	29	33	62	.....	45	3	1	11	60	6
Aortic and mitral .....	.....	2	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	1
Angina pectoris	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
230. Dilatation .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
233. Fatty Degeneration .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
236. Cardiac Dis. ....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....
DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES.											
250. Aneurism .....	.....	8	1	9	.....	5	1	.....	3	9	.....
DISEASES OF THE VEINS.											
260. Phlebitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
261. Phlegmasia Dolens .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.											
288. Croup. Membranous .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
DISEASES OF LARYNX.											
293. Laryngitis .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Spasm of the Glottis .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
DISEASES OF TRACHEA AND BRONCHI.											
306. Bronchitis	4	25	10	35	19	18	1	.....	.....	38	1
Acute .....	.....	1	4	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	75	634	479	1113	492	442	60	26	87	1107	84

MEDICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	75	634	479	1113	492	442	60	26	87	1107	84
Chronic	3	15	8	23	8	13	....	....	2	23	3
Capillary	1	2	2	4	2	....	....	....	3	5	....
314. Asthma .....	....	3	1	4	2	1	....	....	....	3	1
Pertussis .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE LUNG.											
315. Pneumonia	4	59	28	87	35	20	....	....	25	80	11
316. Circumscribed .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
318. Passive Congestion .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
320. Oedema .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
325. Acute Pneumonic Phthisis ....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
326. Chronic Pneumonic Phthisis ..	23	218	138	356	13	244	33	12	52	354	25
Pleuro-Pneumonia	1	3	2	5	4	2	....	....	....	6	....
Typhoid Pneumonia .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
DISEASES OF THE PLEURA.											
331. Pleurisy	4	32	12	44	24	18	....	1	....	43	5
332. Chronic Pleurisy .....	....	8	3	11	2	3	1	....	1	7	4
333. Empyema .....	....	3	1	4	....	2	....	....	2	4	....
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.											
348. Stomatitis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE TEETH, GUMS, ETC.											
Alveolar Abscess .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE FAUCES AND PALATE.											
423. Tonsillitis	2	17	14	31	28	4	....	1	....	33	....
DISEASES OF THE PHARYNX.											
431. Pharyngitis .....	....	4	3	7	7	....	....	....	....	7	....
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.											
449. Gastritis	1	3	4	7	4	3	....	....	....	7	1
450. Chronic Ulcer .....	....	2	7	9	3	4	2	....	....	9	....
460. Dyspepsia .....	....	24	15	39	21	14	2	....	1	38	1
461. Gastrodynia .....	....	7	12	19	10	9	....	....	....	19	....
462. Pyrosis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Gastro-duodenitis .....	....	....	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	2	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	114	1038	737	1775	680	782	99	40	175	1756	136

MEDICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May, 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	114	1038	737	1775	660	782	99	40	175	1756	136
DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.											
465. Obstruction			1	1					1	1	
466. Dysentery	1	29	20	49	30	9	1	1	9	50	
478. Intussusception		1		1					1	1	
484. Diarrhœa	1	20	15	35	29	6	1			36	
486. Colic.....		5		5	3	1		1		5	
487. Constipation	1	7	7	14	12	3				15	
Enteritis		1	3	4	3				1	4	
Abdom. Tumor.....			3	3		1		1	1	3	
DISEASES OF THE LIVER.											
504. Simple Enlargement		1		1			1			1	
506. Cirrhosis.....		3	3	6	1	1	2		2	6	
513. Jaundice.....	1	1		1			2			2	
520. Gall Stones			2	2	1	1				2	
Carcinoma			2	2					2	2	
DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN.											
526. Enlarged Spleen	1		1	1			1		1	2	
DISEASES OF THE PERITONEUM.											
531. Peritonitis	2	4	4	8	3	4	1		2	10	
532. Ascites		1		1	1					1	
DISEASE OF URINARY SYSTEM.											
DISEASE OF KIDNEY.											
538. Bright's Kidney			2	2				2		2	
Acute	2	10	4	14	3	5	3		1	12	4
Chronic	10	38	36	74	1	40	9	4	26	80	4
Sub-acute Parench. Nephritis..		1		1	1					1	
Albuminuria.....			2	2	1	1				2	
Perinephritic abscess.....		1		1					1	1	
540. Pyelitis		2		2			1	1		2	
556. Renal Calculus.....			3	3		1	1			2	1
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.											
557. Cystitis	1	3	3	6	4	3				7	
<i>Carried forward</i>	134	166	848	2014	753	858	122	50	223	2006	145

MEDICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	134	1166	848	2014	753	858	122	50	223	2006	145
Chronic			1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Urethral Caruncle			1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Vesico-Vag. Fistula			1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
572. Paralysis			1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
573. Gonorrhœa			1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
576. Incontinence of Urine			2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
577. Retention of Urine		1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Prostatitis		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF WOMEN. <i>Of the Ovary.</i>											
630. Inflammation			1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
637. Complex Cystic Tumor			1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF BROAD LIGAMENT.											
650. Pelvic Peritonitis			8	8	4	3	...	...	...	7	1
Pelvic Cellulitis	2	...	29	29	9	18	...	...	...	27	4
651. Abscess			3	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	...
652. Cyst			1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
653. Periuterine Hæmatocele			1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE WOMB.											
654. Catarrh (Leucorrhœa)	3	...	12	12	8	4	1	2	...	15	...
655. Inflammation			1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
657. Abrasion			2	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
658. Carcinoma	4	...	10	10	1	5	4	1	2	13	1
Sub-involution			3	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
667. Fibrous Tumors	2	...	8	8	2	2	3	...	1	8	2
Polypus			2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cervicitis	1	...	13	13	3	10	1	...	...	14	...
Lacerat. Cervix	1	...	8	8	9	...	...	...	...	9	...
Hypert. Uterine Muc. Memb. ..			1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Epithelioma Cervix			1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
669. Perimetritis			1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Absence of Uterus			1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	147	1168	962	2130	798	912	135	54	226	2125	155

MEDICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	147	1168	962	2130	798	912	135	54	226	2125	155
Retroversion	1	....	13	13	3	8	2	....	....	13	1
Anteflexion .....	....	....	3	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	....
Retroflexion	1	....	5	5	5	1	....	....	....	6	....
Prolapsus .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Procidentia	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Chron. Endometritis .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Lateral Flexion.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
671. Inflammation of Vagina	1	....	12	12	5	4	1	1	....	11	2
680. Inflammation of Labia .....	....	....	4	4	2	1	....	1	....	4	....
681. Rupt. Perineum .....	....	....	3	3	1	1	....	....	....	2	1
Chancroid Vagina	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF WOMEN.											
690. Amenorrhœa.....	....	....	3	3	2	....	1	....	....	3	....
692. Puerp. Convulsions.....	....	....	4	4	1	3	....	....	....	4	....
692. Vicarious Menstruation .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
693. Dysmenorrhœa.....	....	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
694. Menorrhagia .....	....	....	8	8	4	3	....	1	....	8	....
Metrorrhagia.....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
Pregnancy .....	....	....	17	17	11	4	....	1	....	16	1
695. Metritis .....	....	....	4	4	3	1	....	....	....	4	....
698. Confinement .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
703. Abortion.....	....	....	12	12	10	....	....	....	1	11	1
794. Premature Labor.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Threatened Abortion.....	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
Premature Birth .....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.											
797. Progressive Muscular Atrophy ....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Myalgia .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.											
827. Erythema .....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Dermatitis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Erysipelas Bullosa .....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	152	175	1065	2240	858	945	140	59	229	2231	164

MEDICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1879.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	152	1175	1065	2240	858	945	140	59	229	2231	164
828. Intertrigo .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
835. Herpes Irid .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
836. Eczema	2	6	5	11	7	6	....	....	....	13	....
841. Herpes.....	1	3	1	4	5	....	....	....	....	5	....
Zoster	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
842. Pemphigus.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
888. Tinea Tonsurans. (Ringworm) ....	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	....
894. Scabies .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
POISONS.—METALS AND THEIR SALTS.											
906. Arsenic .....	....	2	1	3	1	....	....	....	2	3	....
908. Lead.....	....	5	....	5	2	2	....	....	1	5	....
Colic.....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	2	....
Palsy	2	3	1	4	1	3	2	....	....	6	....
VEGETABLE POISONS.											
936. Opium.....	....	1	3	4	2	....	2	....	....	4	....
938. Alcohol.....	4	119	40	159	119	32	2	2	4	159	4
Opium Habit.....	....	1	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....
Creosote poisoning .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
UNCLASSIFIED.											
Debility.....	6	40	64	104	56	41	2	5	3	107	3
Surgical.....	1	35	28	63	10	17	8	27	2	64	....
Torticollis.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Infancy .....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
Malingerer .....	....	5	....	5	2	....	1	2	....	5	....
No Diagnosis .....	....	19	16	35	13	4	2	11	4	34	1
No Disease .....	....	6	12	18	14	1	....	3	....	18	....
Ophthalmia .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Splenic Leucocythæmia.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Mastitis.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Otorrhœa .....	....	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Sclerosis of Tympanum	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	174	1431	1243	2674	1100	1058	162	109	246	2675	173

MEDICAL DISEASES—*Concluded.*

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	174	1431	1243	2674	1100	1058	162	109	246	2675	173
Otitis Intermittens .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Lumbar Cellulitis .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Lymphangitis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Asthenia	1	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	1	3	....
Inanition .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Uterine	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Talia Solium .....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Synovitis .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Infl. Sub. Max. Glands .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Mediastinal Tumor .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Pott's Disease .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Totals	176	1436	1250	2686	1103	1064	163	110	248	2683	174

SURGICAL DISEASES.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.											
A.											
30. Erysipelas.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Simple.....	.....	3	2	5	3	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....
Phlegmonous .....	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Diffuse inflammation of Cel- lular Tissue	1	40	5	45	12	21	2	.....	4	39	7
Septicaemia .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
B.											
43. Syphilis.											
Primary .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Secondary	3	7	9	16	4	15	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Tertiary	4	8	5	13	1	11	.....	.....	1	13	4
Hard chancre .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Soft chancre	1	5	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Bubo (hard or suppurating). ....	.....	17	.....	17	4	11	.....	1	.....	16	1
44. Cancer.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	4	1	.....	1	6	.....
Scirrhus	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Medullary	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Epithelial	1	15	.....	15	7	7	.....	1	1	16	.....
Medullary Sarcoma .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Osteo-sarcoma .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
46. Lupus .....	.....	1	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Chronic Lupus.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Enchondroma .....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.											
101. Neuralgia .....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
Irritable Stump .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
DISEASES OF THE NOSE.											
209. Ozæna.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
213. Epistaxis .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Carried forward	13	114	35	149	40	89	4	2	13	148	14

SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1878.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	13	114	35	149	40	89	4	2	13	148	14
215. Polypus Nasi		1		1		1				1	
Abscess.....		1		1	1					1	
DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES.											
250. Aneurism		4		4	1		1			2	2
Fusiform.....		1		1					1	1	
Haematoma		4	1	5	2	1			1	4	1
DISEASES OF THE VEINS.											
260. Phlebitis		1	1	2					1	1	1
266. Varicose Veins.....	1	2		2		2		1		3	
DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENTS.											
271. Inflammation of Glands.		3	3	6	2	3				5	1
273. Hypertrophy of Glands	3	1	1	2	1	3				4	1
Chronic Enlargement.....		1	1	2		1				1	1
Sebaceous Cyst.....		3	3	6	1	3	1	1		6	
Lymphangitis.....		1		1		1				1	
Lympho-sarcoma		1		1		1				1	
DISEASES OF THE LARYNX.											
295. Abscess.....		1		1					1	1	
300. Tumor.....	1	1		1					2	2	
DISEASES OF THE JAWS.											
Cancer.....		1		1			1			1	
Osteo-sarcoma		1		1		1				1	
Medullary sarcoma.....		2	3	5		2	2	1		5	
364. Cysts		1		1		1				1	
Cancrum Oris.....			1	1		1				1	
DISEASES OF THE TONGUE.											
Cancer.....		2		2		2				2	
DISEASES OF THE FAUCES.											
423. Tonsillitis		2		2	1	1				2	
DISEASES OF THE PHARYNX.											
Stricture of Pharynx.....			1	1		1				1	
439. Abscess.....		1		1	1					1	
<i>Carried forward</i>	13	150	50	200	50	114	9	5	19	197	21

SURGICAL DISEASES—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	In Hospital May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	18	150	50	200	50	114	9	5	19	197	21
DISEASES OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS.											
446. Stricture .....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.											
480. Hernia .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Irreducible .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Obstructed .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Strangulated	3	3	3	6	5	1	....	1	2	9	....
Inguinal .....	....	9	1	10	2	5	1	....	....	8	2
Femoral .....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
Perityphlitis .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Perinephritic abscess .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.											
490. Fistula in Ano	2	21	2	23	7	10	1	2	....	20	5
491. Hæmorrhoids	2	11	2	13	10	5	....	....	....	15	....
Internal .....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
External .....	....	4	3	7	2	5	....	....	....	7	....
Ulcer	1	....	2	2	1	2	....	....	....	3	....
Ischio-rectal abscess .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
493. Fissure of the Anus .....	....	4	3	7	5	1	....	....	....	6	1
494. Prolapsus .....	....	3	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	....
495. Stricture	1	....	3	3	1	2	....	1	....	4	....
496. Condyloma .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Fistulæ in buttock .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Cancer of Rectum	1	2	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	3	....
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.											
557. Cystitis .....	....	10	3	13	1	7	1	....	2	11	2
570. Calculus .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Atony .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Incontinence of urine .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
577. Retention of urine .....	....	3	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	3	....
DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND.											
578. Inflammation.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acute .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Chronic .....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	28	234	77	311	89	170	13	10	26	308	31

SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	28	234	77	311	89	170	13	10	26	308	31
580. Abscess	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
582. Non-malignant Tumors	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
GONORRHEA.											
585. Gonorrhœa.....	...	5	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	5	...
587. Phimosis.....	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...
588. Paraphimosis	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
591. Epididymitis.....	...	12	...	12	7	5	...	...	...	12	...
Venereal Warts	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE MALE URETHRA.											
506. Stricture.....	...	21	...	21	3	15	2	1	...	21	...
Spasmodic	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Calculus	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Rupture	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
598. Urinary Abscess	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
599. Urinary Fistula	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.											
441. Cancer	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Laceration of Prepuce	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE SCROTUM.											
Ulcer	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Wound	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE CORD.											
612. Hydrocele.....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Encysted.....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE TUNICA VAGINALIS.											
613. Hæmatocele	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrocele	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
DISEASES OF THE TESTICLE.											
620. Orchitis	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Scrofulous Testis.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
<i>Carried forward</i>	29	299	77	376	107	211	17	11	27	373	32

SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	29	299	77	376	107	211	17	11	27	373	322
DISEASES OF FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.											
634. Cancer			2	2				2		2	
635. Fibrous Tumor			4	4		1		1	2	4	
Ovarian Cyst			3	3	1			1	1	3	
DISEASES OF THE VAGINA.											
585. Gonorrhœa			1	1		1				1	
Cystocele	1				1					1	
Ruptured perineum			2	2	1	1				2	
Wound of Mons Veneris.....			1	1	1					1	
Recto-vaginal Fistula.....			1	1		1				1	
DISEASES OF THE VULVA.											
683. Abscess			4	4	4					4	
Condyloma			1	1	1					1	
Vesico-vaginal Fistula			1	1							1
DISEASES OF THE FEMALE BREAST.											
Ulcer			1	1	1					1	
730. Abscess	1		5	5	3	3				6	
Cancer.....			6	6	1	2	1		1	5	1
Medullary			2	2		1	1			2	
Non-malignant Tumors.....			1	1	1					1	
Cystic sarcoma.....			4	4		4				4	
Adenoma			1	1		1				1	
DISEASES OF BONES.											
755. Ostitis		2	2	4		2				2	2
Periostitis	1	2	1	3	1	3				4	
Nodes			1	1		1				1	
Exostosis			2	2		1		1		2	
756. Diffuse Periostitis		1		1					1	1	
759. Caries		4	1	5	1	2			1	4	1
760. Necrosis.....	4	42	8	50	13	29	3	2	2	49	5
Cancer.....		1		1					1	1	
Rickets			1	1			1			1	
<i>Carried forward</i>	36	351	133	484	137	264	23	18	36	478	42

SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	36	351	133	484	137	264	23	18	36	478	42
DISEASES OF JOINTS.											
769. Synovitis	2	18	5	23	9	15	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Acute .....	.....	3	2	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Chronic	1	7	3	10	.....	7	.....	1	1	9	2
Pulpy Degeneration .....	.....	4	1	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Scrofulous Disease.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Morbus Coxæ	10	14	6	20	1	20	3	1	1	26	4
Tumor Albus .....	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Arthritis.....	.....	3	4	7	3	3	1	.....	.....	7	.....
771. Abscess	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
772. Ankylosis .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
776. Loose Cartilage.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Rupt. Lat. Ligs. Knee .....	.....	6	2	8	.....	7	.....	.....	1	8	.....
DISEASES OF THE SPINE.											
784. Caries and Necrosis	1	1	4	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	2
785. Psoas and Lumbar Abscess....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
786. Angular Curvature.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
DISEASES OF TENDONS.											
804. Inflammation .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Thecal Abscess .....	.....	7	4	11	1	6	1	1	.....	9	2
Contracted Tendons .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Talipes Valgus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Talipes Equinus	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Equino-varus .....	.....	3	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
DISEASES OF THE APPENDAGES OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.											
812. Enlarged Bursa Patellæ	2	1	4	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
813. Enlargement of other Bursæ..	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
815. Bursal Abscess.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
816. Bunion.....	.....	2	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Rupt. lig. Patellæ .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
<i>Carried forward</i>	57	436	173	609	159	355	31	25	40	610	56

SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASE.	In Hospital May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	57	436	173	609	159	355	31	25	40	610	56
862. Carbuncle.....	....	7	4	11	3	8	....	....	....	11	....
Pelvic Cellulitis .....	....	....	3	3	1	....	1	1	....	3	....
Furuncle .....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
INJURIES.											
992. Burns.....	6	16	15	31	12	22	....	....	2	36	1
994. Multiple Injuries .....	....	10	2	12	1	3	1	....	5	10	2
997. Exposure to Cold .....	....	7	1	8	4	3	....	....	....	7	1
Multiple Contusions.....	....	2	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....
LOCAL INJURIES—OF THE HEAD.											
1000. Contusion.....	....	3	1	4	1	3	....	....	....	4	....
Scalp-wound; bone exposed..	....	11	3	14	9	3	1	....	1	14	....
1002. Scalp-wound; bone not ex- posed.....	2	26	10	36	21	14	1	1	....	37	1
1003. Concussion of the brain.....	....	9	2	11	6	4	....	....	....	10	1
1004. Fracture simple, without de- pression.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Fracture Simple, with de- pression.....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Compound, with depression.	1	4	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	5	....
1006. Fracture of the base of the skull	1	2	1	3	1	....	....	....	3	4	....
INJURIES OF THE FACE.											
1011. Contusion.....	1	10	5	15	9	4	....	1	1	15	1
1012. Wound	2	9	5	14	8	7	1	....	....	16	....
1018. Fracture of the facial bones ..	2	3	....	3	1	4	....	....	....	5	....
1019. Fracture of lower jaw.....	2	6	1	7	3	6	....	....	....	9	....
INJURIES OF THE NECK.											
1037. Wound of soft parts .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
1042. Wound, cut throat .....	....	7	2	9	4	3	....	....	....	7	2
1044. Foreign bodies in the Air pas- sages .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
INJURIES OF THE CHEST.											
1048. Contusion.....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
1049. Fracture of Ribs	1	16	7	23	8	14	....	....	1	23	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	75	590	239	829	256	457	36	28	60	837	67

SURGICAL DISEASES—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	75	590	239	829	256	457	36	28	60	837	67
1050. Fracture of Ribs, with Injury of Lung .....	....	3	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	3	....
1052. Wound of the Parietes	1	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	3	....
1053. Perforating wound of the Chest .....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	2	....
Separation of Costal cartilages .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
INJURIES OF THE BACK.											
1059. Contusion .....	....	17	8	25	12	12	....	....	....	24	1
1060. Sprain .....	....	4	1	5	2	2	....	....	....	4	1
1061. Wound .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
1063. Injury of the Cord, without fracture .....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
INJURIES OF THE ABDOMEN.											
1064. Contusion .....	....	3	1	4	2	2	....	....	....	4	....
1066. Contusion, with rupture of Viscera .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
1067. Wound of the Parietes .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
1068. Wound of the Parietes, with protrusion of Viscera .....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
INJURIES OF THE PELVIS.											
1078. Wound of male Perineum....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
1090. Fracture of Pelvis	1	3	1	4	1	1	....	....	2	4	1
Rupt. Symphysis Pubis .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
INJURIES OF THE UPPER EX- TREMITIES.											
1092. Contusion	1	4	1	5	3	3	....	....	....	6	....
1093. Sprain .....	....	2	3	5	2	2	....	....	....	4	1
1094. Wound	3	29	4	33	11	21	....	....	....	32	4
1096. Injury to Vessels .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
1101. Fracture of the Clavicle....	....	9	6	15	5	7	....	....	1	13	2
1102. " " Scapula....	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
1103. " " Humerus	2	21	5	26	12	15	....	....	....	27	1
1104. " " Forearm	4	17	12	29	8	22	2	....	....	32	1
1105. Fracture of the Carpus, Meta- carpus or Phalanges	1	6	....	6	2	3	....	....	....	5	2
Poisoned hand .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	89	722	284	1006	326	554	39	28	67	1014	81

SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	89	722	284	1006	326	554	39	28	67	1014	81
1108. Dislocation of the Sternoclavi- cular Joint .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
1110. Dislocation of the Shoulder ..	....	6	3	9	3	6	....	....	....	9	....
1111. Dislocation of the Elbow ....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
INJURIES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES.											
1115. Contusion.....	1	27	11	38	18	19	1	1	....	39	....
1116. Sprain	3	17	9	26	9	18	....	1	....	28	....
1117. Wound	5	32	5	37	18	15	1	2	3	39	3
1118. Wound of Joint.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
1119. Injuries of Vessels .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
1122. Fracture of the Femur.....	7	17	9	26	18	10	....	....	2	30	3
1123. Fracture of the Cervix Fe- moris .....	....	11	13	24	....	15	....	....	4	19	5
1124. Intracapsular Fracture .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
1126. Fracture of the Patella	1	6	3	9	3	6	....	....	....	9	1
1127. Fracture of the Leg, both bones	5	46	11	57	23	21	....	....	6	55	7
1128. Fracture of the Tibia, alone ..	1	8	1	9	5	3	....	....	....	8	2
1129. " " Fibula, alone..	3	29	7	36	13	23	....	....	1	37	2
1130. Fracture of the Bones of the Foot	1	6	....	6	4	1	....	....	1	6	1
1131. Ununited Fracture.....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
1133. Dislocation of the Hip.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
1137. Dislocation of the Foot at the Ankle & fract. fib. ....	....	3	1	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....
1138. Dislocation of the Tarsus ....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Disloc. semi-lunar cart. ....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
INJURIES NOT CLASSIFIED.											
Alcoholism .....	....	3	2	5	3	2	....	....	....	5	....
No diagnosis .....	....	6	5	11	2	1	....	8	....	11	....
Eczema.....	1	4	1	5	2	4	....	....	....	6	....
Chronic ulcer	5	37	40	77	26	42	1	2	1	72	10
Abscess.....	2	51	25	76	26	36	4	2	5	73	5
<i>Carried forward</i>	124	1041	431	1472	508	784	46	44	91	1473	122

SURGICAL DISEASES—*Concluded.*

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	124	1041	431	1472	508	784	46	44	91	1473	122
No disease		9	4	13	7	5	....	1	....	13	....
Croup.....		2	2	4	....	....	....	....	4	4	....
Dermatitis			2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Contusion of vulva			2	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
Gun-shot wounds		8	....	8	3	3	....	....	1	7	1
Rheumatism.....		5	2	7	2	4	....	1	....	7	....
Bedsore			1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Contracted cicatrices		2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Scabies		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Lipoma		2	3	5	3	1	1	....	....	5	....
Abdominal tumor			1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Ingrowing toe-nail	1	5	3	8	4	5	....	....	....	9	....
Cholesteatoma.....			1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Hysteria			2	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	....
Ulcerated stump.....		3	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	2	1
Jaundicé	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Typhoid fever.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Elephantiasis			1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Psoriasis		2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Not treated		4	1	5	....	1	4	....	....	5	....
Torticollis.....			1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Diphtheria			1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Totals.....	126	1085	458	1543	535	808	53	46	99	1541	128

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

OPERATIONS.	M.	F.	T.	REMARKS.
Abscesses opened.....	46	28	74	Well, 28; relieved, 38; dead, 2; not relieved, 3; remaining in hospital, 3.
Amputation of arm	1	....	1	Secondary, relieved, 1.
of fingers.....	14	1	15	Well, 4; relieved, 9; remaining in hospital, 2.
of foot and portions of.....	4	....	4	Well, 3; relieved, 1. Symes operation, primary, well, 1. Secondary, well, 2; relieved, 1.
of leg.....	7	1	8	Primary, well, 2; remaining in hospital, 1. Secondary, well, 1; dead, 2. Pathological, well, 1; remaining in hospital, 1.
of thigh	5	....	5	Primary, relieved, 1; dead, 1. Secondary, well, 1. Pathological, well, 1; remaining in hospital, 1.
of toe	4	....	4	Well, 3; relieved, 1.
of breast .....	....	4	4	For cystic-sarcoma, well, 1. For cancer, dead, 1; relieved, 2.
Anchylosis.....	1	....	1	Both knees and ankles, relieved, 1.
Anthrax.....	2	1	3	Of shoulder, relieved, 1; of lip, relieved, 1.
Arteries, ligature of—				
External carotid.....	1	....	1	For cirroid aneurism of temporal fossa, remaining in hospital, 1.
Femoral.....	1	....	1	For popliteal aneurism; tied with cat gut; well, 1.
Radial.....	1	....	1	For hemorrhage from wound; well, 1.
Temporal.....	....	1	1	For secondary hemorrhage; relieved, 1.
Anterior tibial	1	....	1	For hemorrhage from wound; dead, 1.
Ulnar	1	....	1	For hemorrhage from wound, well, 1.
Aspiration of bladder	2	....	2	Relieved, 2.
of knee joint .....	....	....	....	For traumatic synovitis, relieved, 1. For acute synovitis, relieved, 1. For pulpy degeneration of joint; remaining in hospital, 1.
Circumcision	4	....	4	Well, 2; relieved, 2.
Cicatrices, removed	2	....	2	Relieved, 1; remaining in hospital, 1.
Dislocations —				
Of hip.....	1	....	1	Well, 1.
Of shoulder	1	2	3	Well, 1; relieved, 2.
Excisions —				
Of elbow	2	1	3	For necrosis, well, 2; relieved, 1.
partial.....	....	....	1	For comp. fracture of humerus, relieved, 1.
Extirpation —				
Of superior maxilla	2	1	3	Partial removal for cancer, not relieved, 1. For osteo-sarcoma, relieved, 1. Partial for medullary sarcoma, relieved, 1.
Carried forward	104	40	144	

OPERATIONS.	M.	F.	T.	REMARKS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	104	40	144	
Of inferior maxilla	1	1	2	Partial for necrosis, relieved 1. Partial for sarcoma, well, 1.
Of femur	1	....	1	For necrosis, removal of upper third of femur from stump, well, 1.
Of os calcis	1	....	1	For necrosis, relieved, 1.
Of uterus and both ovaries .....	....	1	1	Died in nine days after operation.
Exostosis, removed .....	....	1	1	Well, 1.
Fistulæ in ano	17	1	18	Well, 8; relieved, 7; remaining in hospital, 3.
Foreign bodies removed	1	....	1	Bullets, well, 1.
Hæmorrhoids—				
By ligature	8	3	11	Well, 6; relieved, 5.
By cautery	1	1	2	Relieved, 2
Hernia—				
Strangulated	1	4	5	Well, 3; dead, 2.
Omental, ligated	1	....	1	Well, 1.
Radical cure	5	....	5	Heaton's operation, relieved, 2; not relieved, 1. Wood's operation, Well, 2.
Hæmatoma, opened	3	....	3	Not relieved, 1; well, 2.
Hematocele, excised	3	....	3	Well, 3.
Hydrocele—				
Tapped	1	....	1	Not relieved, 1.
Radical cure	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Ingrowing toe-nail	4	2	6	Well, 2; Relieved, 4.
Intestines, replacement of after rupture of abdominal walls	....	1	1	Intestines had been out of peritoneal cavity six hours; relieved, 1.
Lithotomy—				
Lateral	1	....	1	Well, 1.
Median	1	....	1	Well, 1.
Necrosis	12	4	16	Well, 7; relieved, 7; not relieved, 1; died of gangrene, 1.
Oesophagotomy .....	....	1	1	Two days after impaction of fish bone, well, 1.
Ovariectomy .....	....	1	1	Well, 1.
Plastic operations—				
Rhinoplasty .....	....	1	1	Relieved, 1. For destruction of nose by lupus.
Perineorrhaphy .....	....	1	1	Well, 1.
Polypus nasi	1	1	2	Well, 1. Ollier's operation, relieved, 1.
<i>Carried forward</i>	168	64	232	

OPERATIONS.	M.	F.	T.	REMARKS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	168	64	232	
uteri		1	1	Dead, 1.
recti, ligated		1	1	Relieved, 1.
Stricture of Urethra—				
By divulsion	1	....	1	Well, 1.
By internal urethrotomy....	2	....	2	Relieved, 2.
Stricture of rectum		1	1	Relieved, 1.
Spincter ani, ruptured.....	3	1	4	For fissure of anus, well, 4.
Tenotomy.....	7	....	7	Relieved, 7.
Torticollis		1	1	Sterno-mastoid cut; remaining in hospital, 1.
Tracheotomy	3	3	6	For diphtheria: dead, 4. For œdema of glottis; dead, 1. For foreign body in trachea; well, 1.
Trephing	1	....	1	For compound depressed fracture of skull, dead, 1.
Tumors removed—				
Cancer	3	1	4	Relieved, 3. Of larynx, removed by thyrotomy, dead, 1.
Cystsc	5	3	8	Well, 2; relieved, 6.
Cholesteatoma		1	1	Well, 1.
Candyloma		1	1	Relieved, 1.
Dentigerous cyst	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Enchondroma	1	2	3	Well, 2; relieved, 1.
Epithelioma.....	12	....	12	Well, 8; relieved, 4.
Enlarged glands.....		1	1	Relieved, 1.
Lipoma.....		2	2	Well, 2.
Lympho-sarcoma	1	....	1	Dead, 1.
Myxo-sarcoma	1	....	1	Relieved, 1. Partially removed.
Medullary cancer		1	1	Well, 1.
Neuromata	1	....	1	Well, 1.
Adenoma of breast		1	1	Relieved, 1.
Sarcoma		2	2	Well, 1; not relieved, 1.
Testis removed	2	....	2	Scrofulous testis; dead, from acute tuberculo- sis, 1. Scrofulous epididymis; relieved, 1.
Wiring of jaw, for compound fracture	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Removal of bursa.....	1	1	2	Well, 1; relieved, 1.
Removal of portion of tempo- auricular nerve	1	....	1	For neuralgia. Relieved, 1.
Femur straightened	1	....	1	In a child six months old, for deformity re- sulting from fracture. Relieved, 1.
<i>Carried forward</i>	216	88	304	

OPERATION.	M.	F.	T.	REMARKS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	216	88	304	
Elevation of depressed fragments of skull.....	3	....	3	Dead, 3.
Removal of fragments from compound comminuted fracture of leg	2	....	2	Well, 1; remaining in Hospital, 1.
Removal of tongue	2	....	2	For epithelioma, dead, 1. For cancer, relieved, 1.
Removal of venereal warts....	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Removal of urethral carbuncle ....	....	1	1	Relieved, 1.
Gay's operation for chronic ulcer	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Prolapsus ani, transfixed and ligated	2	..	2	Well, 1; relieved, 1.
Total	227	89	316	

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Cases treated in Hospital from May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
CONJUNCTIVA.											
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal.....		2	2	4	3	1	....	....	....	4	....
“ phlyctenular		1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
“ blennorrhoeal.....			2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Trachoma.....	2	5	4	9	....	11	....	....	....	11	....
CORNEA AND SCLEROTIC.											
Keratitis			3	3	1	2	....	....	....	3	....
“ interstitial			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
“ phlyctenular			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Hypopion-keratitis			1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Ulcer	1	6	5	11	5	7	....	....	....	12	....
Adherent leucoma.....			1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Staphyloma.....		2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
Episcleritis		1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
LENS.											
Cataract		3	1	4	4	....	....	....	....	4	....
“ senile	2	5	3	8	7	....	....	....	....	7	3
“ capsular. (Secondary)....		1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
“ congenital		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
GLOBE.											
Foreign body in the globe		2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
Disorganization from injury		8	1	9	7	1	....	1	....	9	....
LIDS.											
Tumor of lid edge		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Ectropion.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Trichiasis		3	2	5	1	4	....	....	....	5	....
ORBIT.											
Tumor			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Carried forward	5	42	30	72	35	37	....	2	....	74	3

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1878.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1879.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	5	42	30	72	35	37	....	2	....	74	3
NERVES AND MUSCLES.											
Ptosis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
IRIS, CILIARY BODY AND CHOROID.											
Iritis .....	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
“ syphilitic	1	4	2	6	4	3	....	....	....	7	....
Occlusion of pupil .....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Irido-choroiditis .....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
Sarcoma of choroid .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Glaucoma .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Hernia iridis .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Intra ocular and circumorbital neu- ralgia .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
RETINA AND OPTIC NERVE.											
Hemeralopia .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Morphia habit. ....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
Surgical case .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Totals	6	56	37	93	45	46	....	4	1	96	3

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

UNDER CHARGE OF DRS. SHATTUCK AND SUMNER.

Report from May 1, 1878, to April 30, 1879.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
GENERAL DISEASES.			
A.			
4. Measles.....	.....	1	1
Sequelæ of Measles	3	.....	3
5. Scarlet Fever	4	2	6
9. Typhoid Fever .....	.....	1	1
12. Febricula.....	2	1	3
15. Intermittent Fever	3	1	4
Quotidian.....	1	.....	1
Malaria.....	7	4	11
19. Diphtheria	1	1	2
Diphtheritic Paralysis	1	5	6
Furunculosis	1	.....	1
20. Whooping-cough .....	.....	1	1
Sequelæ of Pertussis .....	.....	1	1
21. Mumps.....	1	.....	1
30. Erysipelas	3	2	5
B.			
34. Acute Rheumatism	10	2	12
35. Gonorrhœal Rheumatism	2	.....	2
37. Muscular Rheumatism	30	8	38
38. Chronic Rheumatism	49	30	79
Sub-acute Rheumatism	3	4	7
43. Syphilis	2	.....	2
Primary	1	.....	1
Secondary	12	9	21
Marasmus .....	.....	3	3
Acute Synovitis.....	1	.....	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	137	76	213

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	137	76	213
46. Lupus.....	1	1	2
49. Scrofula.....	1	.....	1
Scrofula without Tubercle.....	.....	1	1
Periostitis.....	.....	1	1
Local Scrofulous Affection.....	.....	3	3
Tubercular Meningitis.....	4	.....	4
Scrofulous Disease of Glands.....	2	2	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	16	6	22
Anorexia.....	6	3	9
50. Rachitis.....	9	2	11
53. Purpura, Simple.....	.....	1	1
Debility.....	39	76	115
Debility from Lactation.....	.....	16	16
55. Anæmia.....	19	77	96
56. Chlorosis.....	.....	16	16
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
66. Sunstroke and effects of.....	4	.....	4
DISEASES OF THE NERVES.			
84. Paralysis.....	.....	1	1
Infantile Paralysis.....	1	.....	1
Facial Paralysis.....	.....	1	1
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
93. Epilepsy (Single Fit).....	5	3	8
Insomnia.....	1	.....	1
97. Shaking Palsy.....	1	.....	1
98. Chorea.....	2	3	5
99. Hysteria.....	.....	10	10
101. Neuralgia (General).....	26	23	49
Facial. Tic Douloureux.....	4	6	10
Hemicrania.....	1	1	2
Sciatica.....	7	4	11
Pleurodynia.....	20	13	33
Cephalalgia.....	11	11	22
Lumbago.....	31	10	41
104. Hypochondriasis.....	10	6	16
Vertigo.....	7	2	9
<i>Carried forward</i>	365	375	740

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT. — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	365	375	740
DISEASES OF INTELLECT.			
Neuroarsthenia .....	.....	5	5
107. Dementia .....	.....	1	1
DISEASES OF THE HEART AND ITS MEMBRANES.			
219. Pericarditis	1	1	2
225. Valve Disease	4	4	8
Aortic.....	4	2	6
Mitral	41	16	57
Aortic and Mitral	1	.....	1
Palpitation.....	9	9	18
229. Hypertrophy	3	.....	3
233. Fatty Degeneration	1	.....	1
DISEASE OF NOSTRILS.			
289. Nasal Catarrh	26	34	60
Epistaxis	1	1	2
DISEASES OF LARYNX.			
293. Laryngitis.....	2	2	4
302. Aphonia	1	.....	1
DISEASES OF TRACHEA AND BRONCHI.			
305. Bronchial Catarrh	1	.....	1
306. Bronchitis	58	47	105
Acute	37	25	62
Chronic	32	27	59
Tussis	36	31	67
314. Asthma	7	3	10
DISEASES OF THE LUNG.			
315. Pneumonia	3	.....	3
322. Emphysema	2	.....	2
325. Acute Pneumonic Phthisis	7	5	12
326. Chronic Pneumonic Phthisis	83	60	143
Hæmoptysis	2	3	5
DISEASES OF THE PLEURA.			
331. Pleurisy	16	7	23
332. Chronic Pleurisy	1	.....	1
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
348. Stomatitis	2	6	8
<i>Carried forward</i>	746	664	1,410

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	746	664	1,410
349. Ulcerated Stomatitis	3	1	4
Cancrum Oris	1	2	3
DISEASES OF THE TEETH, GUMS, ETC.			
365. Teething.....	1	5	6
DISEASES OF THE FAUCES AND PALATE.			
423. Tonsillitis	10	16	26
DISEASES OF THE PHARYNX.			
431. Pharyngitis	30	29	59
Hæmor. fr. Pharynx	2	.....	2
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.			
450. Chronic Ulcer	1	1	2
460. Dyspepsia	71	87	158
Gastro-duodenitis	2	2	4
DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.			
466. Dysentery	2	2	4
484. Diarrhœa	24	17	41
486. Colic	1	1	2
487. Constipation.....	34	70	104
Entero-colitis	1	1	2
Memb. Enteritis .....	.....	1	1
Ascarides	5	5	10
Tænia	4	.....	4
Prolapsus Recti .....	.....	2	2
DISEASES OF THE LIVER.			
513. Jaundice	3	1	4
DISEASES OF THE PERITONEUM.			
532. Ascites	3	1	4
DISEASE OF URINARY SYSTEM.—DISEASE OF KIDNEY.			
538. Bright's Kidney, Acute.....	.....	2	2
Chronic	1	.....	1
Granular	2	1	3
Fatty .....	.....	1	1
Albuminuria.....	3	1	4
539. Nephritis	2	.....	2
553. Hæmaturia	2	1	3
554. Suppression of Urine .....	.....	1	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	954	915	1,869

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT. — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	954	915	1,869
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.			
557. Cystitis	1	1	2
Chronic	2	.....	2
Gonorrhœa .....	.....	3	3
573. Irritability.....	1	.....	1
575. Neuralgia .....	.....	1	1
576. Incontinence of Urine	2	1	3
DISEASES OF THE WOMB.			
654. Catarrh (Leucorrhœa).....	.....	2	2
Fibrous Tumors .....	.....	1	1
669. Displacements :			
Lactation .....	.....	2	2
Nymphomania .....	.....	1	1
680. Inflammation of Labia.....	.....	2	2
Commencing menses .....	.....	2	2
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF WOMEN.			
690. Amenorrhœa .....	.....	15	15
693. Dysmenorrhœa .....	.....	15	15
694. Menorrhagia.....	.....	3	3
Menopause .....	.....	36	36
Pregnancy.....	.....	7	7
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.			
Muscular strain	2	.....	2
DISEASES OF CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.			
827. Erythema .....	.....	2	2
Læve.....	.....	1	1
Cutaneous neurosis	1	.....	1
828. Intertrigo .....	.....	1	1
830. Urticaria .....	.....	2	2
Sunburn.....	1	.....	1
Seborrhœa capitis	1	.....	1
837. Pityriasis .....	.....	2	2
838. Psoriasis	1	.....	1
841. Herpes, — Zoster	1	1	2
847. Acne	1	1	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	968	1,017	1,985

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.— *Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	968	1,017	1,985
885. Phthisiasis.....	1	2	3
POISONS.— METALS AND THEIR SALTS.			
908. Lead.....	3	.....	3
VEGETABLE POISONS.			
936. Opium.....	.....	1	1
938. Alcohol.....	15	3	18
Tobacco.....	20	.....	20
Rhus Toxicodendron.....	1	.....	1
Tea.....	1	10	11
NOT CLASSIFIED.			
Grave's Disease.....	1	.....	1
Spermatorrhœa.....	6	.....	6
Nervous Irritability.....	1	4	5
No Diagnosis.....	81	48	129
Not treated.....	3	3	6
Referred to Eye Dept.	3	2	5
“ Woman's Dept. ....	.....	12	12
“ Skin Dept.	1	1	2
“ Surgical Dept.....	25	13	38
“ Ear Dept.	1	1	2
“ Nervous Dept.....	3	3	6
“ Admitting Physician.....	10	1	11
“ Children's Hosp. ....	.....	1	1
“ Dispensary.....	7	2	9
“ Throat Dept.	2	.....	2
Totals.....	1,153	1,124	2,277

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

SURGICAL.

IN CHARGE OF DRS. BOLLES AND DWIGHT.

MAY 1, 1878, TO MAY 1, 1879.

Erysipelas —		Diseases of the Larynx —	
Simple	4	Polypus	1
Phlegmonous	2		
Diffuse Inflammation of Cel-		Diseases of the Jaws —	
lular Tissue.....	56	Abscess of the Antrum	1
Abscesses	222	Tumor	4
		Caries of Antrum.....	2
Diseases of the Cellular Tissue —		Cysts	2
Carbuncle	89		
		Diseases of the Neck —	
Syphilis —		Tumor	2
Primary	18		
Secondary	15	Diseases of the Gums —	
Tertiary	8	Alveolar Abscess.....	6
Soft chancre	11	Ulcerations	1
Bubo (hard or suppurating) ..	2	Epulis	1
Hereditary Syphilis.....	1	Inflammation	2
Cancer —		Diseases of the Tongue —	
Scirrhus	20	Syphilis	1
Epithelial	3	Cancer	3
Sarcoma	2	Abscesses	2
Enchondroma	1	Ulcer	8
Rodent Ulcer	2	Tongue Tie.....	11
		Wound of Tongue.....	1
Functional Diseases of the			
Nervous System—		Diseases of the Fauces —	
Neuralgia	1	Tonsillitis	11
Anæsthesia following injury ..	1	Enlarged Tonsils.....	3
Diseases of the Nose —		Diseases of the Pharynx —	
Ozaena	4	Foreign Bodies	4
Polypus Nasi	7	Pharyngitis	13
Gelatinous	3		
Dislocation Septum Nasi	2	Diseases of the Œsophagus —	
		Stricture	2
Diseases of the Veins —		Foreign Bodies	3
Phlebitis	3		
Varicose Veins	2	Diseases of the Intestines —	
Nævus	5	Hernia:	
		Umbilical	8
Diseases of the Absorbents —		Inguinal.....	63
Inflammation of Glands	25	Scrotal	8
Suppuration of Glands	6	Congenital	2
Chronic Enlargement	82		
		Diseases of the Rectum —	
Diseases of Ductless Glands —		Fistula in Ano	18
Bronchocele	2		

Hæmorrhoids	29	Abscess	2
Internal	2	Cancer	4
External	3	Scirrhus	1
Ischio-Rectal Abscess	5		
Fissure of the Anus	3	Diseases of Bones —	
Prolapsus	3	Osteitis	3
Stricture, Partial	1	Periostitis	16
Ulcer	2	Nodes	4
		Tumor	3
Diseases of the Bladder —		Caries	4
Cystitis	7	Necrosis	29
Vesical Irritation	4	Rachitis	9
Retention of Urine	3	Bow-legs	18
Gonorrhœa	85	Diseases of Joints —	
Balanitis	13	Synovitis	31
Phimosis	8	Acute	1
Paraphimosis	6	Chronic	39
Bubo	24	Pulpy Degeneration	5
Epididymitis	25	Morbus Coxæ	16
		Malformations	4
Diseases of the Male Urethra —		Rheumatisms	37
Organic	28	Ankylosis	5
Wound of Penis	2	Arthritis	3
Venereal Warts	10		
Diseases of the Scrotum —		Diseases of the Spine —	
Epithelial Cancer	1	Caries and Necrosis	20
Contusion	2	Lateral Curvature	4
Ulcer	1	Malformations	2
Tumor	2		
Diseases of the Cord —		Diseases of Tendons —	
Hydrocele	7	Inflammation	1
Varicocele	8	Cuts of Tendon	1
		Talipes Varus	6
Diseases of the Tunica Vaginalis —		Talipes Valgus	8
Hyorscele	31	Talipes Equinus	2
Diseases of the Testicle —		Diseases of the Appendages of	
Acute	6	Muscular System —	
Chronic	4	Enlarged Bursa Patellæ	17
Atrophy	3	Enlargement of other Bursæ ..	9
Scrofulous Testicle	3	Bunion	3
		Ganglion	15
Diseases of Female Organs of		Bursitis of Knee	3
Generation —			
Fibrous Tumor	2	Injuries —	
Ovarian Cyst	2	Burns	34
		Multiple injuries	9
Diseases of the Vulva —		Exposure to cold	9
(Edema of the Labia	1	Contusion	19
Vulvitis	2		
Eczema	1	Injuries of Head —	
Disorders of the Circulatory Sys-		Scalp-wound; bone not ex-	
tem —		posed	47
Varicose Veins	35	Concussion of the Brain	7
Diseases of the Female Breast —			
Acute	5	Injuries of the Face —	
Chronic	2	Contusion	15
Ulcer	2	Wound	43
Cut	2	Foreign bodies in the Ear	11
		Foreign bodies in the soft parts ..	1
		Fracture of the facial bones	2
		Fracture of lower Jaw	7
		Dislocation of Jaw	2

Injuries of the Neck —		Injuries of the Lower Extremities —	
Contusion of soft parts.....	2	Contusion	47
Wound, cut throat	2	Sprain	110
Injuries of the Chest —		Wound	48
Contusion	5	Foreign Bodies Imbedded	13
Fracture of Sternum.....	1	Fracture of the Femur.....	2
Fracture of Ribs	32	“ “ Patella	2
Wound of the Parietes	2	Fracture of the Leg, both bones	17
Fracture of Cartilage	1	“ “ Tibia, alone..	8
Injuries of the Back —		“ “ Fibula, “ ..	26
Contusion	2	Fracture of the Bones of the	
Sprain	26	Foot	4
Wound	1	Dislocation	4
Injuries of the Abdomen —		Tumors	8
Contusion	3	Injuries not Classified —	
Injuries of the Upper Extremities —		Teeth	922
Contusion	75	Felon	83
Sprain	167	Corn	5
Wound.....	200	Chronic Ulcer.....	184
Œdema of Hand	2	Wen	27
Foreign Bodies Imbedded	17	Old Cicatrix	12
Greenstick Fracture	5	Ingrowing Toe-nail	20
Fracture of the Clavicle.....	43	Furunculosis	32
“ “ Scapula	3	Contracted Tendon	11
“ “ Humerus	43	Bites.....	23
“ “ Forearm	15	Ulcer of Nose.....	1
“ “ Ulna	8	Hypertrophy of Nail.....	1
“ “ Radius	25	Infantile Paralysis.....	2
Fracture, Colles	36	Onychia	10
Metacarpus or Phalanges	29	Paronychia	13
Dislocation of the Sternoclavicular Joint	2	Hæmatoma.....	1
Dislocation of the Acromioclavicular Joint	1	Herpes Preputialis	1
Dislocation of the Shoulder... 15		Old Amputations	13
Dislocation of the Elbow	9	No Disease	8
Dislocation of the Wrist and Carpus	2	No Diagnosis	17
Dislocation of the Thumb	1	Lipoma	4
“ “ Phalanges..	8	Unclassified.....	197
Sub-Luxation of head of Radius	3	Rupture of Ligaments, Knee..	1
Old amputated thumb.....	1	Abdominal Tumor.....	1
		Ranula	1
		Dermatitis	14
		Ref. to other Depts.	279
		Old Excision.....	1
		Cong. Deformity	1
		Total.....	4,594

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

From May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONJUNCTIVA.			
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	221	355	576
“ phlyctenular	38	68	106
“ blennorrhœal	1	2	3
“ gonorrhœal.....	1	.....	1
“ diphtheritic	1	.....	1
“ traumatic	2	2	4
Blennorrhœa neonatorum.....	2	.....	2
Trachoma	31	25	56
Ecchymosis.....	5	1	6
Burns	2	.....	2
Pinguecula	1	.....	1
Pterygium	4	.....	4
Tumor .....	.....	3	3
Foreign bodies	1	.....	1
Croupous conjunctivitis	1	.....	1
Hem. from a small granulating point.....	1	.....	1
Malignant disease of inner canthus.....	.....	1	1
CORNEA AND SCLEROTIC.			
Keratitis	4	10	14
“ interstitial.....	3	1	4
“ phlyctenular	20	40	60
“ fascicular.....	2	1	3
“ traumatic	1	.....	1
Hypopion-keratitis	2	3	5
Ulcer	58	63	121
Abscess	1	1	2
Opacity.....	16	46	62
<i>Carried forward</i>	419	622	1,041

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	419	622	1,041
Adherent leucoma .....	.....	3	3
Conical cornea .....	.....	2	2
Pannus	1	4	5
Burns	1	.....	1
Wounds	10	3	13
Staphyloma.....	2	5	7
Sclero-keratitis	1	.....	1
Episcleritis	1	.....	1
Foreign bodies	22	20	42
VITREOUS,			
Floating opacities.....	6	.....	6
Hemorrhage .....	.....	3	3
LENS.			
Cataract	13	14	27
" traumatic	3	2	5
" posterior cortical	1	.....	1
Dislocation	2	3	5
Ant. Polar cataract	1	.....	1
GLOBE.			
Panophthalmitis	1	.....	1
Phthisis bulbi.....	.....	1	1
Disorganization from injury	7	.....	7
Microphthalmos	1	1	2
REFRACTION AND ACCOMMODATION.			
Myopia.....	15	18	33
Hypermetropia	7	51	58
Anisometropia	1	.....	1
Astigmatism	5	6	11
Presbyopia	1	17	18
Asthenopia	8	18	21
Paresis of accommodation.....	.....	1	1
Phosphenes.....	1	.....	1
Blind both eyes.....	.....	1	1
LACHRYMAL APPARATUS.			
Blennorrhœa of sac.....	1	11	12
Abscess of sac.	3	8	11
<i>Carried forward</i>	519	814	1,333

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	519	814	1,333
Stricture of canaliculus	6	6	12
Eversion of punctum	1	2	3
Infl. Lac. sac.....	1	1	2
Abscess nasal duct	1	.....	1
“ lac. “	2	5	7
LIDS.			
Blepharitis	32	69	101
Hordeolum	3	4	7
Abscess	2	3	5
Tumor of lid edge	1	.....	1
Epithelloma	1	.....	1
Chalazion.....	7	9	16
Entropion .....	.....	1	1
Ectropion.....	.....	1	1
Trichiasis	4	4	8
Ecchymosis.....	5	.....	5
Erysipelas	1	1	2
Eczema.....	.....	2	2
Wounds	1	.....	1
Abscess meibomian glands	1	.....	1
Foreign bodies	1	.....	1
ORBIT.			
Exophthalmos	1	.....	1
Caries	1	.....	1
Periostitis	1	.....	1
NERVES AND MUSCLES.			
Convergent strabismus	12	13	25
Divergent strabismus .....	.....	3	3
Insufficiency of the recti interni	2	1	3
Paralysis of third pair.....	1	.....	1
“ “ fourth pair	1	.....	1
“ “ sixth pair	4	1	5
“ “ facial.....	.....	2	2
Blepharospasm	2	1	3
Nystagmus	2	.....	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	616	943	1,559

DISEASES OF THE EYE. — *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	616	943	1,559
Mydriasis.....	1	.....	1
Paralysis of 3d, 4th, and 6th pairs.....	.....	1	1
Insufficiency of recti externi.....	.....	1	1
Atrophy both discs.....	2	2	4
IRIS, CILIARY BODY AND CHOROID.			
Iritis.....	16	7	23
“ traumatic.....	3	.....	3
“ rheumatic.....	3	.....	3
“ syphilitic.....	6	4	10
Posterior synechiae.....	1	1	2
Occlusion of pupil.....	1	.....	1
Iridodialysis.....	2	.....	2
Irido-choroiditis.....	2	2	4
Choroiditis.....	4	4	8
“ disseminata.....	.....	1	1
Sclero-choroiditis poosterior.....	5	11	16
Coloboma of choroid.....	1	1	2
Sarcoma of choroid.....	1	.....	1
Glaucoma.....	1	3	4
Sympathetic ophthalmia.....	1	.....	1
Prolapse of iris.....	.....	1	1
RETINA AND OPTIC NERVE.			
Retinitis.....	1	.....	1
“ syphilitic.....	.....	2	2
Neuritis.....	1	4	5
Atrophy of optic nerve.....	6	1	7
Amblyopia.....	10	8	18
Traumatic Amaurosis.....	1	.....	1
Anæmia of disc.....	1	.....	1
Photophobia.....	1	1	2
Headache.....	.....	1	1
Normal eye.....	.....	1	1
No diagnosis.....	22	18	40
Not treated.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	710	1,019	1,729

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

From May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879.

IN CHARGE OF DR. WIGGLESWORTH.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DISEASES OF SEBACEOUS GLANDS.			
Seborrhœa	16	15	31
Comedo	6	16	22
Molluscum Sebaceum	1	1	2
DISEASES OF SWEAT GLANDS.			
Hyperidrosis, general	2	2	4
“ local	1	2	3
INFLAMMATIONS.			
A. Erythematous —			
Erythema simplex	4	2	6
“ multiforme	3	3	6
“ nodosum	1	2	3
Urticaria	5	19	24
Erysipelas	2	4	6
B. Phlegmonous —			
Furunculosis	14	8	22
C. Vesicular —			
Herpes, facialis	4	2	6
“ progenitalis	11	...	11
“ Zoster	6	1	7
Eczema, acute	28	26	54
“ chronic	209	102	311
D. Bullous —			
Pompholix	...	1	1
Pemphigus foliaceus	...	1	1
E. Pustular —			
Acne	10	25	35
<i>Carried forward</i>	323	232	555

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.— *Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	323	232	555
Ecthyma	3	1	4
Impetigo	12	16	28
F. Squamous—			
Psoriasis	16	8	24
G. Papular—			
Lichen planus	1	...	1
HÆMORRHAGES.			
Purpura simplex	2	...	2
HYPERTROPHIES.			
1. Of Pigment	...	...	...
Chloasma	1	3	4
2. Of Epidermal and Papillary Layers	...	...	...
Clavius	1	...	1
Verruca	3	3	6
Xerosis	...	2	2
Ichthyosis	2	2	4
Hirsuties	...	1	1
3. Of Connective Tissue	...	...	...
Elephantiasis	1	...	1
Rosacea Erythematosæ	5	...	5
Atrophies—			
Alopecia areata	2	2	4
“ furfuracea	2	4	6
NEW FORMATIONS.			
A. Diffuse Neoplasms—			
Lupus Erythematosus	...	1	1
“ Vulgaris	...	5	5
Scrofuloderma	2	6	8
Syphiloderma	23	50	73
B. Tumors—			
1. Of Connective Tissue	...	...	...
Keloid	2	...	2
Cicatrix	1	...	1
II. Of vessels	...	...	...
Angioma	3	4	7
<i>Carried forward</i>	405	340	745

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—*Concluded.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Carried forward</i>	405	340	745
Carcinoma—			
Epithelioma .....	.....	2	2
NEUROSES.			
A. Sensory Disturbances—			
Pruritus	11	15	26
PARASITIC DISEASES.			
A. Animal—			
Pediculosis capillitii	7	15	22
“ corporis	13	3	16
“ pubis	1	.....	1
Scabies	6	3	9
B. Vegetable—			
Tinea favosa	2	2	4
“ Trycophytina Circ.	15	3	18
“ “ Tons	5	5	10
“ “ Sycosis	2	.....	2
“ Versicolor	5	2	7
OTHER DISEASES.			
Adenitis .....	.....	1	1
Abscess .....	.....	3	3
Dermatitis Traumatica	4	3	7
“ Calorica	4	4	8
“ Venenata	3	2	5
Hordeolum	1	.....	1
Ulcer	3	6	9
Total	487	409	896

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IN CHARGE OF DR. DENNY.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BRAIN AND MEMBRANES.			
Concussion	1	.....	1
Apoplexy.....	2	.....	2
Hemiplegia.....	2	.....	2
SPINAL CORD AND MEMBRANES.			
Irritation	1	.....	1
Myelitis	1	.....	1
Paralysis, infantile	1	2	3
NERVES.			
Neuritis	6	1	7
Paralysis, local	3	1	4
Neuralgia.....	1	.....	1
Hemicrania	2	1	3
Sciatica.....	1	.....	1
Anæsthesia .....	.....	1	1
MENTAL.			
Mania	1	.....	1
Melancholia.....	2	.....	2
Stammering	1	.....	1
GENERAL.			
Neurasthenia	1	3	4
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Chorea	5	.....	5
Hysteria .....	.....	1	1
Vertigo.....	2	.....	3
Cephalalgia.....	2	.....	2
Hypochondriasis	2	.....	2
Aphonia .....	.....	1	1
Surgical cases.....	3	.....	3
Totals	42	13	55

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.

From May 1, 1878 to May 1, 1879.

IN CHARGE OF DR. CUSHING.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
LARYNX.			
Rhinitis	6	1	7
Coryza, acute.....	.....	1	1
“ chronic (“catarrh”)	38	44	82
Ozoena idiopath. ....	.....	4	4
“ lupous .....	.....	1	1
Adenoid growths of naso-phar.....	1	2	3
Stomatitis ulcerosa .....	.....	1	1
PHARYNX.			
Pharyngitis, acute.....	6	12	18
“ chronic	8	6	14
“ follicular.....	4	1	5
Amygdalitis	18	15	33
Diphtheria .....	.....	3	3
Syphilis of pharynx and palate	4	8	12
Lupus “ “ “ “ .....	.....	1	1
PALATE.			
Paralysis of palate .....	.....	1	1
Elongated uvula	2	.....	2
Laryngitis, acute	6	3	9
“ sub-acute and chronic.....	10	19	29
“ syphilitic	1	1	2
“ tubercular	16	8	24
Cancer of larynx	2	.....	2
Paralysis of laryngeal nerves .....	.....	6	6
Spasms of glottis	1	.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	6	12	18
Transferred.....	2	9	11
Totals	131	159	290

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

IN CHARGE OF DR. GREEN.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DISEASES OF THE AURICLE.			
Lupus	1	1	2
Eczema —			
Acute, one side	1	1	2
Chronic, one	1	1	2
Abscess of Lobule	1	1	2
Intertrigo	1	2	3
DISEASES OF THE EXTERNAL MEATUS.			
Inflammation —			
Acute, one	4	5	9
Chronic, one	2	1	3
“ both	1	1	2
Accumulation of Cerumen	18	21	39
Eczema	1	7	8
Foreign body	3	1	4
Atresia	1	1	2
DISEASES OF THE TYMPANUM.			
Catarrhal Inflammation —			
Acute, one	7	8	15
“ both	9	7	16
Chronic, one	9	15	24
“ both	18	17	35
Serous Inflammation	1	1	2
Purulent Inflammation —			
Acute, one	17	8	25
“ both	3	3	6
Chronic, one	11	12	23
“ both	5	8	13
<i>Carried forward</i>	111	120	231

DISEASES OF THE EAR.—*Concluded.*

Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	111	120	231
Purulent Inflammation.— <i>Continued.</i>			
with Mastoid Inflammation	1	1	2
with Papillomata	3	2	5
with Polypus	1	1	2
with Caries	1	3	4
Results of previous pur. infl.	6	11	17
Plastic Inflammation, one	3	2	5
both	7	10	17
Neuralgia of Tympanic Plexus . . . . .	....	3	3
DISEASES OF INTERNAL EAR.			
Nervous Deafness	2	6	8
Total Deafness—			
from Purulent Inflammation . . . . .	....	1	1
from Brain Disease	1	2	3
Tinnitus	1	1	2
Auditory Vertigo	2	....	2
OTHER DISEASES.			
Trifacial Neuralgia . . . . .	....	9	9
No Ear Disease	1	4	5
No Diagnosis	1	4	5
Not fit Subject . . . . .	....	1	1
Referred to other Departments	2	3	5
Totals	143	184	327

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

IN CHARGE OF DRS. BOARDMAN AND CHADWICK.

<i>Diseases of the Bladder.</i>		<i>Functional Diseases.</i>	
Cystitis	1	Amenorrhœa	17
Disorders of Micturition	4	Dysmenorrhœa	6
Urethral Polyp	2	Dyspareunia	3
<i>Diseases of the Uterus and Appendages.</i>		Menorrhagia	3
Uterus —		Metrorrhagia	6
Catarrh (Leucorrhœa)	12	Menopause	3
Subinvolution	2	<i>Unclassified.</i>	
Anteflexion	4	Backache	2
Anteversio	6	Chancroid	1
Retroflexion	6	Constipation	6
Retroversion	14	Diarrhœa	1
Prolapse	9	Flatulence	3
Carcinoma	2	Gonorrhœa	3
Fibroid Tumor	2	Pelvic Cellulitis	1
Polyp	1	Peritoneal Effusion	7
Laceration of Cervix	7	Pregnancy, Existing	10
Ovary —		“ Suspected	5
Irritation	2	Pruritus	1
Ovarian Cyst	2	Sterility	1
Vagina —		Syphilis	4
Inflammation	6	No Diagnosis	18
Prolapse	3	Transferred	21
Vulva —		Syphiliphobia	1
Excoriation	1	Fissure of Anus	2
Inflammation	1	Phlegmasia Alba Doluss	1
Eczema	2	Debility	22
Fatty Tumors	1	Rupture of Perineum	3
		Total	240

BEQUESTS.

GOODNOW LIBRARY FUND. — ELISHA GOODNOW, of South Boston (Ward XII.), who died in the year 1851, and whose will is dated 12th July, 1849, bequeathed to the city "all the rest and residue of his estate, real and personal, not otherwise disposed of," for the purpose of establishing, in the Eleventh or Twelfth Wards of the city, a Hospital for the sick; one-half of said funds to be applied for the establishment and maintenance of free beds, which should always be at the disposal and under the control of the Officers of the Government of said Hospital for the time being. Under this will the city came into possession of certain real estate situated on Cross street, which has been disposed of and has produced the sum of \$16,500, which has been invested in City of Boston Six per cent. Stock. Also a lot of land on Third street, South Boston, containing $6,683\frac{1}{3}$ feet, which was disposed of in 1867 for \$4,623.25, of which \$4,000 has been invested in City of Boston Five per cent. Stock, and the balance (\$633.25) remained in the City Treasury at interest, until it amounted to \$1,000 and was invested in a City of Boston Six per cent. Currency Note. The \$10,000 deposited by the Executors of Mr. Goodnow, June 22, 1852, with the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, the interest upon which is to be paid to the widow, will, upon her decease, be distributed as follows:—

\$500 to the Penitent Females' Refuge.

\$5,000 to City of Boston; income to be expended for the relief of sick and infirm persons.

\$4,500 to be added to the fund heretofore provided for the support of free beds in the City Hospital.

NICHOLS FUND. — LAWRENCE NICHOLS, who died in September, 1862, made the following bequest to the city: "I give to the City of Boston, towards the establishment and endowment of a City Hospital, in case such Hospital shall have been established at the time of my decease, the sum of one thousand dollars." And in case such Hospital should not have been established by the city at the time of his decease, he directed the same amount to be deposited with the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, and suffered to accumulate, by the addition of interest, until such a Hospital should be established.

The executor of the will, Wm. Perkins, Esq., has paid into the treasury nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$937.25), being the amount devised, less the *Internal Revenue Tax* on the same, and \$530.50, as one of the "*residuary legatees in the United States*," from the surplus remaining undisposed of. The \$937.25, with the accumulated interest thereon, has been invested in a certificate of City Stock for \$1,000. The balance (\$530.50) remained at interest until it amounted to \$1,000 and was invested in a City of Boston Six per cent. Currency Note.

NORCROSS FUND. — 1868, January 1. The Trustees received the sum of two thousand dollars from Hon. OTIS NORCROSS, as the foundation of a fund for the benefit of patients leaving the Hospital poor and destitute of proper clothing. The principal sum is invested in a City of Boston interest-bearing note, to be deposited with the City Auditor, the interest of which is to be collected annually or oftener, and paid over to the President of the Board of Trustees, for the time being, of the City Hospital, to be by him expended at his discretion for the benefit and temporary assistance of those patients who are in his judgment deserving, and who are destitute of proper clothing in which to leave the Hospital, and have no means of procuring it.

Balance on hand May 1, 1878	.	.	.	.	\$319 41
Expended	.	.	.	.	198 00
Balance May 1, 1879	.	.	.	.	<u>\$121 41</u>

BALL FUND. — 1870, April 1. The Trustees received from the estate of Mr. JONAS BALL the sum of one thousand dollars for the same purpose, and under the same restrictions, as the Norcross Fund.

Balance on hand May 1, 1878	.	.	.	.	\$299 03
Expended	.	.	.	.	60 00
Balance May 1, 1879	.	.	.	.	<u>\$239 03</u>

GOODNOW LIBRARY FUND. — 1874. Donation of GEORGE GOODNOW, the interest of which to be expended annually by the Board of Trustees in replenishing the library of the Hospital with books and pamphlets suitable for the reading of the patients during convalescence.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent.

Stock	\$1,000 00
Amount on hand May 1, 1879	150 00

SHAW FUND. — 1875. Bequest of the late MARY LOUISA SHAW, the income of which to be expended by the trustees for the purchase of flowers and fruit for the use and comfort of the patients in the Hospital.

One certificate of Boston Six per cent. Stock . .	\$2,000 00
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Amount on hand May 1, 1879	\$170 00
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RECAPITULATION CITY HOSPITAL TRUST FUNDS.

Goodnow Fund. — Two certificates City of Boston Six per cent. Stock for \$17,500, and one of Five per cent. Stock for \$4,000, payable to the Mayor for the time being \$21,500 00

Norcross Fund. — One certificate City of Boston Five per cent. Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being 2,000 00

Nichols Fund. — Two certificates City of Boston Six per cent. Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being 2,000 00

Ball Fund. — One certificate City of Boston Six per cent. Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being 1,000 00

Goodnow Library Fund. — One certificate City of Boston Six per cent. Stock 1,000 00

Shaw Fund. — One certificate City of Boston Six per cent. Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being 2,000 00

\$29,500 00

The Ordinance in relation to the City Hospital, Ordinances of 1876, Sect. 9, page 433, provides that said scrip shall be deposited with the Auditor of Accounts, who shall receive the interest as the same shall become due thereon, and add it to the moneys which shall have been appropriated for the use of the Hospital.

RULES FOR ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, Etc.

Applications for admission of patients shall be made to the Resident Physician at the Hospital, on each day of the week, Sunday excepted, between 9 and 11 A.M.

Whenever able, the patient shall apply in person. When not able to appear in person, application may be made by a friend, and the patient shall be visited at his residence.

Any Trustee, or either of the physicians or surgeons in attendance, may, in case of emergency, send a patient in the first instance to the Hospital by written permit, and the Visiting Committee shall decide, as soon as may be afterwards, whether such patient shall remain.

Persons accidentally wounded, or otherwise disabled or injured, shall be received at all hours.

Permits for admission shall be subject to the approval of the Visiting Committee, and they shall have the power at any time to require the Resident Physician to report to them the names of applicants, before admitting them, and may dismiss any patients whom they think improperly admitted, or change the terms of admission.

Patients discharged on the recommendation of the physicians or surgeons shall be provided with a certificate stating their condition at the time of discharge, whether cured, relieved, or not relieved, which certificate shall be signed by the Superintendent and Resident Physician.

Whenever a patient is removed from the Hospital without the consent and approval of the Superintendent and Resident Physician, a written statement to that effect shall be required from any person assuming the responsibility of the removal.

The body of any person dying at the Hospital shall not be delivered without a written receipt from the parties taking the same.

In case of the decease of any patient, the Resident Physician shall sign a certificate to that effect, and shall furnish the City Registrar with a copy of the same. He shall also state the time and cause of death, the disposition made of the body, whether delivered to friends or buried from the Hospital. In the last case he shall mention the place of interment.

Patients may be admitted by the Trustees to the privileges

of the Hospital, at such rates of board as they may from time to time determine; such board being secured by their friends, or by the authorities of the place to which they belong.

In all cases where, in the opinion of the Trustees, the circumstances of the patient will warrant it, the whole or a part of the board shall be paid. If separate apartments or articles not usually furnished at the Hospital are provided, such payment shall be made therefor as the Trustees shall deem reasonable.

HOUSE RULES.

Patients must be in their proper places in the wards during the visit of the physicians and surgeons, and always by 8 P.M., unless specially exempted by the Superintendent.

Those free patients who are able are expected to assist in nursing, and in such other services as may be reasonably required of them.

Patients shall not leave the Hospital grounds without a pass from the Superintendent, nor their respective wards without the consent of the nurse in attendance.

No patient shall purchase, or cause any member of the household to purchase for him, any article of food whatsoever, nor any other article, without the consent of the Superintendent; nor shall any officer or servant of the Hospital receive a gift or fee from a patient.

Profane or obscene language, loud talking and incivility, are prohibited.

No patient having acute syphilitic disease or *mania-à-potu*, shall be admitted as a charity patient, or at a lower rate than twenty-five dollars a week for the former, and fifteen dollars for the latter.

No person shall be admitted to the Hospital whose case is judged to be incurable, unless there be urgent symptoms, which, in the opinion of the physician or surgeon, are capable of being relieved.

Patients may be visited by clergymen of their own selection, and, where there is a wish for the performance of any particular religious rite, it shall be indulged, when practicable.

It is expected that patients will implicitly obey the rules of the Hospital. Complaints, for whatever cause, may be made to the Superintendent or Visiting Committee, and when reasonable shall be by them reported to the Trustees.

All employés must be in their respective places during their hours of duty. The doors and gates of the Hospital

will be closed at 10 P.M., at which time all are expected to be quiet, and, those not on duty, in their own rooms.

The use of tobacco, wine, and intoxicating liquors is prohibited within the Hospital, unless prescribed by a physician.

VISITORS.

No person shall visit any part of the premises, except on business, or at such times as may be fixed for the reception of visitors, without the permission of the Superintendent, or some one of the Trustees.

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week, from two to three o'clock P.M., friends may be permitted to visit patients, though no patient shall receive more than one visitor on the same day. In all cases, however, the Trustees or Superintendent may exercise discretionary powers as to excluding or admitting visitors.

All visitors must leave when the bell rings at the expiration of the visiting hour.

No visitor will be permitted to take any meal in the Hospital, or pass the night therein, without permission from the Superintendent or one of the Trustees.

No visitor shall be allowed to give any article of food or drink to a patient, unless by permission of the nurse; and any article sent to the patient shall be left with the Superintendent.

THE BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Trustees of the Boston City Hospital have made arrangements for giving a two years' course of training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses.

Those wishing to receive such a course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the City Hospital, Boston.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-five to thirty-five years; they must be in sound health, and must present, on application, a certificate from two responsible persons (one a physician, preferred) as to their good character and good health. Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Hospital, and the approval of the Trustees, they will be received for one month on probation. During this month they are boarded and lodged at the Hospital, but receive no compensation.

The Superintendent of Nurses has charge of the Training School, under the authority of the Superintendent of the Hospital and of the Board of Trustees, and the nurses are subject to the rules of the Hospital. Their fitness for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the month of trial, is determined by the authorities in charge of the school, under the direction of the Trustees, and the same authorities can, in like manner, discharge them at any time, in case of misconduct or inefficiency. They reside in the Hospital, and serve as assistant nurses in its wards.

All nurses are required to be sober, honest, truthful, trustworthy, punctual, quiet, orderly, cleanly, neat, patient, kind, and cheerful.

COURSE OF TRAINING.

Those fulfilling the conditions of the probationary month are accepted as pupils. They must sign a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, and to conform to the rules.

The instruction includes :—

1. The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, and wounds, and applying of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressings.

2. The applying of leeches, and subsequent treatment.
3. The administering of enemas.
4. The applying of friction to the body and extremities in the best method.
- 5 The managing of helpless patients in bed, in moving, changing clothing, giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, preventing and dressing bed-sores, managing position, etc., and in feeding.
6. The making of bandages and rollers, etc., and bandaging.
7. The making of beds and changing sheets, etc., with patients in bed.
8. The cooking, preparing, and serving of food and delicacies for the sick.

They are also given some instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick-rooms in a proper manner, and are taught to take proper care of rooms and wards; in keeping all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, etc.; to observe the sick accurately in regard to the state of the secretions, expectorations, pulse, breathing, skin, temperature, eruptions, sleep, appetite, effect of diet or of stimulants and medicine; and the managing of convalescents.

The instruction is given mainly by the Superintendent of the Training School, and by the head nurses. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations, also take place at stated periods. Examinations, chiefly upon practical points, will take place from time to time.

The pupils are employed as assistant nurses in the wards of the Hospital, and are paid ten dollars (\$10) per month during the first year, and fourteen dollars (\$14) per month during the second year, for their clothing and personal expenses. This sum is in no wise intended as wages, it being considered that their education during this time is a full equivalent for their services.

They are required to wear at all times, while on duty in the wards, dresses of material that can be washed, simply made, and such caps, cuffs, and aprons, as may be prescribed.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses, thus trained, receive (after final examinations) diplomas certifying to their knowledge of nursing, their ability, and good character.

The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the school for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

A blank form will be furnished to applicants to be filled in with answers to the following questions in the candidate's own handwriting, and sent to the Superintendent of City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

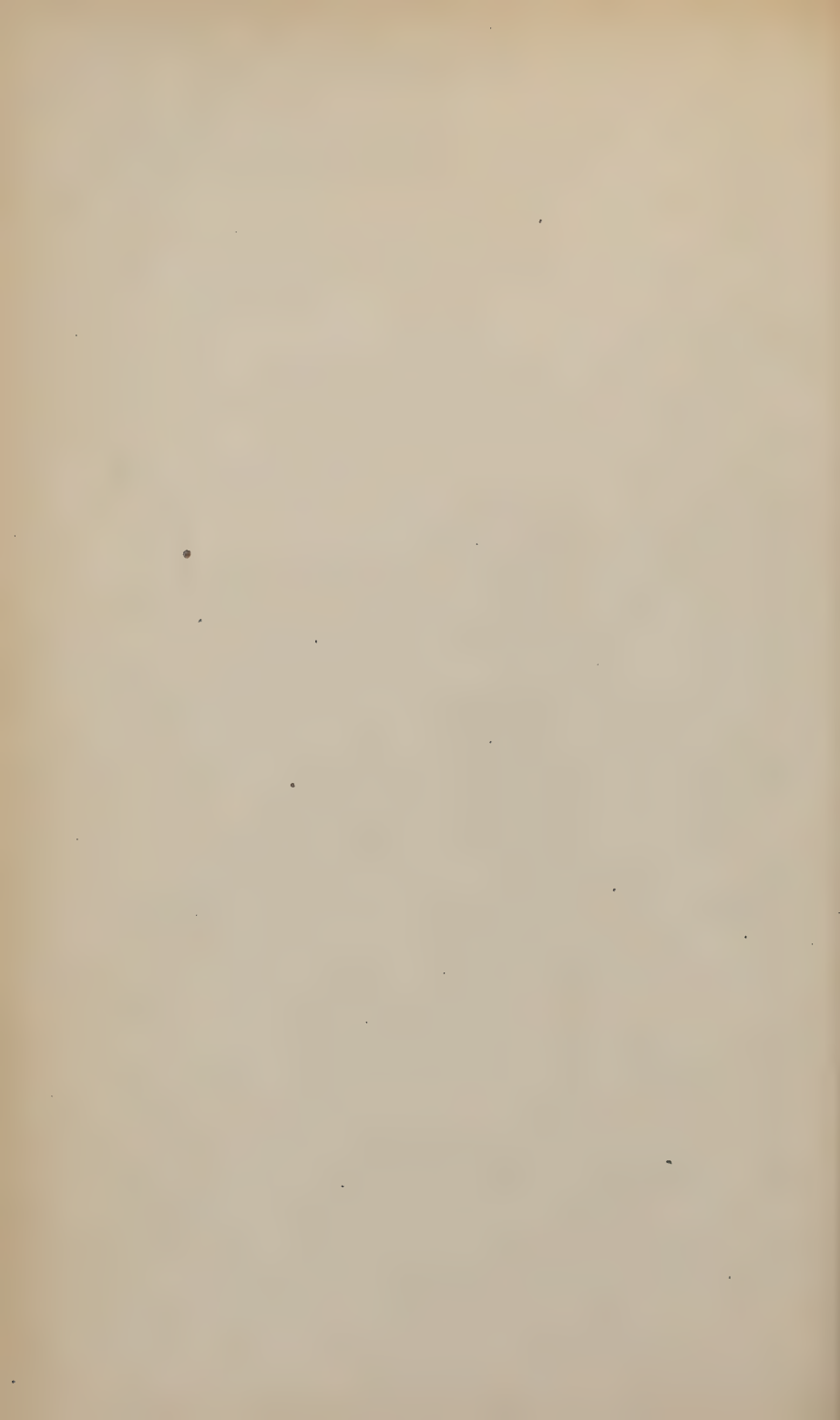
1. Name in full, and present address of candidate.
2. Are you a single woman or widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment.
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth.
5. Height? Weight?
6. Where educated?
7. Are you strong and healthy? Have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
11. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?
12. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?
13. The names in full and addresses of two persons to be referred to. State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.

I declare the above statement to be correct.

Signed,

Candidate.

Date.



CITY OF



BOSTON.

MILL-POND FLATS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 23, 1879.

The Joint Standing Committee on Health, to whom was referred a communication from the Board of Health, dated March 26, 1879, in reference to the nuisance existing on the Mill-pond flats, or Prison-point bay, so called, in the Charlestown District, respectfully

REPORT: —

That the said communication of the Board of Health recites that on the 13th July last an order was approved by the Mayor notifying the owners of the flats, and the basin and the creek connected therewith, in Prison-point bay, so called, to fill up forthwith their said flats, basin, and creek with good earth or other suitable material, to a grade not less than ten feet above mean low water, in order to secure the abatement of the existing nuisance therein, and for the preservation of the public health in accordance with Chapter 197 of the Acts of 1878; that notices thereunder, as required by law, were issued and served upon the parties and corporations therein mentioned on the 20th July, 1878; that, although some of the parties mentioned may have begun to comply with such order within three months after service thereof, as required by the third section of the act mentioned in said order, they have failed, after such beginning, to comply diligently with such order, as also required by said act. The Board of Health calls attention, with the approaching warm weather, to the necessity of abating the nuisance, mentioning the fact that the whole matter having been placed by said act in the hands of the City Council, the Board of Health is relieved of active responsibility in the premises.

The Mill-pond flats, or Prison-point bay, lies north of the Fitchburg Railroad and the old State-Prison grounds,

west of Rutherford avenue, Charlestown, south of Cambridge street, and north and east of the boundary line between Boston and Somerville, and comprises about sixty acres of territory, which at high tide is covered with water, but at low tide leaves an exposure of mud flats. For many years it has received the sewerage of the western slope of Charlestown, as well as about one hundred acres of Somerville. So many railroad bridges have been constructed across this tract that they have impeded the outflow of the water, increasing largely the deposit of offensive matter upon the flats, and to such an extent as to cause a nuisance, and to excite the apprehensions of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, who sought relief by several applications to the City Council, resulting finally in the passage of an act by the Legislature of 1878, empowering the city of Boston to compel the owners to fill up their flats for the purpose of abating the nuisance. The act provides, in Section 3, that if any owner fails to begin to comply with the order to fill, within three months, or fails after such beginning to comply diligently with such order, or at the expiration of one year has failed to comply fully with such order, the city of Boston may fill up the said territory.

Although a beginning was made by some of the parties in interest to comply with the provisions of the act within three months from the service of the order, yet it can only be looked upon as a technical compliance therewith, and no other result can be claimed during that time.

Since the matter has been referred to your committee, the Boston & Maine Railroad Company has begun with energy and efficiency to fill that portion of the territory lying between the bridge of that company and the upper bridge of the Eastern Railroad Company, depositing thereon about three hundred car-loads of earth per day.

The President of the Fitchburg Railroad Company states that that company will immediately commence the filling of its flats, whenever the owners of the contiguous property are ready to fill theirs.

The manager of the Boston & Lowell Railroad informs your committee that that road has substantially filled the flats owned by that company, being a comparatively small section in the upper part of the territory.

Your committee have up to this time been unable to obtain any information as to what steps the State authorities propose to take in reference to that portion of the property owned by the Commonwealth.

The largest portion of the bay is owned by the Eastern Railroad Corporation. With the exception of a small por-

tion near the State-Prison grounds, filled with ashes given by the city, that company has thus far found itself unable to comply with the requirements of the act.

The former president, General A. P. Rockwell, complained that it was a hardship to compel the Eastern Railroad Company to abate a nuisance which it had no part in creating. In a letter to the committee he says, "Your attention is, however, called to the fact that the drainage from Somerville into this territory is still going on, and is contributing to the nuisance claimed to exist. The company respectfully protest against being held responsible for a state of things which they are powerless to prevent. Your attention is also called to the fact that the sewerage from the city drain, now emptying under the freight track of the Eastern Railroad, is carried back by every incoming tide, as it has been for years, and spread over the flats where the nuisance is claimed to exist. This, also, is a matter over which the company has no control." He, as well as the new president, informed the committee that it is the purpose of the road to begin filling very soon. It is evident to the committee that the delay on the part of the Eastern Railroad Company arises more on account of its pecuniary condition, than any unwillingness to comply with the requirements of the act. As, in the opinion of the committee, it would be impolitic for the city of Boston to proceed to do this portion of the filling at the present time, involving an expenditure of from \$150,000 to \$200,000, without any probability of any return for some years, and a considerable chance of loss by the operation, it seems manifest to your committee that a long time, perhaps years, must elapse before this portion of the territory will be filled, and that some other means must be adopted for the immediate abatement of the nuisance.

The disposition of the sewage from a portion of the city of Somerville has been a matter of serious consideration by your committee. It flows at present into a small stream, emptying directly into the Mill-pond. Your committee have been made to understand that the outlet of this stream is an artificial one, created by former owners of the Mill-pond for the purpose of increasing their supply of water, the natural course of the stream having been turned for that purpose. It is understood that arrangements are in progress whereby a culvert is to be constructed by the city of Somerville under the Boston & Lowell Railroad, by means of which the Somerville sewage will be conveyed by this stream to its original and natural outlet away from the Mill-pond.

Our own Sewer Department contemplate changing the course of the Rutherford-avenue sewer, carrying it to deeper

water, relieving any nuisance which it is claimed is now created by its present outlet.

The filling now in progress by the Boston & Maine Railroad Co. will, in a few days, create a dam which will effectually prevent the ebb and flow of the tide, making a pond of thirty or forty acres of stagnant water, which, in a short time, will become a more dangerous nuisance than that which has heretofore existed. To obviate this, your committee deem it important to create such a circulation of the water as will render it comparatively pure, and propose the construction of suitable sluiceways under the Boston & Maine Railroad bridge, securing such a sufficient ebb and flow of the water as will prevent its becoming stagnant and dangerous to health. Also, when the filling by the Boston & Maine Railroad Company shall have so far progressed as to render this outlet inoperative, and when the course of the Rutherford-avenue sewer shall have been changed, that a sluiceway shall be built connecting the pond with the abandoned sewer outlet. To accomplish this result, your committee recommend the passage of the accompanying orders, believing that this plan will effectually abate the nuisance existing on the Mill-pond flats, keeping them constantly covered with tide-water, and yet in such a changing condition as to render the place innocuous.

GEORGE E. BELL,
BENJAMIN POPE,
JAMES J. DOHERTY,
FRANCIS W. PRAY,
FRANCIS O'BRIEN.

Ordered, That for the purpose of abating the nuisance now existing in Prison-point bay, Charlestown District, the Joint Standing Committee on Health are hereby authorized to construct such sluiceways as will secure a sufficient ebb and flow of the tide in the basin now being filled, the expense thereof not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be charged to the appropriation for health.

Ordered, That the Superintendent of Health, under the direction of the Joint Standing Committee on Health, is hereby authorized and instructed to exercise such supervision over the filling-in of the Prison-point bay, as to provide for the protection of the public health and other interests of the City of Boston.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

CAMBRIDGE RAILROAD. EIGHTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 23, 1879.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Cambridge Railroad Company for additional tracks and extension of location in this city, recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Cambridge Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down double tracks on *Merrimac street* between *Causeway* and *Portland* streets, and to connect the most northerly track of said double tracks with the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company on *Lowell* street, and the most southerly track with the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on *Causeway* street, opposite *Wall* street. Said company shall also have the right to lay down a single track on *Merrimac* street between *Portland* and *Washington* streets, and to connect the same with the track of the Middlesex Railroad Company on *Washington* street.

Said company shall also have the right to lay down a curved track at the northerly corner of *Leverett* and *Causeway* streets to connect the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company on *Leverett* street with the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on *Causeway* street. Also a curved track at the westerly corner of *Lowell* and *Causeway* streets to connect the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company

on Lowell street with the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Causeway street. Also a curved track at the westerly corner of *Merrimac* and *Chardon* streets to connect the most southerly track located by this order on Merrimac street with the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company on Chardon street.

Said company is also authorized to change the curved tracks and connections at the intersection of Leverett and Brighton streets, so that the cars coming from Cambridge shall pass up *Leverett street* to *Causeway street*, and the cars going to Cambridge shall pass out through Lowell and Brighton streets. The tracks, curves, and connections located by this order are shown by red lines on a plan drawn by J. G. Chase and E. F. Bowker, civil engineers, dated March 15, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

Said Cambridge Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to move the single track and connections of the Metropolitan Railroad on Merrimac street between Portland and Washington streets, and to place the same in the position designated for said track and connections on the plan above referred to; so that said track shall be the most southerly track of the line of double tracks on Merrimac street between Portland and Washington streets.

Said Cambridge Railroad Company is hereby authorized to enter upon and use with its horses and cars, to an extent not exceeding ten cars per hour, the tracks located by this order, and also the tracks of the *Metropolitan Railroad Company* on *Causeway street* between Leverett and Lowell streets, and on Merrimac street between Portland and Washington streets, and the track of the *Middlesex Railroad Company* on *Washington street* between Merrimac street and Cornhill, and the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Washington street between Cornhill and Milk street; the track of the South Boston Railroad Company on Milk street between Washington and Hawley streets, and the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Milk, Congress, State, and Devonshire streets, and on Washington street between Devonshire and Merrimac streets.

The right to lay down and use the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said track, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also upon condition that said Cambridge Railroad Company shall accept this order of location,

and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Read once.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

CAMBRIDGE RAILROAD. EIGHTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 23, 1879.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Cambridge Railroad Company for additional tracks and extension of location in this city, recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Cambridge Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down double tracks on *Merrimac street* between *Causeway* and *Portland* streets, and to connect the most northerly track of said double tracks with the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company on *Lowell* street, and the most southerly track with the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on *Causeway* street, opposite *Wall* street. Said company shall also have the right to lay down a single track on *Merrimac* street between *Portland* and *Washington* streets, and to connect the same with the track of the Middlesex Railroad Company on *Washington* street.

Said company shall also have the right to lay down a curved track at the northerly corner of *Leverett* and *Causeway* streets to connect the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company on *Leverett* street with the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on *Causeway* street. Also a curved track at the westerly corner of *Lowell* and *Causeway* streets to connect the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company

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Said company is also authorized to change the curved tracks and connections at the intersection of Leverett and Brighton streets, so that the cars coming from Cambridge shall pass up *Leverett street to Causeway street*, and the cars going to Cambridge shall pass out through Lowell and Brighton streets. The tracks, curves, and connections located by this order are shown by red lines on a plan drawn by J. G. Chase and E. F. Bowker, civil engineers, dated March 15, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

Said Cambridge Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to move the single track and connections of the Metropolitan Railroad on Merrimac street between Portland and Washington streets, and to place the same in the position designated for said track and connections on the plan above referred to; so that said track shall be the most southerly track of the line of double tracks on Merrimac street between Portland and Washington streets.

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The right to lay down and use the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said track, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also upon condition that said Cambridge Railroad Company shall accept this order of location,

and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Read once.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1879-80.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, }
CITY HALL, July 5, 1879. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1879-80, as shown in the books in his office, July 1, 1879, including the July draft,—being three monthly payments of the financial year,—exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1878-79, the amount drawn July 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

In cases of special appropriations made by the City Council, covered by loans and transfers, only the amount of loans negotiated is placed under the head of appropriations with the transfers, and only the balances of said amounts not expended from last year appear. The total expenditures charged to these appropriations, covering loans negotiated and transfers, may be found in the table on the last page.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water*.....	\$59,198 64	\$40,541 84	\$65,626 14	(\$6,427.50 prov. for)
Advertising.....	1,200 00	30 60	219 23	980 77
Architect's Department.....	10,000 00	941 08	3,099 38	6,900 62
Armories.....	20,000 00	4,888 46	5,680 36	14,319 64
Assessors' Department.....	94,000 00	26,434 23	35,858 58	58,141 42
Auditor's Department.....	15,800 00	1,296 04	3,782 11	12,017 89
Bells and Clocks.....	1,000 00	8 75	51 00	949 00
Board of Health.....	47,000 00	4,592 39	12,797 54	34,202 46
Boston Harbor.....	2,500 00	275 00	525 00	1,975 00
Bridges.....	55,000 00	4,085 92	10,450 82	44,549 18
Broadway Extension (loan).....	\$80,680 21	.....	.....	80,680 21
Burnt District (loan).....	\$126,283 99	3,904 05	3,904 05	122,379 94
Cedar Grove Cemetery: } Add Revenue received, \$1,855 08	45,581 41	1,582 90	4,836 63	2,599 86
Chelsea Bridge.....	\$4,961 63	.....	.....	4,961 63
Chestnut Hill Driveway.....	3,000 00	218 04	627 74	2,372 26
City Debt (payment to Sinking Fund } Commissioners).....	495,704 00	.....	.....	495,704 00
City Debt: } Received from Commis- } sioners, \$46,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue, \$24,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sinking Funds, \$22,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redemption of City } Debt Proper, \$46,000 00	.....	22,000 00	46,000 00	.....
Redemption Cochitu- } ate Water Debt,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redemption of Mystic } Water Debt,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of Redemption of } matured bonds,	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Hospital.....	118,000 00	9,576 71	32,329 27	85,670 73
City Registrar's Department.....	9,500 00	551 45	1,693 15	7,806 85
Cochituate Water Works: } Revenue, \$151,346 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Running expenses, \$46,971 49	.....	15,523 56	.....	.....
Interest, 6,825 00	.....	3,895 00	57,457 58	93,888 70
Proportion paid under } contract, 3,661 09	.....	3,661 09	.....	.....
Collector's Department.....	40,000 00	3,309 10	9,704 59	30,295 41
Common, etc.....	40,000 00	9,822 98	19,409 70	20,590 30
Commonwealth Avenue Extension.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	40,000 00
Completion West Chester Park, etc.....	\$21,698 92	.....	.....	21,698 92
Contingent Funds: } Joint Committees.....	2,000 00	276 89	736 19	1,263 81
Mayor.....	1,500 00	34 50	307 37	1,192 63
Board of Aldermen.....	2,000 00	144 00	330 75	1,669 25
Common Council.....	2,500 00	180 40	633 95	1,866 05
County of Suffolk.....	350,000 00	31,493 67	77,720 78	272,279 22
Court Rooms, Criminal Business.....	80,000 00	.....	.....	80,000 00
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc. } Add Revenue received, \$1,194 81	77,808 09	32 00	2,156 74	6,846 16
East Boston Ferries.....	155,000 00	11,352 59	30,834 30	124,165 70
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan).....	\$13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79
Eastern Avenue wharf.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	6,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$1,911,486 68	\$200,658 24	\$426,772 95	\$1,691,537 40

¹ Brought from last year,

\$59,198 64

⁵ Brought from last year,

\$4,961 63

² Brought from last year,

80,680 21

⁶ Brought from last year,

21,698 92

³ Brought from last year,

126,283 99

⁷ Brought from last year,

7,808 09

⁴ Brought from last year,

581 41

⁸ Brought from last year

13,569 79

* Total appropriations, \$5,412,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$5,062,886.80. Loan not negotiated, \$350,000.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

3

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,911,486 68	\$200,653 24	\$426,772 95	\$1,691,537 40
Engineer's Department.....	25,000 00	2,139 08	6,390 92	18,609 08
English High and Latin School Buildings*.....	1124,027 78	77 68	13,897 68	110,130 10
Evergreen Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received, \$	21,377 25	214 76	523 33	853 92
Fencing and Grading around Army and Navy Monument.....	\$3,431 50	.....	805 00	2,626 50
Fire Alarms.....	17,000 00	1,309 91	3,701 87	13,298 13
Fire Department.....	550,000 00	34,786 67	229,816 56	320,183 44
Francis Street School-house.....	43,214 72	.....	1,626 00	1,588 72
Health Department.....	320,000 00	27,286 28	80,853 22	239,146 78
Home for Poor, Deer Island.....	\$2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Homeless Wanderers.....	\$2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Improved Sewerage.....	7922,051 80	43,178 79	80,198 17	841,853 63
Incidental Expenses:				
Add income on Foss and Babcock Funds.....\$459 23	45,000 00	7,999 42	13,119 92	32,339 31
Inspection of Buildings.....	18,000 00	1,487 68	4,209 79	13,790 21
Interest and Premium.....	1,698,000 00	106,895 37	120,196 16	1,577,803 84
Lamps.....	400,000 00	28,941 39	97,817 02	302,182 98
Law Department.....	19,200 00	1,621 00	4,693 10	14,506 90
Liquor License Expenses:				
Add Revenue received ..\$158,750 00	\$2,000 00	21,763 90	145,872 06	114,877 94
Markets.....	9,625 00	712 16	2,176 27	7,448 73
Mount Hope Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received ...\$1,869 29	\$15,780 63	2,649 01	6,452 37	11,197 55
Mystic Sewer (loan).....	1023,781 64	.....	69 00	23,712 64
Mystic Water Works:				
Revenue.....\$13,522 59				
Running expenses	22,136 54	10,066 87	31,971 83	(\$18,449.24 pro.for.)
Interest	450 00			
Proportions paid under contracts.....	9,385 29			
New Ferry Boat.....	45,000 00	137 22	137 22	44,862 78
Northampton-street District\$.....	1110,146 60	198,897 11	199,289 29	(\$189,142.69 pr.for.)
Old Claims.....	2,000 00	448 22	473 96	1,526 04
Old Records.....	12600 00	60 00	180 00	420 00
Orchard Park.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00
Overseers of the Poor.....	118,000 00	5,960 32	12,623 72	105,376 28
Park Department.....	5,000 00	150 00	472 03	4,527 97
Park Nursery, Austin Farm.....	182,000 00	29 50	1,585 05	414 95
Paving, etc.....	650,000 00	74,911 26	136,520 49	513,479 51
Police.....	825,000 00	68,055 99	200,856 81	624,143 19
Police Station House No. 6.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00
Primary School-house, City Point.....	1415,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Primary School-house, Polk street.....	1510,527 56	1,867 85	2,170 45	8,357 11
Printing and Stationery.....	23,000 00	705 06	3,797 50	19,202 50
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$7,859,251 16	\$843,005 74	\$1,729,269 74	\$6,718,998 13

¹ Brought from last year,	\$89,027 78	⁶ Brought from last year,	\$2,000 00
² Brought from last year,	177 25	⁷ Brought from last year,	914,051 80
³ Brought from last year,	3,431 50	Loan,	8,000 00
⁴ Brought from last year,	3,214 72	⁸ Brought from last year,	2,000 00
⁵ Brought from last year,	82,500 00	⁹ Brought from last year,	1,780 63
Transferred to Marcella-street Home for Girls,	43,500 00	¹⁰ Brought from last year,	23,781 64
Transferred to Addition to Marcella-st. Home,	25,000 00	¹¹ Brought from last year,	10,146 60
Transferred to Addition to Austin Farm building,	12,000 00	¹² Brought from last year,	600 00
		¹³ Brought from last year,	2,000 00
		¹⁴ Brought from last year,	15,000 00
		¹⁵ Brought from last year,	10,527 56

* Total appropriation \$400,000; loan authorized \$350,000; loan negotiated, \$275,000; transfer, \$15,000; appropriation, \$35,000

† Total appropriations, \$3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loan authorized, \$3,713,000; loan negotiated, \$1,407,000.

‡ This amount was for expenses incurred under the law, as follows:—

By Police Commissioners	\$6,170.51
City Clerk's Department.....	258.50
Collector's Department	113.80
Paid State, proportion of receipts.....	33,329.25

\$ Transfers authorized, \$78,000; loans authorized, \$500,000; loans negotiated, \$250,000.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each App- ropriation.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$7,859,251 16	\$843,005 74	\$1,729,269 74	\$6,718,998 13
Public Baths	21,000 00	2,603 85	5,266 49	15,733 51
Public Buildings	65,000 00	5,989 25	17,454 92	47,545 08
Public Institutions, viz. :—				
House of Industry	165,000 00	12,909 26	28,847 86	136,152 14
House of Correction	85,000 00	6,138 36	19,711 92	65,288 08
Lunatic Hospital	45,000 00	3,798 56	11,648 94	33,351 06
Pauper Expenses	90,000 00	789 10	19,703 79	70,296 21
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"	14,000 00	607 38	2,764 72	11,235 28
Office Expenses	8,000 00	600 53	1,737 10	6,262 90
Marcella Street Home	25,000 00	1,174 71	4,528 15	20,471 85
Alms-house, Austin Farm	12,000 00	678 74	1,763 66	10,236 34
Alms-house, Charlestown District ...	9,000 00	516 86	1,312 11	7,687 89
Brick Extension, House of Industry..	16,000 00	546 44	546 44	15,453 56
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford } Islands. }	10,000 00	215 07	1,110 75	8,889 25
Barn, Austin Farm	12,500 00	406 71	480 71	2,019 29
Steamboat Wharf, Deer Island	29,000 00	3,326 30	6,852 38	2,147 62
Marcella-Street Home for Girls	\$43,500 00	.....	.....	43,500 00
Addition to Marcella-Street Home...	\$25,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
Addition to Austin-Farm Building...	\$12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00
Public Lands	4,000 00	448 18	1,110 23	2,889 77
Public Library	115,000 00	9,207 45	28,223 40	86,776 60
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, } and appropriation	\$158,014 68	9,362 06	11,749 70	146,264 98
Quarantine Department	14,500 00	1,101 09	3,948 14	10,551 86
Record Commissioners	3,000 00	.....	.....	3,000 00
Registration of Voters and Election } Expenses	37,000 00	2,814 63	4,840 59	32,159 41
Reserved Fund	125,000 00	.....	.....	125,000 00
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)*...	774,691 59	45,368 05	45,382 13	29,309 46
Salaries	32,000 00	2,665 82	8,046 95	23,953 05
Schools and School-houses, viz. :—				
School Instructors	1,055,000 00	179,270 10	358,870 85	696,129 15
School Expenses, School Com.	195,000 00	11,904 56	30,421 67	164,578 33
Salaries, Officers School Com.	50,000 00	8,421 19	17,882 39	32,117 61
School-houses, Public Buildings	100,000 00	4,684 54	12,388 62	87,611 38
Sealer of Weights and Measures	5,700 00	523 65	1,302 33	4,397 67
Sewer Department	100,000 00	11,937 97	27,321 14	72,678 86
Sinking Fund Commissioners	800 00	209 50	209 50	590 50
Soldiers' Relief	\$115,506 80	7,353 34	14,982 38	100,524 42
Suffolk Street District	\$1,741 48	.....	596 27	1,145 21
Surveyor's Department	25,000 00	1,995 16	6,196 86	18,803 14
Treasurer's Department	22,700 00	1,863 45	5,633 78	17,066 22
Washington Street Extension (loan)...	\$1029,363 90	.....	.....	29,363 90
West Boston and other Bridges	7,000 00	735 19	1,725 33	5,274 67
Widening Shawmut Avenue	\$112,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03
Widening Streets	100,000 00	4,147 37	7,009 38	92,990 62
Total Appropriations	\$9,133,429 00	\$1,187,330 16	\$2,440,841 32	\$9,037,682 03
Balances from 1878-79	\$1,748,077 64		Less prov. for	214,019 43
Loan	8,000 00			
	\$10,889,506 64			\$8,823,662 60
Revenue	374,997 28			
	\$11,264,503 92			

¹ Brought from last year,	\$2,500 00
² Brought from last year,	9,000 00
³ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	43,500 00
⁴ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	25,000 00
⁵ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	12,000 00

⁶ Brought from last year,	\$38,014 68
⁷ Brought from last year,	74,691 59
⁸ Brought from last year,	115,506 80
⁹ Brought from last year,	1,741 48
¹⁰ Brought from last year,	29,363 90
¹¹ Brought from last year,	2,237 03

* Appropriation and loan authorized, \$341,000; loan negotiated, \$300,000.

UNCOMPLETED PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MAY 1, 1879.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH.

The following table shows the total amount of appropriations made from time to time by the City Council, and the objects for which they were made, — the amount expended and balance unexpended, including the July draft.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water (transfer, loans, and premium on loans)	\$5,062,886 80	\$5,069,314 30	(\$6,427.50 pro. for.)
Broadway Extension (loan)	1,000,000 00	919,319 79	80,680 21
Burnt District (loans)	6,671,176 65	*6,548,796 71	122,379 94
Chelsea Bridge (appropriation)	158,000 00	†153,038 37	4,961 63
Completion West Chester Park, etc. (appropriation)	150,000 00	128,301 08	21,698 92
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan)	200,000 00	186,430 21	13,569 79
English High and Latin School Buildings (loan and appropriation)	2325,000 00	214,869 90	110,130 10
Francis Street School-house (appropriation)	20,000 00	18,411 28	1,588 72
Improved Sewerage (loan and transfer)	\$1,447,000 00	605,146 37	841,853 63
Mystic Sewer (loan)	205,000 00	†181,287 36	23,712 64
Northampton Street District (loan and transfers)	4328,000 00	517,142 69	(189,142.99 pro. for.)
Primary School-house, Polk Street (appropriation)	30,000 00	21,642 89	8,357 11
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, and app'tion)	637,700 00	\$491,435 02	146,264 98
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)	300,000 00	270,690 54	29,309 46
Suffolk Street District (loans and transfers)	2,428,248 96	2,427,103 75	1,145 21
Washington Street Extension (loans)	1,670,000 00	1,640,636 10	29,363 90
Widening Shawmut Avenue (transfer)	77,000 00	74,762 97	2,237 03
	\$20,710,012 41	\$19,468,329 33 Less prov. for	\$1,437,253 27 195,570 19
			\$1,241,683 08

* Total appropriations, \$5,412,886 80	Transfer, \$15,000 00
Loans negotiated, premium, and transfer from Reserved Fund, 5,062,886 80	5 Total appropriation, 3,753,000 00
Loan authorized but not negotiated, 350,000 00	Loan authorized, 3,713,000 00
† Total appropriation, 400,000 00	Transfer, 40,000 00
Loan authorized, 350,000 00	Loan negotiated, 1,407,000 00
Loan negotiated, 275,000 00	4 Transfers authorized, 78,000 00
Appropriation, 35,000 00	Loans authorized, 500,000 00
	Loans negotiated, 250,000 00

* Of this amount, \$225,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

† Cost of work, \$117,038.37; amount remaining in Treasury as revenue for 1878-79, \$36,000.

‡ Of this amount, \$75,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

§ Of this amount \$438,190.90 paid for land, and \$53,244.12 for filling and expenses.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention

IN

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

JUNE, 1879.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 14, 1879.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to visit the Jail and other houses of detention within the County of Suffolk, and to make the examinations and inspection required by law, respectfully submit their first semi-annual report.

JAIL.

Your committee visited the Jail on the 13th of June, on which day, out of the two hundred and twenty cells in that building, one hundred and sixty-seven were found occupied. The committee were gratified to find that the building was in perfect order, well ventilated, and exceedingly clean and nice in all its departments. The prisoners were consulted apart from the officers in regard to their treatment, the quality and quantity of their food, and there was found no dissatisfaction therewith. The committee themselves examined the food which was issued to the prisoners on the day of their visit, and found the rations sweet and sufficient.

The jail, since the removal of the kitchen from the main building, where it was originally located, seems now to be perfect in all its equipments, and can be fairly cited as the model institution of the kind in this country.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The committee visited this institution on the 18th of June, and every department was found to be in most excellent order. No prisoners were in their cells, except such as were in the hospital. Every man was engaged in work of some kind. No complaints were made either of the food which was provided or of the treatment sustained. The condition of this institution and of its inmates was very satisfactory. The number of male prisoners was 466, and of females 48. The latter are sentenced here for the purpose of doing the necessary washing and housework.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Lunatic Hospital was also visited on the 18th of June. In the absence of the superintendent, the committee were waited upon by the courteous assistant, Dr. Boland, who allowed them to visit all parts of the building. This building was erected in 1839, and of course it is now behind many modern asylums in point of construction, ventilation, and other desirable conveniences. Yet, when it is not crowded, it is able to accommodate quite comfortably a hundred patients. On the day of this visit there were in this hospital 202 patients. Arrangements had been made to transfer, by order of the City Council, on the 19th of June, twenty-four male patients to the Danvers asylum, and by the first of July about twenty females will be also transferred, which would reduce the number of patients to about 150, and would make the remainder more comfortable with increased chances for convalescence.

It appears absolutely necessary that this institution should be retained by the city as a receptacle for *emergency* cases, which are of such frequent occurrence in so large a city as this.

Of course no information of a reliable nature could be derived from the inmates of this hospital as to the quality of the food or the character of their treatment, but the committee are confident that both are satisfactory. The bread for this asylum is baked at the House of Correction, and is excellent and sweet, and the general fare at the Lunatic Hospital is varied to meet the cases of the patients.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, ETC.

The committee visited the House of Industry and other institutions of detention at Deer Island on June 27. They examined all the departments of the House of Industry, of the House of Reformation for Girls, and the Home for Truants, and found them in the most excellent order. The health of the inmates was very good. The fare provided for the prisoners was ample and of good quality, and the situation of the institutions is so favorable for the inmates that they are always discharged in a greatly improved condition. At this island the labor of the prisoners is utilized in various ways upon the farm, in stone-cutting and in printing, and it is calculated to furnish some useful employment to the inmates upon their discharge, if they choose to be industrious. All the institutions upon Deer Island were found to be in admirable condition and fully maintained the reputation heretofore accorded to their management.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

The committee visited this institution June 29. A portion only of the inmates were under sentence, this number being on the above date 101.

The general health of the boys was good, very few being found in the hospital. The disease of ophthalmia, so prevalent while the boys were at Deer Island, has been greatly diminished at this Home. The boys were well clothed, and those examined made no complaint of their food or of ill treatment.

Preparations are now being made for the erection of additional buildings to accommodate the pauper girls, who are to be removed from Deer Island to this locality, and advantage will be taken to make sundry desirable improvements in the old buildings, which will conduce to the comfort of the inmates.

This institution appears to be admirably conducted, and the officers and teachers seem to be peculiarly fitted for their valuable and interesting labors.

In conclusion, your committee would say that their visits to all of these institutions, except those at Deer Island, were made without any previous notice to the officers in charge, and they were gratified to find them in such excellent condition and so admirably managed, and that all means are used for the security, comfort, instruction, and reformation of the prisoners.

Appended to this report will be found the usual statistics furnished by the several superintendents.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN POPE,
LUCIUS SLADE,
C. H. B. BRECK,

Committee of Inspectors of Prisons.

APPENDIX.

SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL.

BOSTON, June 14, 1879.

HON. LUCIUS SLADE, *Chairman of Committee of Inspectors of Prisons:*—

DEAR SIR,—The number of prisoners in jail in Suffolk County on the 13th day of June, current, was 167 ; males, 141 ; females, 26.

Total number committed from date of last inspection to this date was 1,126.

No death has occurred nor has any prisoner escaped during that time, and there has been no sickness needing special mention.

Charles McDowell, a prisoner held on a sentence of 18 months from January 29, 1879, for personating another as a witness on an application for naturalization, was pardoned by the President of the United States, June 10, 1879.

Edward T. Smith, a prisoner (colored) held for assault and battery, was adjudged to be insane, and was sent, by order of Court, to the State Lunatic Hospital at Danvers, on June 3, 1879.

Fanny Burns, a prisoner held for an assault on her own infant child, was also adjudged to be insane, and was sent, June 10, 1879, by order of Court, to the State Lunatic Hospital at Danvers.

Hugh McGorrity, a prisoner held for trial on appeal from a sentence of one year to the House of Correction for larceny of a dog, attempted suicide by hanging to the cross bars of the door of his cell on Sunday, May 18, 1879. He was discovered in season to save his life.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. CLARK,

Sheriff, Keeper of the Jail in Suffolk County.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

BOSTON, June 19, 1879.

To the Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention in Suffolk County:—

GENTLEMEN,—The committee visited the House of Correction, June 18, 1879.

The number of prisoners remaining Dec. 27, 1878, was—
Males, 506 ; females, 48 ; total, 554.

Committed, from Dec. 27, 1878, to June 18, 1879 — males, 326 ; females, 87 ; total, 413.

Discharged, from Dec. 27, 1878, to June 18, 1879 — males, 371 ; females, 87 ; total 458.

Number remaining, June 18, 1879 — males, 461 ; females, 48 ; total, 509.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Discharged at expiration of sentence	401
Pardoned by Governor	7
Pardoned by Directors	1
Paid fine and costs	10
Discharged by Municipal Court, after serving three months,	35
Died	3
Escaped	1

During the past six months no epidemic sickness has made its appearance among the inmates, and good health has generally prevailed.

The discipline of the prison still continues as heretofore, and the punishments inflicted are the same, viz., deprivation of beds and confinement in solitary cells.

All departments of the prison are in an excellent sanitary condition, and are rendered so by being kept clean and well ventilated.

A good quality of food is furnished the inmates, and their daily needs well supplied.

LABOR. — During the past six months there has been a steady increase in the quantity of work supplied to the institution, but owing to the large decrease in the number of committals, there are about forty sewing-machines lying idle at the present time. Should the number of inmates be increased during the next six months, the indications are that there would be plenty of work to keep every machine in operation.

Respectfully,

M. V. B. BERRY,
Master.

Return of the Boston Lunatic Hospital to the Committee on Places of Detention, for the term ending June 18, 1879.

Remaining at inspection of December 27, 1878 : —

Males	102
Females	100
	— 202

Admitted since : —

Males	9
Females	10
	— 19

Whole number during the term 221

Discharged since :—

Males	10
Females	9
	— 19
	202

Remaining at this inspection, June 18, 1879 :—

Males	101
Females	101
	— 202

Of those discharged, there had :—

Recovered	8
Improved	2
Not improved	3
Died	6
	— 19

The deaths were, from :—

Valvular disease of the heart	1
Epilepsy and congestion of the lungs	1
General paralysis of the insane	1
Inflammation of bladder, chronic	1
Pulmonary consumption	1
Senile dementia exhaustion	1
	— 6

The deaths are .027 per cent. for the term, or at the annual rate of .054 per cent. for the number under treatment.

In no case of the six who have died was there the slightest hope for recovery from the mental disease.

The health of the hospital has been excellent during the entire term.

No accident has occurred, except the burning of a very old and worthless piggery, which happened early in the *evening* of the 12th of last March. Though the Fire Department was called there was no excitement among the patients.

It is believed that all requirements of law in regard to diet, clothing, cleanliness, vaults, drains, etc., have been faithfully observed.

The patients have never seemed more contented, as a whole, than now.

Respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT A. WALKER,

Superintendent.

To the Inspectors of Prisons for County of Suffolk:—

GENTLEMEN, — The following report of commitments to and discharges from the House of Industry, House of Reformation, and Truant School, from December 22, 1878, to June 27, 1879, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:—

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Commitments for:—

Drunkenness	2,320
Larceny	140
Assault and battery	127
Common drunkard	54
Idle and disorderly	38
Vagabond	28
Disturbing the peace	15
Maliciously breaking glass	13
Fornication	13
Malicious injury to property	9
Using obscene language	7
Embezzlement	5
Keeping a noisy and disorderly house	5
Standing on sidewalk	4
Driving away horse without legal right	4
Threatening an assault	4
Common beggar	3
Common night-walker	3
Receiving stolen goods	2
Attempting to rescue a prisoner	2
Profanity	2
Lewdness	2
Obtaining money by false pretences	2
Taking shell-fish from Thompson's Island	2
Stealing a ride	1
Disturbing religious meeting	1
Discharging fire-arms in the street	1
Fraudulently concealing property	1
Common railer and brawler	1
Assault on an officer	1
Obtaining property by false pretences	1
Peddling jewelry without a license	1
Having liquor in possession with intent to convey to a prisoner	1
Total	<u>2,813</u>

Discharges.

Expired sentence	2,359
Paid fines and costs	312
Pardoned by Directors	175
Died	6
Bailed	5
Sent to Insane Asylum	2
Pardoned by Governor	1
Total	<u>2,860</u>

Summary.

Remaining December 21, 1878	631
Committed since	2,813
	<u>3,444</u>
Discharged since	2,860
Remaining June 27, 1879	<u>584</u>

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Commitments for:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Larceny	14		14
Breaking, entering, and larceny	3		3
Stubbornness and disobedience	2	1	3
Truancy		3	3
Escaping from Marcella-street Home	2		2
Assault and battery	1		1
Attempting larceny	1		1
Breaking and entering	1		1
Absentee		1	1
Total	<u>24</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>29</u>

Discharges.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Expired sentence	7	2	9
Pardoned by Directors	41	7	48
Total	<u>48</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>57</u>

Summary.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining December 21, 1878	172	30	202
Committed since	24	5	29
Discharged since	196	35	231
	48	9	57
Remaining June 27, 1879	148	26	174

TRUANT SCHOOL.

Commitments for : —

Truants	30
Absentees	14
Total	44

Discharges.

Expired sentence	28
Pardoned by Directors	11
Died	2
Total	41

Summary.

Remaining December 21, 1878	159
Committed since	44
Discharged since	203
	41
Remaining June 27, 1879	162

GUY C. UNDERWOOD,

*Superintendent.*DEER ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR,
June 27, 1879.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

BOSTON, June 30, 1879.

To the Committee on Inspection of Prisons, etc. : —

GENTLEMEN, — The number of sentenced inmates remaining in the Home at the time of last inspection, December 29, 1879, was 90

Committed from Dec. 29, 1878, to June 29, 1879		26
Discharged	" " " " " "	15
Remaining June 29, 1879		101

The commitments have been for the following terms : —

Minority		20
6 years		3
2 "		1
1 "		2
		26

Discharges have occurred as follows : —

Pardoned by Directors		7
Expired sentence		6
Escaped		2
		15

In addition to the 101 sentenced inmates there are 108 pauper boys maintained, making a total of 209 inmates in the Home.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS

FOR 1879.

CITY OF BOSTON, July 7, 1879.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Boston: —

The Superintendent of Public Lands respectfully submits his semi-annual

REPORT.

The sales of land under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, from January 1 to June 30, 1879, have been as follows:—

SUFFOLK-STREET DISTRICT.

Two lots of land on West Castle, Albion, and Paul streets, containing 1,996 square feet, at \$2.75 per foot	\$5,489 00
One lot on West Castle street, containing 976 square feet, at \$2.05 per foot	2,000 80
Two lots of land on Paul and Albion streets, containing 1,996 square feet, at \$1.75 per foot	2,493 00
One lot on Middlesex street, containing 1,046 square feet, at \$1.05 per foot	1,098 30
One lot on Middlesex street, corner of Hingham street, containing 1,122 square feet, at \$1.35 per foot	1,514 70
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$12,595 80</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$12,595 80
One lot of land on Shawmut avenue and Dover streets, containing 1,015 square feet, at \$4.05 per foot	4,110 75
One estate on Indiana place, numbering 12, and containing 849 square feet, with a brick dwelling thereon, for	5,500 00
One estate on Indiana place, numbering 10, and containing 848 square feet, with a brick dwelling thereon, for	5,000 00
One estate on Shawmut avenue, numbering 154, and containing 982 square feet, with a brick dwelling thereon, for	5,600 00
One estate on Shawmut avenue, corner of Hingham street, containing 1,501 square feet, with a brick dwelling thereon, for	9,900 00
One estate, numbering 4 Albion street, containing 992 square feet, with a brick dwelling thereon, for	4,600 00
Total	<u>\$47,306 55</u>

Of the above there has been received by the Superintendent, in cash, and paid over to the Collector, the sum of	\$6,827 55
And there has been taken in bonds from the purchasers, payable in nine annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent.	40,479 00
Total	<u>\$47,306 55</u>

NORTHAMPTON-STREET DISTRICT.

One lot of land on Northampton street, containing 3,313 square feet, with a wooden dwelling thereon, at 70 cents per foot	\$2,319 10
One lot on Harrison avenue, with three wooden dwellings thereon, containing 6,918 square feet, at 72½ cents per foot	5,015 55
One lot on Harrison avenue, containing 6,241 square feet, with two wooden dwellings thereon, at 30 cents per foot	1,872 30
One lot on Harrison avenue, containing 7,820 square feet, with three wooden dwellings thereon, at 42 cents per foot	3,284 40
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$12,491 35</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$12,491 35
One lot on Harrison avenue, corner of East Lenox street, containing 7,069 square feet, with four wooden dwellings thereon, at 39 cents per foot	2,756 91
Total	<u>\$15,248 26</u>

Of the above amount there has been received by the Superintendent, in cash, and paid over to the Collector	\$1,550 21
And there have been taken in bonds from the purchasers, payable in nine annual instal- ments, with interest at five per cent.	13,698 00
Total	<u>\$15,248 21</u>

The following amounts have also been received by the Superintendent and paid over to the Collector:—

For rent of house 154 Shawmut avenue	\$187 50
“ house 4 Albion street	115 00
“ house 10 Indiana place	120 00
“ land Shawmut avenue and Dover street	50 00
“ house 197 Shawmut avenue	152 00
“ land and building on Bristol street	499 78
“ building on Swett-street wharf	225 00
“ house 260 Highland street	187 50
“ house 2903 Washington street	112 50
“ land at South Boston	175 00
“ land at Rutherford avenue, Charles- town	159 75
“ stable on Albany street	133 00
“ land on Albany street	62 50
“ land on East Dedham street	25 00
“ building on High street	30 00
“ building upon the Brighton Poor Farm	20 00
“ land on East Newton street and Harrison avenue	20 00
“ house on Stoughton-street place, the city having taken formal possession of the same under tax title for the taxes of 1874	100 37
Total	<u>\$2,374 90</u>

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures charged to the appropriation for Public Lands from January 1 to July 1, 1879, is as follows : —

For amount paid salary of the Superintendent for six months	\$900 00
“ paid for repairs made on house 260 Highland street	215 48
“ paid for lathing and plastering the first floor of building on Bristol street, as per order of the Board of Health	40 00
“ paid insurance of building on Bristol street	75 00
“ paid repairs on Albany-street wharf, ...	260 00
“ paid the erecting of a partition, also the setting back of fence upon Albany-street wharf	27 75
“ paid for cleaning vault of house 2903 Washington street	12 00
“ paid for overseeing the removal of earth from Tremont and Heath streets to the Public Park	179 00
“ paid for stationery	3 20
“ paid for carriage-hire	12 00
“ paid the expense of the committee	43 00
“ paid for the removal of snow from sidewalks in front of vacant land belonging to the city	11 87
Total	<u>\$1,779 30</u>

Expenditures charged to the appropriation for Suffolk-street District : —

For amount paid for plans, advertising, and commissions for sale of land and buildings on Suffolk-street territory	\$550 27
“ paid water-tax	59 00
“ paid carriage-hire	6 00
“ paid repairs on house 197 Shawmut avenue	4 50
	<u>\$619 77</u>

NORTHAMPTON-STREET DISTRICT.

At the beginning of this year there were upon the district thirty-two wooden houses, and eight model houses of brick, containing one hundred and thirty families. Upon the 2d of June the land between Northampton street and East Lenox street, containing twelve wooden buildings, and occupied by thirty-two families, was sold at public auction, thereby reducing the expenses of said district considerably.

EXPENDITURES.

For amount paid Water Board	\$588 00
“ paid for plans, advertising, and commissions for sale of land and buildings on Harrison avenue and Northampton street	253 75
“ paid the raising up of building on East Lenox street, and putting the same in proper repair	390 00
“ paid the raising up of building on Fellows street, and putting the same in proper repair	181 64
“ paid for cleaning of vaults	115 00
“ paid for general repairs upon said property	988 15
Total	<u>\$2,516 54</u>

The amount as received by the Superintendent for rents, from January 1st to June 30th, and paid over to the Collector, has been \$2,097.50.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. HALL,
Superintendent of Public Lands.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCE

IN REGARD TO THE

SALE OF EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

AN ORDINANCE IN REGARD TO THE SALE OF EXPLOSIVE
COMPOUNDS.

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the
City of Boston in City Council assembled, as follows: —*

SECTION 1. No person shall sell to any child under the age of sixteen years, without the written consent of a parent or guardian of such child, any cartridge or fixed ammunition of which any fulminate is a component part.

SECT. 2. Any person violating the provisions of the foregoing section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SECT. 3. In every license granted for the sale of gunpowder this restriction shall be inserted; and the provisions of this ordinance shall apply, from the date of the passage thereof, to all licenses for the sale of gunpowder, now in force, and shall be deemed a part of the same.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

ON

CONTRACT SYSTEM OF LABOR.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 14, 1879.

The committee appointed to consider the petition of P. O'Neil Larkin and others, that the contract system of labor be abolished for work done by the City of Boston, beg leave to submit the following : —

REPORT.

The subject has been so much discussed this year in both branches of the city government with relation to one part of the city work, that very little can be added to what has been already said, and hardly any additional evidence was brought forward by the petitioners, who confined their statements almost exclusively to the question whether the sewers now being built under the improved-sewerage system should be built by day labor or by contract; to the rate of wages paid by contractors, and to the treatment received from certain contractors who had done work for the city. It will be apparent, however, to everybody that the question involved takes a much wider range, and that the abolishment of contracting for work to be done for the city would necessitate the city's entering into a large class of business for which it is manifestly unfitted and for which no provision is made. For instance, the city annually requires large amounts of iron pipe for its water system, yet no one would demand that the city should become iron founders and employ men to cast its water-pipes; nor would

any one claim that the city should employ men to mine the coal, of which large amounts are annually bought by the city under contracts. This, however, would be the logical result if the city's hands were tied, as proposed by the petitioners, and also in many other instances. While, therefore, it is manifest that, in a large number of cases where work is done for the city, it would be impossible that contracts should not be entered into, yet your committee believe that in the regular departments of the city, such as the Health, Paving, Common and Squares, and others, where the work is annual and continuous, the city should employ its own men and do its own work as far as possible; and such your committee believe is the practice of these various departments, as the evidence showed that a very large percentage of the work done for the city is already done by day labor. It is the duty of the city government not only to see that the city work is done well, but also that no more money is paid for it than is necessary, and if, other things being equal, a piece of work can be done by a contractor who can, as admitted by some of the witnesses for the petitioners, obtain more work from his men than the city can, and who can pick his men untrammelled by political influences, it would seem wrong to have it done otherwise. The worthy laborer does not desire that employment of his labor should depend upon political influence, and until the employment of laborers on city work is further divorced from politics than at present, your committee cannot believe that it is really desirable to extend materially a system which tends towards making the laborer believe that he must depend upon his acquaintance with some member of the government to get employment, and not on his own merits. While, therefore, your committee cannot recommend that no contracts involving the employment of labor should be made by the City of Boston, they do believe that in cases where the city enters into contracts where labor is employed, every precaution should be taken to protect the laborer in the receipt of his pay, and that, if existing ordinances and clauses in contracts are not sufficient for this purpose, proper steps should be taken to that end.

C. H. B. BRECK,
JOSIAH S. ROBINSON,
HENRY PARKMAN,
Majority of Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a minority of the committee appointed to give a hearing and inquire into the contract system of doing city work, as requested by the petition of P. O'Neil Larkin and others, ask leave to report as follows :—

We have given a private and public hearing on the subject, and find from the information obtained that in most cases the contract system of doing city work is calculated to produce inferior work to that which is done by day labor under the direct supervision of the city. We also find that in "hard times" like the present, when there is a surplus of labor in the market, the contractor is in a position to take advantage of the necessities of the workingman, and lower the price of labor to starvation rates, which is an outrage on the workingman and a danger to the community at large, for men thus treated can have no respect for the laws that permit such injustice. Further, that in some cases the contractor failed to pay his men at all, who were forced to suffer great hardship by the loss of their hard-earned wages; that some contractors have a tendency to abuse their men by harsh treatment and over-work; that contractors do great injustice to the city by employing outside parties, and not giving the preference to citizens of Boston. It was also stated by a reputable eye-witness that in one or more cases a contractor cheated the city by not supplying the material contracted for in the absence of the City Inspectors, and this was done in building a sewer where the absence of cement left the sewer liable to leak, and which it has probably done ever since. All the speakers, to the number of sixteen or more, and some of whom had been city contractors, were in favor of day labor as being preferable to the present contract system, and cheaper in the end. Upon inquiry we find, with one exception, that for the last fifteen years, in all cases where the contractors failed to perform their contract, their securities also failed to compensate the city, therefore the tax-payers had to bear the loss, which in one instance alone amounted to \$90,000. Moreover, while we have no knowledge of any dishonest practices by members of the city government, we believe that political influence, if none other, may be brought to bear upon members of committees who have the power to reject or accept tenders for contracts, bills for extras furnished by contractors, etc., and that collusion is

possible under the present system. We would also remark that since your committee was appointed, the city government of New York, by a two-thirds vote of its aldermen, preferred day labor to contract. We therefore recommend that the city of Boston carry out its work by day labor, and not allow its workmen to be treated as merchandise; that the furnishing of material or merchandise to the city be done by contract, and that the same be given to the lowest bidder when quality is the same; that if a case should occur wherein it would not be practicable to do the work by day labor, the terms of the contract bind the contractor to give a preference to workmen who are citizens of Boston, and not to employ workmen at less than a certain amount per diem, and furnish sufficient guarantees that they will be paid their wages when earned; the said amount to be based on figures used by the City Engineer in his estimate of said contract, or on the current prices paid by the city to its workmen or laborers.

N. FURLONG,
CHARLES V. BUNTEN.

Laid on table and ordered to be printed.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

CITY SOLICITOR.

JUNE 30, 1879.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 14, 1879.

Laid on table and ordered to be printed.

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, June 30, 1879.

To the Honorable the City Council: —

The undersigned respectfully submits the following report of all the suits and legal proceedings to which the City of Boston is a party, pending at the time of his last report or since instituted, with a statement of the causes of action, the courts wherein the several cases are pending, and the action that has been had in them respectively.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Martha W. Lufkin <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	1868.	Sup. Jud.	Personal injury in street.
Edmund O'Malley <i>vs.</i> Same.	May. 1869.	Do.	Do.
Henry Barrett <i>vs.</i> Same.	Jan. 1870.	Superior.	For damages for land taken to widen Hanover street.
B. F. Edmands, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Jan. 1871.	Do.	For reduction of betterment for widening Hanover street.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> E. A. Knowlton.	Sept. 1871.	Sup. Jud.	To prevent violation of building law.
Alexander Norton & Wife <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Sept. 1872.	Do.	Personal injury in street.
Chas. H. Taylor, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Jan. 1873.	Do.	Destruction by gunpowder of building in fire of Nov., 1872.
James M. Cutter, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.
Ad damnum, \$5,000.	
Do. \$10,000. April, 1871. Verdict for defendant. Plaintiff's ex- ceptions.	
	April, 1879. Settled for face of assessment. \$3,600 to be paid by May 2, 1880.
Injunction issued.	
Ad damnum, \$15,000. Sept., 1873. Verdict for defendant. Plaintiff's ex- ceptions pending.	
Ad damnum, \$8,000.	
Ad damnum, \$200,000.	

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
William P. Hunt <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Jan. 1873.	Superior.	Alleged disseisin of plaintiff by defendant of land on Federal street.
Franklin King <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of betterment for widening Purchase street.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Charles Blake.	April. 1873.	Sup. Jud.	To prevent violation of building law.
Same <i>vs.</i> Susan R. Eldridge.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Horace Quigley, <i>et al.</i>	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Albert Brown.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Thomas Minns, <i>et al.</i>	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Geo. A. Mudge.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.
	Jan., 1879. Settled for assessment of \$1,500. Petitioner's costs, \$154 40.
Temporary injunction issued.	
Defendants complied with the law.	

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Horace Quigley, <i>et al.</i>	April. 1873.	Sup. Jud.	To prevent violation of building law.
Joseph A. Harwood, <i>et al.</i> <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	April. 1874.	Do.	For destruction of building by gunpowder in fire of Nov., 1872.
Josiah Quincy <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Superior.	Damages for extension of Quincy place.
Wamesit Power Co. <i>vs.</i> Same.	Dec. 1873.	Sup. Jud. Middlesex.	Taking Sudbury-river water.
John P. Treadwell <i>vs.</i> Same.	April. 1874.	Superior.	For reduction of betterment assessment for widening Kneeland street.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Nathan Robbins.	Do.	Do.	To review a judgment for damages for land taken to widen Eliot street.
A. G. Bowditch, Assignee, <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	June. 1874.	U. S. Dist.	Damages for destroying building and merchandise by gunpowder in fire of Nov., 1872.

Remarks.	Result.								
Ad damnum, \$10,000.									
	Jan., 1879. Judgment for petitioner. <table> <tr> <td>Damages,</td><td>\$500 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Costs,</td><td>126 68</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$626 68</td></tr> </table> Ex'on, March 1, 25	Damages,	\$500 00	Costs,	126 68				\$626 68
Damages,	\$500 00								
Costs,	126 68								
	\$626 68								
	Dismissed Jan., 1879.								
Oct., 1875. Verdict and assessment of \$500. Petitioner's exceptions pending April, 1877. Exceptions sustained.									
Do. Assessment of \$1,500. Petitioner's exceptions pending. Exceptions sustained, April, 1877.									
Jan., 1875. Verdict for plaintiff. Defendant's exceptions filed and sustained March, 1877. April, 1877, verdict for defendant. Plaintiff's exceptions filed and overruled March, 1879.	March, 1879. Judgment for defendant. Execution for defendant's costs, April 11, <table> <tr> <td></td><td>\$206 49</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>25</td></tr> </table>		\$206 49		25				
	\$206 49								
	25								
Ad damnum, \$70,000.									
May, 1875. Verdict for defendant. Affirmed by the Circuit Court. Plaintiff's appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. S. pending.									

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
B. F. Brooks, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	July. 1874.	Superior.	For reduction of betterment for extension of Devonshire street.
Robert O. Treadwell <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same. <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do. Extension of Washington street.
Chas. L. Haley <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Damages by widening Brattle street.
Eliza Kohlepp <i>vs.</i> Inhabitants of West Roxbury.	Do.	Do. Norfolk.	Damages by flowing land on Brookside avenue.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Edward Gallagher.	Nov. 1874.	Sup. Jud. Eq.	To prevent violation of building law.
Same <i>vs.</i> E. S. Johnson.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
A. D. Puffer <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Jan. 1875.	Superior.	Damages for grading Washington street.
Chas. A. Welch <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of better- ment for Washington-street extension.
T. H. Perkins, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
B. F. Brooks, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Josiah Quincy, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Damages for grading Kilby and Central streets.
Gertie S. Morse <i>vs.</i> Same.	April. 1875.	Sup. Jud.	Personal injury in street.
William Holliday <i>vs.</i> Same.	Jan. 1874.	Do.	Do.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Michael Holden, <i>et al.</i>	April. 1875.	Superior.	To recover assessment for Oliver-street improvement.

Remarks.	Result.								
	Jan., 1879. Settled for \$1,250.								
	April, 1879. Verdict and judgment for petitioners. <table> <tr> <td>Damages,</td><td>\$3,668 05</td></tr> <tr> <td>Costs,</td><td>230 72</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$3,898 79</td></tr> </table> Ex'on, June 13, 25	Damages,	\$3,668 05	Costs,	230 72				\$3,898 79
Damages,	\$3,668 05								
Costs,	230 72								
	\$3,898 79								
Ad damnum, \$20,000.									
Sept., 1878. Plaintiff. Non suit, April, 1879. Non suit taken off and case settled by Committee on Claims for \$120; no costs.									

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Patrick Kelley, <i>et al.</i>	April. 1875.	Superior.	To recover assessment for Oliver street improvement.
Same <i>vs.</i> Patrick Donahoe, <i>et al.</i>	Do.	Do.	Do.
Edward L. Child <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do.	Grading Kilby street.
Geo. C. Richardson <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of betterment for widening Federal street.
Jacob Sleeper <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do. for widening Arch street.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do. for widening Hawley street.
Mary F. Cutler <i>vs.</i> Same.	June. 1875.	Do. Middlesex.	Taking Sudbury-river water.
Henry Cutler <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.
Referred. Referee's award filed fixing better- ment assessment at \$3,000.	
	Jan., 1879. Settled for assessment of \$3,750. No costs.
	Do.
Awaiting result of a subsequent petition.	May, 1879. Settled and dismissed.
Do.	Do.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> True W. Townsend.	July. 1875.	Superior.	For cost of abating a nuisance on defendant's premises.
Joseph Nickerson <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of assessment for Northampton-street district improvement.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Taking land for widening Hunneman street.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Taking land for laying out Fellows street.
Trinity Church <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of betterment assessment for widening Hawley street.
Wm. P. Mason <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. L. Bradley <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Damages by extension of Swett street.
Luther Parks <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of betterment for widening Broad street.

Remarks.	Result.
July, 1875. Defendant defaulted.	
	Jan., 1879. Judgment for defendant. No costs.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Joseph Nickerson <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	July. 1875.	Superior.	Damages by raising Northampton-street district.
Jos. B. Glover <i>vs.</i> Same.	Sept. 1875.	Sup. Jud.	For certiorari to vacate assessment of betterment for extending Franklin street.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Nath'l P. Smith.	Do.	Do.	To recover assessment for Oliver-street improvement.
Timothy H. Smith <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do.	Damages by the order of the Board of Health for vacating a tenement house.
Nath'l P. Smith <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For certiorari to vacate assessment for the Oliver-street improvement.
Nath'l Cushing <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Superior.	Personal injury in street.
Joseph Nickerson <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Damages by raising the Northampton-street district.
William Sheafe <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of betterment for extension of Washington street.

Remarks.	Result.
April, 1876. Verdict for plaintiff, \$2,000. Defendant's exceptions sustained. April, 1877, verdict for plaintiff, \$2,000. Defendant's exceptions sustained.	

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
William Sheafe <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Oct. 1875.	Superior.	For reduction of betterment for widening Federal street.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do. for extending Franklin street.
Ellen M. Baker <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of betterment for widening Federal street.
H. W. Sargent <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do. for extension of Washington street.
Chas. P. Clark <i>vs.</i> Same.	Nov. 1875.	Do. Middlesex.	Damages by construction of new aqueduct.
Same and Wife <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Adolphus Merriam <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Taking Sudbury-river water.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Turner Sargent, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Jan. 1876.	Superior. Suffolk.	For reduction of better- ment for widening Hawley street.
Geo. H. Lane <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Grading Cornhill.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Hiram A. Smith <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. W. Newman, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of assess- ment for Northampton-street district improvement.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
F. W. Welch <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. Q. Phillips <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Damages by construction of sewer in Boylston street.

Remarks.	Result.
	April, 1879. Dismissed. No costs.
	Do.
	Do.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
W. R. Clark <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Jan. 1876.	Superior.	For reduction of betterment for widening Broad street.
B. F. Brooks, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Grading Washington street and Cornhill.
W. Q. Phillips <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of assessment for constructing a sewer in Boylston street.
A. W. Newman, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	April. 1876.	Sup. Jud.	For mandamus to compel city to accept surrender of land in Northampton-street district.
F. W. Welch <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. W. Newman, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thos. Bancroft <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For damages by alleged delay in grading Fort Hill.
Nath'l P. Smith <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Thos. Bancroft, <i>et al.</i>	April. 1876.	Sup. Jud.	To recover assessment for Oliver-street improvement.
Patrick Campbell <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Superior.	Personal injury by alleged runaway horse of the city.
Leonard Ware <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of betterment for widening Broad street.
E. B. Phillips <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Isaac Sweetser, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. L. Prescott <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wm. Gaston, Receiver, <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
James Power, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Trs. Grammar School in Roxbury <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	April. 1876.	Superior.	Laying a sewer in Amory street.
E. C. Dudley <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do. Norfolk.	Damages by construction of new aqueduct.
Mary A. G. Fuller <i>vs.</i> Same.	July. 1876.	Do. Suffolk.	Damages by extension of Clifton street.
Peter Crudden <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Damages by widening Terrace street.
Roger Drury <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
East Boston Savings Bank <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
James Gray <i>vs.</i> Same.	Aug. 1876.	Do. Norfolk.	Damages by construction of new aqueduct.
Sarah J. Cromarty <i>vs.</i> Same.	Sept. 1876.	Sup. Jud.	Personal injury in street.

Remarks.	Result.
Settled by Committee on Streets.	Jan., 1879. Petition dismissed without costs.
Commissioners awarded \$4,550.	May, 1879. Verdict and judgment for petitioner. Damages, \$7,111 64 Costs, 380 66 \$7,492 30 Ex'on, May 27, 25
Ad damnum, \$20,000.	
Reported to full court on questions of law.	

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Azal E. Steele <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Sept. 1876.	Sup. Jud.	Personal injury by sled on the Common.
Susan A. Foster <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Personal injury in street.
Thos. Goggin, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Alleged breach of contract for City Hospital buildings.
Thos. Sherwin, Collector, <i>vs.</i> C. A. Mudge, Admx.	Oct. 1876.	Superior.	To collect a tax.
Wm. H. Quigley <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of better- ment for widening Beach street.
Walter Farnsworth <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Taking Northampton- street district.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same. <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.
Ad damnum, \$25,000. April, 1878. Verdict for defendant, by order of court, and reported to full court on questions of law.	
Ad damnum, \$10,000. April, 1878. Verdict for plaintiff for \$4,000, and case reported to full court on questions of law. Nov., 1878. Argued. Not yet decided.	
Ad damnum, \$5,000. April, 1879. Heard before an auditor, and auditor's award filed.	
Reported to the Supreme Court on agreed facts and argued March, 1878. Not yet decided.	
Union Inst. for Savings petitioned to be joined as a party, but on hearing before Sup. Jud. Court were not allowed to join. Same in the other cases.	April, 1879. Verdict and judgment for petitioner. Damages, \$60,351 68 Costs, 75 11 \$60,426 79 Ex'on, June 11, 25
April, 1877. Tried, and verdict for petitioner for \$142,381-85. Defendant's exceptions allowed and new trial ordered.	April, 1879. Verdict and judgment for petitioner. Damages, \$113,038 39 Costs, 400 15 \$113,438 54 Ex'on, June 11, 25

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Walter Farnsworth <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Oct. 1876.	Superior.	Taking Northampton-street District.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> A. N. Whiting, <i>et al.</i>	Nov. 1876.	Sup. Jud. Eq.	To recover assessment for Oliver-street improvement.
Caroline Price <i>vs.</i> City of Boston, <i>et al.</i>	Do.	Do.	To recover amount of a mortgage alleged to have been paid on a forged release in settlement of claim for land taken in Suffolk-street District.
John H. Wright <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Dec. 1876.	Do. Essex.	To recover taxes alleged illegally assessed and paid under protest.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Cambridge Improvement Co.	Jan. 1877.	Superior.	For ashes delivered on defendant's land.
Same <i>vs.</i> Jas. A. Woodbury.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> C. H. Phelps, <i>et al.</i>	Do.	Do.	To recover Oliver-street improvement assessment.
Same <i>vs.</i> C. A. Phelps, <i>et al.</i>	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.								
	April, 1879. Verdict and judgment for petitioner. <table> <tr> <td>Damages,</td><td>\$23,906 44</td></tr> <tr> <td>Costs,</td><td>75 11</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$23,981 55</td></tr> </table>	Damages,	\$23,906 44	Costs,	75 11				\$23,981 55
Damages,	\$23,906 44								
Costs,	75 11								
	\$23,981 55								
April, 1878. Tried, verdict for defendant. Plaintiff's exceptions argued Nov., 1878, and overruled.	Jan., 1879. Judgment on verdict for defendant.								
Jan., 1877. Defendant defaulted. Continued for judgment.									
Do.									

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
R. B. Brigham <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Jan. 1877.	Superior.	For reduction of betterment for widening Beach street.
Charles Davis, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For value of land surrendered in Northampton-street District.
A. W. Newman, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Francis W. Welch <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sherman S. Hand <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do. Middlesex.	Damages by construction of new aqueduct.
E. B. Whittredge <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Alanson Tucker <i>vs.</i> Same.	March. 1877.	Do. Essex.	To recover taxes alleged illegally assessed and paid under protest.
William Farrell <i>vs.</i> Same.	April. 1877.	Sup. Jud.	Personal injury in street.

Remarks.	Result.
	Jan., 1879. Settled for an assessment of \$4,000.
April, 1879. Judgment for petitioner for \$38,178 93. Awaiting decision of a bill in eq. to enjoin payment.	
April, 1878. Verdict for petitioner for \$2,526 04. Petitioner's motion for new trial overruled. Petitioner's exceptions argued Nov., 1878, and overruled.	April, 1879. Judgment on the verdict. Damages, \$2,647 79 No costs. Ex'on, April 2.
Dec., 1877. Verdict for defendant. Plaintiff's exceptions argued Nov., 1878, and overruled.	Jan., 1879. Judgment on verdict for defendant.
Ad damnum, \$10,000. April, 1878. Tried. Jury disagreed.	

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Old South Society <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	April. 1877.	Sup. Jud.	To recover taxes alleged illegally assessed and paid under protest.
Catherine Coffee <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Personal injury in street.
James Brennan <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wm. F. Weld <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do. Essex.	To recover taxes alleged illegal and paid under protest.
Boston Water Power Co. <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Superior.	Damages by laying out St. James ave.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Laying out and grading Trinity place.
Mary Welch <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Personal injury in street.
Wm. Gray, Jr., <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of assessment for Dorchester Brook improvement.

Remarks.	Result.
Pending before full court on questions of law.	
Ad damnum, \$5,000.	
Ad damnum, \$15,000. Tried, and to be reported if plaintiff desires. Awaiting decision in another case.	
Ad damnum, \$50,000. April, 1878. Verdict for defendant. Plaintiff's ex- ceptions argued Nov., 1878, and overruled.	Jan., 1879. Judgment on verdict for defendant.
Ad damnum, \$3,000. Oct., 1878. Tried.	April, 1879. Verdict and judgment for defendant.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Wm. Gray, Jr., <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	April. 1877.	Sup. Jud.	For certiorari to vacate above-named assessment.
Anna C. Gay <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Superior.	For reduction of assessment for Dorchester Brook improvement.
Elizabeth E. Robinson <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. Hollis Hunnewell <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do. Norfolk.	For damages by construction of new aqueduct.
Adelaide R. Manning <i>vs.</i> Same.	June. 1877.	Sup. Jud.	To prevent payment to Farnsworth, <i>et al.</i> , for land in Northampton-street District.
Chas. W. Parents <i>vs.</i> Same.	July. 1877.	Do.	Personal injury in street.
Mary A. Wasson <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
John A. Lowell, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Sept. 1877.	Do.	For mandamus to compel the imposition of tolls on East Boston Ferries.

Remarks.	Result.
Sept., 1878. Heard before Commissioners, who award \$50,000. Defendant's appeal.	
	April, 1879. Discontinued as to the city.
Ad damnum, \$6,000.	
Do. \$10,000.	
This was settled by the result of suit of Attorney-General by information of J. A. Lowell, <i>et al.</i> , but still remains on the docket.	

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Att'y Gen'l, by information of E. D. Jordan, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> City of Boston and Board of Aldermen.	Sept. 1877.	Sup. Jud.	For certiorari to vacate order to lay horse-car tracks in Washington street.
Barry Sullivan <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Municipal.	To recover poundage paid on collection of taxes on warrant.
Mary McNamee, Adm'x, <i>vs.</i> Same.	Oct. 1877.	Sup. Jud. Middlesex.	For personal injury in street to plaintiff's intestate.
Wm. J. Pope <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Superior.	To recover taxes alleged illegal and paid under pro- test.
Union Inst. for Savings <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Surrender of mortgagee's interest in Northampton- street district lands.
Albert Wood <i>vs.</i> Same.	Dec. 1877.	Do. Middlesex.	Taking Sudbury-river water.
Granby Wood <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
David Heard <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.
This is settled and should be dismissed.	
	April, 1879. Judgment for plaintiff for \$8.03 and costs.
Ad damnum, \$10,000.	May, 1879. Verdict and judgment for plaintiff. Damages, \$1,000 00 Costs, 45 75 \$1,045 75 Ex'on, May 12, 25
	Jan., 1879. Dismissed.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Sarah A. Saunders <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Dec. 1877.	Superior. Middlesex.	Taking Sudbury-river water.
Boston Soc'y Redemptorist Fathers <i>vs.</i> Same.	Jan. 1878.	Do. Suffolk.	To recover taxes alleged illegal and paid under pro- test.
Bridget Devlin <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Personal injury in street.
John C. Treanor <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Dwight Printing Co., <i>vs.</i> Same.	March. 1878.	Do. Middlesex.	Taking Sudbury-river water.
Geo. Graham <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Geo. B. Brown <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
E. S. C. Gordon <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.
April, 1879. Reported to Supreme Court on agreed facts.	
Ad damnum, \$3,000.	
Do. \$10,000.	
Feb., 1879. Heard by Commissioners, and their award appealed from by city.	
Do.	
Feb., 1879. Heard by Commissioners, and their award appealed from by defendant.	

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Abiel S. Lewis <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	March. 1878.	Superior. Middlesex.	Taking Sudbury-river water.
Anna Wales <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do. and construction of water works.
Same. <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
John A. Buttrick <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Fordyce P. Nute <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
P. A. Butler, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wm. Clafin <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.								
Feb., 1879. Heard by Commissioners, and their award appealed from by defendant.									
	April, 1879. Dismissed without costs.								
	April, 1879. Judgment for petitioner. <table> <tr> <td>Damages,</td><td>\$14,047 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Costs,</td><td>200 08</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$14,247 08</td></tr> </table> Ex'on, April 25, 25	Damages,	\$14,047 00	Costs,	200 08				\$14,247 08
Damages,	\$14,047 00								
Costs,	200 08								
	\$14,247 08								
	April 25, 1879. Ex'on for petitioner's costs, <table> <tr> <td></td><td>\$62 98</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>25</td></tr> </table>		\$62 98		25				
	\$62 98								
	25								
Settled by Water Board.									

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
S. F. Twichell <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	March. 1878.	Superior. Middlesex.	Taking Sudbury-river water, and construction of water works.
Wm. Gallagher, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Joseph Ballard <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Construction of new water works.
Alvah Metcalf, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jos. A. Merriam <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Abigail E. Pratt, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Fred. W. Clapp, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Edward Jackson, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	April. 1878.	Do. Suffolk.	Damages by laying out Pemberton square.

Remarks.	Result.
	Jan., 1879. Verdict and judgment for petitioner. Damages, \$2,420 00 Costs, 118 05 \$2,538 05 Ex'on, Jan. 3, 25
Dec., 1878. Heard by Commissioners. Petitioner claimed jury trial.	
Claim tried before Commissioners on later petition.	
Do. Petitioner claimed jury trial.	
Do. Award \$2,850.	
	April, 1879. Verdict and judgment for petitioners. Damages, \$3,044 99 Costs, 114 72 \$3,159 71 Ex'on, April 23, 25
	Jan., 1879. Verdict and judgment for petitioners. Damages, \$1,001 66 Costs, 53 65 \$1,055 31 Ex'on, March 1, 25

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Isabel Adamson <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	April. 1878.	Superior. Suffolk.	Personal injury in street.
Timothy Brosnahan <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Richard Dee <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Margaret Sullivan <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Chas. Davenport <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For reduction of assessment for sewer in Maple street.
Henry F. Durant <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do. Norfolk.	Damages by construction of new aqueduct.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jos. H. Dewing <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.								
Ad damnum, \$10,000.	April, 1879. Verdict and judgment for plaintiff. <table> <tr> <td>Damages,</td><td>\$600 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Costs,</td><td>61 00</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$661 00</td></tr> </table> Ex'on, April, 25	Damages,	\$600 00	Costs,	61 00				\$661 00
Damages,	\$600 00								
Costs,	61 00								
	\$661 00								
Do. \$4,000.	Jan., 1879. Judgment for plaintiff for \$100, without costs.								
Do. \$5,000. Jan., 1879. Verdict for plaintiff for \$10. Plaintiff's motion for new trial overruled.	Jan., 1879. Judgment on verdict for plaintiff for \$10.								
Ad damnum, \$3,900. Settled by vote of Committee on Claims.	Jan., 1879. Judgment for plaintiff. <table> <tr> <td>Damages,</td><td>\$1,000 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Costs,</td><td>31 30</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$1,031 30</td></tr> </table> Ex'on, Jan. 31, 25	Damages,	\$1,000 00	Costs,	31 30				\$1,031 30
Damages,	\$1,000 00								
Costs,	31 30								
	\$1,031 30								
Dec., 1878. Tried before Commissioners.	June, 1879. Judgment for petitioner. <table> <tr> <td>Damages,</td><td>\$5,407 31</td></tr> <tr> <td>Costs,</td><td>167 82</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$5,575 13</td></tr> </table> Ex'on, June 14, 25	Damages,	\$5,407 31	Costs,	167 82				\$5,575 13
Damages,	\$5,407 31								
Costs,	167 82								
	\$5,575 13								

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Frank F. Morton, <i>et al.</i>	April. 1878.	Superior. Suffolk.	Rent of building.
Esther E. Beebe <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do. Barnstable.	To recover taxes alleged illegal and paid under protest.
Mary L. Beebe <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Emily B. Beebe <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Frank H. Beebe <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Edward P. Beebe <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
E. L. Sanborn <i>vs.</i> City of Boston, <i>et al.</i>	May. 1878.	Sup. Jud.	For alleged breach of condition in a deed given by the city.
Barnstable Savings Bank <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do.	For mandamus to compel city to take land in the Northampton-street District.

Remarks.	Result.
	Jan., 1879. Judgment for city. Damages, \$885 91 Costs, 23 89 \$409 80 Ex'on satisfied, Feb. 7, 25
Oct., 1878. Verdict and judgment for plaintiff. Ex'on not yet issued.	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	
City filed a demurrer, which was sustained.	Bill dismissed as to the city.
Hearing, Jan., 1879, and case reported to full court on questions of law.	

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
John B. Warren, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> City of Boston and Chas. Harris.	May. 1878.	U. S. Circuit.	For alleged infringement of patent for wood pave- ment.
Thos. Sinclair <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Sup. Jud.	To set aside a tax sale of real estate.
Wm. G. Lewis <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Superior. Middlesex.	Construction of new water-works.
John Johnson <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Bradford Pierce <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Henry Barger <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Damages by construction of Mystic-valley Sewer.
M. W. Borland <i>vs.</i> Same.	June. 1878.	Do. Essex.	To recover taxes alleged illegal and paid under pro- test.
City of Gloucester <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	For support of a pauper.

Remarks.	Result.
	April, 1879. City ordered to give a release, and release given.
Sept., 1878. Hearing before Commissioners, who made an award from which both parties appealed. December, 1878. Verdict for petitioner.	Dec., 1878. Judgment for petitioner. Damages, \$20,084 64 Costs, 574 70 \$20,659 34 Ex'on, Dec. 30, 25
Do. Defendant appealed.	
	Settled by Water Board.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
David W. Foster <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	July. 1878.	Superior. Suffolk.	To recover betterment for Shawmut-avenue extension, alleged paid under protest.
Abby G. Sullivan <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Personal injury in street.
Home Savings Bank <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	To recover money paid for tax sales of real estate.
Ira A. Medberry <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Damages by widening Warren street.
John Ryan <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Grading Hunneman street.
Fanny M. Fogg <i>vs.</i> Same.	Sept. 1878.	Do. Middlesex.	Damages by construction of new water works.
Benj. Dickerman, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jane Welles <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.										
Ad damnum, \$20,000. Jan., 1879. Verdict ordered for defendant. Plaintiff's exceptions argued April, 1879.	April, 1879. Judgment on verdict for defendant.										
Reported to Supreme Judicial Court on agreed facts, April 7, 1879.											
	April, 1879. Judgment for petitioner. <table> <tr> <td>Damages,</td><td>\$104 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Costs,</td><td>29 35</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$133 35</td></tr> </table> Ex'on, April 26, <table> <tr> <td></td><td>25</td></tr> </table>	Damages,	\$104 00	Costs,	29 35				\$133 35		25
Damages,	\$104 00										
Costs,	29 35										
	\$133 35										
	25										
	April, 1879. Judgment for petitioner. <table> <tr> <td>Damages,</td><td>\$800 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Costs,</td><td>74 50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$874 50</td></tr> </table> Ex'on, April 12, <table> <tr> <td></td><td>25</td></tr> </table>	Damages,	\$800 00	Costs,	74 50				\$874 50		25
Damages,	\$800 00										
Costs,	74 50										
	\$874 50										
	25										

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
So. Framingham Camp Meeting Society <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Sept. 1878.	Superior. Middlesex.	Damages by construction of new water works.
Willard O. Haynes <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wm. E. Hurd, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Margaret Welch <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. J. Williams <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Framingham Savings Bank <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
James W. Clark <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jos. E. Fiske <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Russell Ware <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Sept. 1878.	Superior. Middlesex.	Damages by construction of new water works.
Solomon Flagg <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thomas Sinclair <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Sup. Jud. Suffolk. Eq.	To recover amount paid on an alleged defective tax sale.
John Raddin <i>vs.</i> Same.	Oct. 1878.	Superior.	Alleged appropriation of wheels invented by plaintiff, and work done for the city and materials furnished.
Henry Cutler <i>vs.</i> Same.	Sept. 1878.	Do. Middlesex.	Damages by construction of water works.
Mary F. Cutler <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Anna Wales <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.
Ad damnum, \$1,000.	Jan., 1879. Verdict and judgment for plaintiff. Damages, \$350 00 Costs, 27 60 <u>\$377 60</u> Ex'on, March 14, 25
Dec., 1878. Hearing before Commissioners.	May, 1879. Judgment for petitioner on Commissioners' award. Damages, \$315 46 Costs, 113 02 <u>\$428 48</u> Ex'on, May 5, 25
Do.	Do. Damages, \$5,256 80 Costs, 166 98 <u>\$5,423 78</u> Ex'on, May 5, 25
Settled by Water Board.	April, 25, 1879. Ex'on for petitioner's costs, \$46 29 25
Do.	Do. Ex'on for petitioner's costs, \$46 29 25

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Wm. Scollans <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Oct. 1878.	Superior.	Injury in street to plaintiff's horse and sleigh.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Boylston National Bank.	Do. .	Do.	To recover amount of judgment against city for a street injury by Ellen Smith on defendant's premises.
William H. Slocum <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do.	To recover amount paid on tax sale of real estate.
City of Boston <i>vs.</i> Geo. W. Homer.	Do.	Do.	For rent of farm in Framingham.
John McDermott <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Sup. Jud.	Injury by water-pipe and rope, at Chestnut Hill reservoir.
Elizabeth Lyons <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Superior.	Personal injury in street.
John Corcoran <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Alleged trespass and incumbrance of title to land on Fellows street.
Georgé Gray <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Damages by relocating Western avenue.

Remarks.	Result.
Ad damnum, \$1,500.	Jan., 1879. Verdict and judgment for plaintiff. Damages, \$350 00 Costs, 51 56 \$401 56 Ex'on, March 19, 25
	March, 1879. Settled for \$1,200 and interest, 41 00 Costs, 17 34 \$1,258 34 and paid by defendants.
Facts reported to the Supreme Court.	
	Jan., 1879. Judgment for plaintiff for \$466 35, and judgment satisfied.
Removed from Superior Court.	
Ad damnum, \$15,000.	
Ad damnum, \$2,800.	
Jan., 1879. Tried. Jury disagreed.	
Ad damnum, \$1,000.	April, 1879. Verdict and judgment for defendant.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Julia A. Driscoll vs. Geo. F. Landrigan.	Oct. 1878.	Superior.	Bastardy Process.
Alvah Metcalf, <i>et al.</i> , vs. City of Boston.	Sept. 1878.	Do. Middlesex.	Construction of new water works.
John Gallagher, <i>et al.</i> , vs. Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Joseph Ballard vs. Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Abigail J. Temple, <i>et al.</i> , vs. Same.	Nov. 1878.	Do.	Do.
So. Framingham Camp Meeting Asso. vs. Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Frank B. Cotton, <i>et al.</i> , vs. Same.	Do.	Sup. Jud. Eq.	To recover for buildings blown up in fire of November, 1872.
Boston Wharf Co. vs. Same.	Do.	Do.	To require performance of agreement to lay out Eastern avenue.

Remarks.	Result.
Suit instituted by request of the Overseers of the Poor, who said plaintiff had a settlement here. It afterwards proving that she had not, this office withdrew from the case.	Jan., 1879. Defendant found guilty.
Dec., 1878. Heard by Commissioners.	May, 1879. Judgment on the award for petitioner. Damages, \$1,051 56 Costs, . 164 36 \$1,215 92 Ex'on, May 5, 25

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Union Inst. for Savings <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Nov. 1878.	Sup. Jud.	To restrain payment for certain land taken in Northampton-street District, subject to a mortgage to plaintiff.
New York & N.E. R.R. Co. <i>vs.</i> Same and Chas. Harris.	Do.	Do.	To prevent A street crossing plaintiff's tracks at grade.
Wm. H. Bent <i>vs.</i> A. W. Newman and City.	Do.	Do.	To prevent payment for land taken in Northampton-street District.
Wm. H. Day <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Dec. 1878.	Superior. Middlesex.	Injury in street to plaintiff's team.
Boston Wharf Co. <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Sup. Jud. Middlesex.	For damages for the failure to lay out Eastern avenue.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	To recover for filling A street.
William Bowyer <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Superior. Middlesex.	Personal injury in street.
Michael Dasy <i>vs.</i> Al. Watts.	Do.	Municipal.	Damages for killing plaintiff's dog.

Remarks.	Result.
	April, 1879. Discontinued as to city, without costs.
Dec., 1878. Hearing. Injunction refused.	
	April, 1879. Dismissed. No costs.
Ad damnum, \$9,000.	
	Jan., 1879. Judgment for defendant.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Patrick Sweeney <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Dec. 1878.	Municipal.	For gravel furnished to city.
Benj. E. Sewall, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Jan. 1879.	Superior.	Damages by taking land for new park, and thereby interrupting flow of tide-water up Stony brook.
Hannah L. Seyter <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Personal injury in street.
Edward A. Flint, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	To recover betterment paid for Shawmut-avenue extension.
James M. Shute, Jr., <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Geo. P. Baldwin, <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	To recover money paid on tax sale of real estate.
John F. Quinlan, by next friend, <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Personal injury in public bath-house.
Winifred Looby <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Damages by discharging a sewer into Stony brook, above plaintiff's premises.

[illegible]

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Patrick H. Flood <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Jan. 1879.	Superior.	To recover betterment paid for Shawmut-avenue extension.
Jacob L. Knowles <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thos. Sherwin, Collector, <i>vs.</i> Edward Wigglesworth.	Do.	Sup. Jud.	To recover betterments and taxes on U. S. post-office lots.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same, <i>et al.</i> , Trs.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Thos. Goddard.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Rob't Codman, <i>et al.</i> , Trs.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Chas. W. Morris <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	To recover money paid on tax sale of real estate.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Remarks.	Result.
Suit withdrawn and begun against Thos. God- dard, Tr.	Jan., 1879. Dismissed.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Chas. W. Morris <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Jan. 1879.	Sup. Jud.	To recover money paid on tax sale of real estate.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Zelpha E. Thayer <i>vs.</i> Same.	March. 1879.	Superior. Middlesex.	Personal injury in street.
J. M. French, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	April. 1879.	Sup. Jud. Suffolk.	Blowing up building and destroying merchandise in fire of Nov., 1872.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Chas. Davis <i>vs.</i> City of Boston, <i>et al.</i>	April. 1879.	Sup. Jud. Suffolk.	To prevent payment for land in Northampton-street district.
The Bates Manuf. Co., <i>vs.</i> Amory Leland and City.	Do.	Do.	To prevent payment of ex' on in favor of C. Brown Snyder <i>vs.</i> City.
Elizabeth B. Beane <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do.	To release land from tax-sale alleged to be defective.
Framingham Savings Bank <i>vs.</i> Anna Wales and City.	Do.	Do. Middlesex.	To prevent payment of damages for land taken for water works construction.
Same <i>vs.</i> B. T. Manson and City.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Same <i>vs.</i> Jos. A. Merriam and City.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sarah P. Tucker <i>vs.</i> James Deshon and City.	Do.	Do. Suffolk.	To release land from tax-sale alleged to be illegal.
Joseph Ham <i>vs.</i> City of Boston	Do.	Do.	For damages by the Roxbury-canal improvement.

Remarks.	Result.
	Jan. 10, 1879. The city paid into court the amount of the ex'on, \$19,840 28.
	April, 1879. Dismissed without costs.
	Do.
April Term, 1879. Reported to Supreme Judicial Court on agreed facts.	

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Receivers of Mercantile Savings Bank <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	April. 1879.	Sup. Jud.	For release of a tax title.
Henry Fleetwood <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Superior.	Personal injury in street.
Isabella Taylor <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Caroline Moore <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do. on E. Boston Ferry.
Jesse Boynton, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Balance claimed to be due for removing gravel.
Louis B. Schwarz <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	To recover tax alleged illegal and paid under pro- test.
Michael A. Cahill <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Personal injury in street.
Wm. J. Doole <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Thos. W. Dempster <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	April. 1879.	Superior.	Personal injury in street.
Etta F. Field, by next friend, <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thos. Sherwin, Collector, <i>vs.</i> Thomas Goddard, Tr.	Do.	Do.	To recover taxes and bet- terment assessments on es- tate on Milk street.
Patrick Begley <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do.	Personal injury in street.
James E. Fuller <i>vs.</i> J. H. Edwards, Adm'r, and City, Tr.	Do.	Do.	City Trustee only.
J. H. Edwards, Adm'r, <i>vs.</i> James E. Fuller, and City, Tr.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Joseph Nickerson <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do. Barnstable.	To recover taxes alleged illegal and paid under pro- test.
Samuel B. Pierce <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do. Suffolk.	Damages for extension of Glendale street.

Remarks.	Result.
Answer—no funds.	
Attachment dissolved.	

Names of Parties.	Date of Process.	Court.	Cause of Action.
Alfred B. Wilton <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	April. 1879.	Superior.	Damages by building sewer in, and raising grade of Gibson street.
Georgianna Griffin <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do. Middlesex.	Personal injury in street.
Fanny A. Smith <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
John Holmes <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Albert French <i>vs.</i> Same.	June. 1879.	Do. Bristol.	For damages for alleged illegal refusal to pass a vessel through a draw-bridge.
Wm. H. Morse, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same.	Do.	Sup. Jud. Suffolk.	To recover amount of an award for land taken to widen Atlantic avenue.
Geo. E. Niles, <i>et al.</i> , <i>vs.</i> Same and Board of Aldermen.	Do.	Do.	To prevent taking land for Court-house.
Nathaniel Davis <i>vs.</i> City of Boston.	Do.	Do.	For release of a tax-title.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

MAY 1, 1879.

To the City Council of Boston: —

Agreeably to the ordinances relating to the public health, we herewith submit our annual report for the year ending April 30, 1879. During the year our attention has been given, as usual, to such matters as are comprehended in the abatement of nuisances, examination of vacant lots, drains, offensive trades, tenement-houses, small-pox, scarlet fever, fish-peddlers, grease-collectors, removal of manure, care of burial-grounds, infant boarding-houses, lying-in hospitals, adulteration of food, and quarantine. Some of the subjects mentioned require a more extended notice, as will be seen elsewhere.

NUISANCES.

The work attending the abatement of nuisances has been continued as heretofore. During nine months in the year a

systematic inspection has been made, not less than twice, of every court, lane, yard, and alley in the city, and of every tenement-house not less than three times. Many of them have been more frequently examined. The remaining three months in the year, which is the hot season, the officers have been engaged in investigating complaints made at the office, which are so numerous as to require their whole time.

The total number of nuisances abated by our order during the year is 27,593, and are classed as follows :—

Relating to	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	Total.
Vaults and privies . .	128	743	2,782	2,644	1,178	392	128	297	136	101	109	110	8,748
Drainage	155	179	155	233	194	207	194	254	235	219	214	244	2,483
Cellars cleaned, etc. .	33	143	447	469	314	92	25	70	43	59	33	65	1,793
Yards " . .	17	483	1,341	1,308	661	127	54	110	21	31	46	56	4,255
Cesspools	17	346	1,185	1,414	599	235	8	10	9	2	9	16	3,850
Vacant lots	14	27	88	73	53	1	2	3	..	1	1	8	271
Passageways	4	306	931	915	555	123	8	4	2	4	3	7	2,867
Stagnant water . . .	29	27	45	84	29	20	42	40	17	25	45	70	473
Exposed manure . .	4	6	9	8	7	3	1	5	..	4	3	11	61
Fowls	8	10	6	16	20	7	4	26	14	9	1	8	129
Swine	3	4	5	11	6	2	3	4	1	..	1	..	40
General want of cleanliness	5	6	10	4	7	7	2	6	9	8	16	14	94
Receptacles for garbage	1	3	3	7	..	..	2	5	2	6	2	..	31
Repairs	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	11	25
Streets cleaned and disinfectd	..	129	431	643	293	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,556
Goats	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	5
Whitewashing	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	9
Cellars occupied for sleeping purposes . .	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
Sundries	12	41	177	250	234	23	16	30	30	22	36	25	896
Total	431	2,456	7,618	8,083	4,151	1,309	490	864	523	497	525	646	27,593

The number of houses ordered to be vacated, 108.

" " " actually vacated, 28.

80 houses were repaired or put in order at once, whereupon the order to vacate was cancelled.

BACK BAY FLATS.

The Back Bay flats are still a great source of the most offensive odors, which reach to a great distance among the dwellings of the South End and Back Bay. The condition of these flats is now such that they are offensive at all times, but more so at low tide, when they are left bare in a warm sun. With any disturbance of the mud by filling or otherwise, the stench renders the habitation of houses at the lee-ward of this place almost unbearable. The Board of Health will rebuild the dam at the Beacon-street sluiceway again this season, to be torn down again in the fall. This keeps the flats covered to a moderate degree at low tide, and, undoubtedly, lessens the escape of gases from the mud.

The disturbance of the mud in the process of filling for the new park, is a great source of offence, and should not be permitted during the warm weather, and the dumping of ashes, or other material which contains garbage, dead animals, or filth of any kind, should not be permitted at any time except on condition that it shall be *immediately and deeply covered and confined by good clean gravel, and there remain undisturbed*. The filling and covering of these offensive flats should be forwarded with all possible despatch during cold weather, and then leave the mud quiet during the summer.

It is expected that the sewers now discharging upon these flats from Boston will be diverted some time during the next year (1880), but with the present serious nature of the nuisance, it behooves us to consider carefully to what extent temporary measures may be taken to render habitation in the vicinity of these flats tolerable until the new sewer becomes available. The dam at the sluiceway, raised to grade six, cannot be carried higher without clogging drains which find an outlet in the Stony-brook sewer, and doing other damage to property on the south and east borders of the flats, but the temporary extension of the Stony-brook sewer to deeper water would be an improvement.

SEWERAGE.

To abate a nuisance caused by the great area of sewage-polluted flats in Charles river and the Back Bay, was one of the principal objects in building our large intercepting sewer.

That this great piece of work will mitigate the evil in the localities mentioned, and relieve other places now intolerable nuisances, and be justified by a thankful people, there can

be no doubt. But that the *whole object* sought for in this expensive enterprise will not be realized when the sewage on this side of the river has been all diverted and taken to a safe distance from the city, is equally true.

If we take the lower East Boston ferry for the limit, we shall find that Boston discharges into the waters above this point, twenty-two sewers, representing about 90,000 inhabitants; while Cambridge, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, Arlington, Belmont, Winchester, Medford, Everett, Malden, Revere, Chelsea, Charlestown, and East Boston, representing 202,593 inhabitants, are discharging fifty-nine sewers into the same waters, above the same point on the opposite side.

To this great amount of common sewage is added a very large quantity of animal matter from the numerous slaughtering and fat-rendering establishments in Cambridge and Somerville.

The flats in Charles river, and the sewer outlets from Cambridge and Somerville, may be seen upon the first map. It will also be seen that the channel of the river sets over towards Beacon-street sluiceway, making it favorable for its sewage to be carried, on a flood tide, directly through the sluiceway to the Back Bay flats upon the spot for the new park. Brookline, Brighton, and Newton, representing 100,000 inhabitants, turn their sewage into the Charles river, above Boston, on this side.

It will be easily seen how far short of real success we shall come with our expensive enterprise if such an amount of filth is still permitted to settle upon the flats and defile the shallow waters about us. Disappointment will be sure to follow the completion of our most praiseworthy undertaking.

The people on the west side of Beacon Hill and the Back Bay territory, having been fanned for the last twenty years by the prevailing polluted summer breezes across this immense bed of mud-flats, have been led to suppose that sweet, cool, and refreshing air was near at hand; that the completion of the intercepting sewer would complete the existence of their noisome odors. There can be no doubt that a great improvement in the atmosphere of the West End, South End, and Back Bay territory will follow the use of the new sewer; but we ask you to look at Map Number 2 in connection with Map Number 1, and with no sewage entering the river from the Boston side, calculate the effect of fourteen cities and towns, with a population of over 200,000, draining out over the area of flats there represented. The conclusion is inevitable: you are forced to see that so long as this great amount of filth is permitted to settle upon these flats, they will be a source of great offence, and will depreciate the value of real estate in the vicinity.

This is an evil which does not improve ; the supply of filth is ever on the increase and its effect is cumulative.

The demand or necessity for immediate measures is, of course, very much greater with Cambridge, Somerville, Charlestown, Chelsea, and East Boston than with towns more sparsely settled, situated at a greater distance, and having lesser direct communication with the rivers. The time is not distant, however, when the people of those towns not now provided with sewers will find it necessary to conduct their drainage no longer into the soil about their dwellings, and it will be naturally turned into the rivers.

We fully believe that the time has long since arrived when an intercepting sewer should have been built to protect the waters of the Charles and Mystic rivers, to accommodate the cities and towns mentioned and to meet the modest demands of a stench-ridden people whose habitations border on those rivers and bays.

We respectfully urge that Boston and the cities and towns mentioned, and shown on the maps, unite in providing means for conveying their sewage to a safer and more appropriate place than into the waters so near habitation.

The long discussions and almost inevitable delays in the process of forming an agreement upon any piece of work of such magnitude as this, render it necessary that a movement be set on foot at an early day.

We therefore earnestly recommend that the city of Boston, so largely interested in this question, lose no time in its efforts to secure the coöperation and legislation necessary to begin this important work, if in the opinion of the City Council of Boston and that of its neighboring cities such request be well founded.

The Prison Point flats in the Charlestown District are still complained of by the residents of that district, and are certainly in a state of nuisance which calls for a remedy.

The Legislature of 1878 placed the management of these flats in the hands of the City Council, a Joint Committee of which now has the subject under consideration, and will no doubt adopt some measure for the abatement or mitigation of the nuisance before hot weather sets in.

The partial filling of the old and well-known Roxbury canal, has brought that relief to the immediate neighborhood which was so often predicted and so long sought for by the people of that vicinity. The work so far as it has been done is a good work, and the relief will be permanent, but it has not yet been extended far enough. That portion of the canal immediately below the filling is exceedingly offensive,

and consists almost wholly of sewer deposit. Dredging and filling will be required to effectually and permanently remove the nuisance.

The flats of the South Bay are becoming more and more offensive from the deposit of sewage upon them. That portion of the flats lying nearest to Washington Village and west of Dorchester avenue became so offensive last season that people residing near were obliged to close their windows against it, and in many instances were obliged to move away. The most offensive spot was found to be near Dorchester avenue, opposite Woodward street, and the owners were ordered to abate the nuisance. This order not being complied with, the Board of Health proceeded, under the health laws, and covered the nuisance with clean gravel. This being done, the nuisance was not complained of after July 5.

The trouble has begun again this season, however, and will undoubtedly require the same treatment as before, but on a larger scale, as the filth is upon a larger surface than it was last year. The nuisance from such flats is always greatly intensified by dumping filthy ashes upon them, and allowing the same to remain without covering with clean gravel.

VACANT LOTS.

There are a large number of vacant lots, in different parts of the city, lying below the surface of surrounding streets, which are a constant source of nuisance. They are made places of deposit during the winter for ashes containing more or less decaying animal and vegetable matter — the surface water and house drainage settle upon them and the warm weather of spring and summer causes most offensive odors to arise from the heterogeneous mass of filling, drainage, and sediment. The statutes make it obligatory upon the owner of such lands to abate all such nuisances at his own expense. It is not, however, an easy matter in all cases to find out who is the owner. Some are non-residents, and many have become insolvent through the large shrinkage in the assessed and market value of such lands in the last five years; and when notified to abate the nuisance upon their lands they either disclaim ownership, on the ground that the lands are mortgaged for more than their value, or declare their inability to make any expenditure to remove the nuisance. Though the statutes authorize the Board of Health to abate such nuisances and charge the expense to the owner, the city, in all cases when the owner is insolvent, has the whole expense to pay and recovers back nothing.

The statute should be changed so as to give a lien upon the land itself for all money expended in abating nuisances thereon.

DEFECTIVE HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Of the 27,593 nuisances which have received the attention of this department during the last twelve months, 2,483 have been defects in house drainage.

During the previous twelve months there were abated by this department 21,099 nuisances, of which 2,130 were from defective drainage.

This source of complaint has become so prominent, and its character so serious, that we make special mention of it, and hope to urge some method by which better house drainage may be secured in the future.

These defects are found at various points between the house conveniences and the termination of the house drain. This termination may be at the street sewer, at a cesspool, or upon the surface of the ground.

The fault may be in the mason, the plumber, or the material used, or the cause may be some unusual violence. It is most frequently found at the connection between the soil-pipe and drain in the cellar.

Another serious defect frequently found is an entire lack of ventilation to the pipes within the house, an indispensable condition to the proper action of these pipes and a good sanitary condition of the house.

Our attention is called to this branch of the work in a variety of ways.

The report of various zymotic diseases, and the view of death certificates at this office as they are brought for approval on their way to the Registrar, furnish a wide avenue to the examination of houses where faulty drainage is almost sure to be found.

In this way the close relation between several of the preventable diseases and imperfect drainage has been observed, and the facts concerning diphtheria will be found on another page.

The general belief among observing physicians and sanitarians of the present day is, that several of the zymotic diseases may be caused by improper house drainage, and that all diseases may be unfavorably affected and prolonged by the same cause.

The means by which we could compare all cases of sickness, under favorable sanitary conditions, with those connected with unfavorable sanitary conditions, are not at present available. To show the extent, however, to which this bad or

dangerous condition of house drainage exists, we selected sixteen sections or blocks of dwellings in different parts of the city for examination.

You will find these blocks of houses upon high as well as low ground, representing new and old ones, used by the rich and poor, intelligent and unintelligent classes. No condition whatever has influenced the selection of these sections except that the proportion of cases of diphtheria reported within these sectional limits has been greater than those without.

The following tables show the result of these examinations:—

SECTION A.

A block of eighty-four good houses, on high ground, in East Boston; principally wooden houses, many of them new, owned and occupied by a good class of people.

Number of houses in the block	84
“ examined	81
“ in which bad odors were perceptible	44
“ in which defective drainage was found	47
“ in which defective trapping was found	35
“ having privy vaults on premises	40
“ having dry and clean cellars	60
“ having dry and clean yards	80
“ of such vaults found offensive	13
“ of air-boxes found	7
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged	1
“ having water-closets	41
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain,	41

SECTION B.

A block of ninety-one good houses, generally wooden, in fair condition, situated on moderately high ground in East Boston, occupied by a good class of people.

Number of houses examined	89
“ in which bad odors were perceptible	44
“ in which defective drainage was found	29
“ in which defective trapping was found	44
“ having privy vaults on premises	32
“ of such vaults found offensive	10
“ having clean and dry yards	86
“ having clean and dry cellars	68
“ of air-boxes found	2

Number of air-boxes improperly arranged . . .	0
“ having water-closets	57
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain .	57

SECTION C.

A block of seventy-seven wooden houses, situated on moderately high ground in East Boston.

Number of houses examined	74
“ in which bad odors were perceptible . . .	18
“ in which defective drains were found . . .	21
“ in which defective trapping was found . . .	42
“ having privy vaults on premises	47
“ of such vaults found offensive	8
“ having clean and dry yards	0
“ having clean and dry cellars	68
“ of air-boxes found	0
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged	0
“ having water-closets	27
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain,	27

SECTION D.

A block of thirty-three brick houses, situated on made land at the South End.

Number of houses examined	33
“ in which bad odors were perceptible . . .	17
“ in which defective drainage was found . . .	13
“ in which defective trapping was found . . .	14
“ having privy vaults on premises	0
“ of such vaults found offensive	0
“ having clean and dry yards	33
“ having clean and dry cellars	31
“ of air-boxes found	0
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged	0
“ having water-closets	33
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain,	33

SECTION E.

A block of thirty-seven brick houses, situated at the South End.

Number of houses examined	37
“ in which bad odors were perceptible . . .	5
“ in which defective drainage was found . . .	9

Number in which defective trapping was found . . .	7
“ having privy vaults on premises . . .	1
“ of such vaults found offensive . . .	0
“ having clean and dry yards . . .	35
“ having clean and dry cellars . . .	33
“ of air-boxes found . . .	12
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged . . .	0
“ having water-closets . . .	36
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain,	36

SECTION F.

A block of forty-one brick houses, situated on made land at the South End.

Number of houses examined . . .	38
“ in which bad odors were perceptible . . .	26
“ in which defective drainage was found . . .	11
“ in which defective trapping was found . . .	11
“ having privy vaults on premises . . .	2
“ of such vaults found offensive . . .	1
“ having clean and dry yards . . .	23
“ having clean and dry cellars . . .	33
“ of air-boxes found . . .	0
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged . . .	0
“ having water-closets . . .	23
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain,	0

SECTION G.

A block of thirty-three brick houses, situated on made land at the South End.

Number of houses examined . . .	31
“ in which bad odors were perceptible . . .	6
“ in which defective drainage was found . . .	14
“ in which defective trapping was found . . .	13
“ having privy vaults on premises . . .	2
“ of such vaults found offensive . . .	1
“ having clean and dry cellars . . .	29
“ having clean and dry yards . . .	30
“ of air-boxes found . . .	0
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged . . .	0
“ having water-closets . . .	31
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain,	31

SECTION H.

A block of seventy-three brick houses, situated on moderately high ground in South Boston.

Number of houses examined	70
“ in which bad odors were perceptible	3
“ in which defective drainage was found	20
“ in which defective trapping was found	28
“ having privy vaults on premises	4
“ of such vaults found offensive	0
“ having clean and dry yards	70
“ having clean and dry cellars	57
“ of air-boxes found	22
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged	13
“ having water-closets	66
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain, ...	66

SECTION I.

A block of twenty-five brick and wooden houses, situated at the West End.

Number of houses examined	24
“ in which bad odors were perceptible	13
“ in which defective drainage was found	14
“ in which defective trapping was found	17
“ having privy vaults on premises	13
“ of such vaults found offensive	7
“ having clean and dry yards	24
“ having clean and dry cellars	21
“ of air-boxes found	1
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged	1
“ having water-closets	11
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain, ...	11

SECTION K.

A block of forty-six brick houses, situated on high ground, in the Charlestown District.

Number of houses examined	46
“ in which bad odors were perceptible	27
“ in which defective drainage was found	0
“ in which defective trapping was found	0
“ having privy vaults on premises	28
“ of such vaults found offensive	20
“ having clean and dry yards	46

Number having clean and dry cellars	38
“ of air-boxes found	5
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged	5
“ having water-closets	18
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain, ...	18

SECTION L.

A block of thirty-four brick houses, situated at the West End.

Number of houses examined	33
“ in which bad odors were perceptible	10
“ in which defective drainage was found	17
“ in which defective trapping was found	12
“ having privy vaults on premises	8
“ of such vaults found offensive	5
“ having clean and dry yards	33
“ having clean and dry cellars	27
“ of air-boxes found	2
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged	0
“ having water-closets	25
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain, ...	25

SECTION M.

A block of thirty-three brick houses at the West End.

Number of houses examined	33
“ in which bad odors were perceptible	8
“ in which defective drainage was found	8
“ in which defective trapping was found	10
“ having privy vaults on premises	12
“ of such vaults found offensive	4
“ having clean and dry yards	33
“ having clean and dry cellars	31
“ of air-boxes found	2
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged	0
“ having water-closet	21
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain, ...	21

SECTION N.

A block of thirty brick houses, situated at the West End.

Number of houses examined	30
“ in which bad odors were perceptible	13
“ in which defective drainage was found	14
“ in which defective trapping was found	11

Number having privy vaults on premises . . .	20
“ of such vaults found offensive . . .	6
“ having clean and dry yards . . .	28
“ having clean and dry cellars . . .	28
“ of air-boxes found . . .	1
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged . . .	0
“ having water-closets . . .	10
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain,	10

SECTION O.

A block of thirty-five brick and wooden houses, situated in the Dorchester District.

Number of houses examined . . .	30
“ in which bad odors were perceptible . . .	20
“ in which defective drainage was found . . .	30
“ in which defective trapping was found . . .	6
“ having privy vaults on premises . . .	12
“ of such vaults found offensive . . .	8
“ having clean and dry yards . . .	30
“ having clean and dry cellars . . .	16
“ of air-boxes found . . .	15
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged . . .	8
“ having water-closets . . .	18
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain,	18

SECTION P.

A block of thirty-seven brick houses, situated at the West End.

Number of houses examined . . .	32
“ in which bad odors were perceptible . . .	12
“ in which defective drainage was found . . .	16
“ in which defective trapping was found . . .	21
“ having privy vaults on premises . . .	14
“ of such vaults found offensive . . .	11
“ having clean and dry yards . . .	30
“ having clean and dry cellars . . .	29
“ of air-boxes found . . .	2
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged . . .	0
“ without water-closets . . .	18
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain,	18

SECTION Q.

A block of fifty-three brick houses, situated at the West End.

Number of houses examined	47
“ in which bad odors were perceptible	22
“ in which defective drainage was found	20
“ in which defective trapping was found	33
“ having privy vaults on premises	27
“ of such vaults found offensive	14
“ having clean and dry yards	44
“ having clean and dry cellars	28
“ of air-boxes found	0
“ of air-boxes improperly arranged	0
“ having water-closets	20
“ without any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain, ...	20

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number houses in the sections	726
“ houses examined	718
¹ “ having bad odors	288
“ having defective drainage	337
“ having imperfect trapping	334
“ having privy vaults	262
“ having privy vaults offensive	108
“ having water-closets	456
“ having any ventilation to soil-pipe or drain	0
“ having air-boxes	71
“ having air-boxes improperly arranged	28
“ having clean and dry yards	701
“ having clean and dry cellars	597

A year ago we made a similar examination of nine blocks of houses, selected in different parts of the city without reference to any known condition or report, and with the following result : —

Whole number of houses in all of the blocks examined, ...	386
² Number of houses actually examined	351

Of the number examined 193 were found to have defective drainage.

¹ There are many conditions by which the drain odor may not be perceptible, or, at least, observed by the officer at the time of his visit.

² Several houses were vacant.

The experience of the Board of Health, with reference to this part of its work, is the same from year to year.

We find house-drains and pipes faulty and inefficient every year and everywhere. We cannot think that the percentage of faulty house-drains diminishes. The more we search the more we find, and it only requires a careful test to find the most dangerous leaks or other faults in the pipes or drains of the most expensive dwellings of this city. The danger may exist for a long time unsuspected, as the family, even when the odor might be perceptible to a stranger, become gradually accustomed to it. Members of the family begin to complain of sore throat, headache, loss of appetite and strength, or some other peculiar train of symptoms, unaccountable by the family; the physician is called, to find typhoid fever, diphtheria, dysentery, or some other zymotic disease developing itself, and, if a careful observer, he will suspect some miasmatic influence.

The doctor or some other person coming into the house may or may not detect a drain odor. After a considerable period of anxiety, however, it is thought best to have the drains examined to see if it is possible that they are out of order. Of course nobody thinks they are. "We had Mr. ——— do the work, and I paid him, and I know my drains are all right." "Our plumber," or "our mason," or both are sent for, and they examine (their own work generally) and report everything in perfect order. By and by some one of the family gets sick with a disease which calls for a report to this office, or dies from some other zymotic disease, the certificate of which is generally exhibited here. Then an expert is sent to test the drains (as well as examine the whole premises), with the result of finding defective drains, according to the records of this office, in at least seventy-five per cent. of the houses.

In one instance, recently, when a mechanic repaired a drain found defective by one of our officers, and had collected his bill, our officer was recalled to reëxamine, and found the drain still defective. The mechanic was again called, and it was again repaired. The officer was called again with the same result as before, and the same farce was repeated until the drain had been seven times repaired. It is needless to say that the owner was much annoyed by the repeated taking up of his floors, when one such disturbance would have been sufficient had the usual Board of Health test been applied, as is done now by some of our best plumbers and masons.

No mechanic ought to consider his work completed until it will bear the strongest test.

The question may well be asked, If so many thousands of

these defective conditions are found and remedied each year with an increasing enlightenment of the people on this subject, why does not the number materially diminish? We answer, first, because ninety-nine in each hundred of the so-called remedies are the patching or plastering of an old or dilapidated drain, which calls for treatment about every month in the year; and, second, experience shows that it is the rarest thing to find a new house that hasn't faulty material or faulty workmanship in its system of drainage.

It is a well-known fact that, as a rule, when the landlord pays the bill for the original construction of the piping and draining of his house, he has only begun at the small end of the list of bills he will be called upon to pay to the plumber and mason for patching, altering, or extending this same work during the following five years. This expense, and the attendant annoyance of tearing up floors, walls, ceilings, cellars, and yards, is of trifling consequence, however, when compared with the discomfort, sickness, and death which so frequently follow the condition of things we have described.

It seems to us that a reform in this direction is most seriously demanded. Health, comfort, and economy are at stake, and they loudly call for a change. The seeds of disease, discomfort, and needless expense should no longer be sown in the shape of imperfect piping and draining in dwellings. The people are tired of these sickly and deformed offsprings, born only for the hospital and the support of quack masons and plumbers. The city is full of chronic cases now, and it will take a century to cure them. There are expert masons and plumbers, and Boston no doubt has her share of them, but when one of these prudent mechanics tells the builder how the work should be done, what material should be used, and how the pipes, traps, and drains should be provided with vents, etc., the builder looks sceptical. The mechanic assures the builder that work put in in this way will insure the occupants against dangerous gases, and need not be disturbed for twenty years; but the builder does not fully appreciate this when building to sell, and looks for the mechanic who will put in the job for a few dollars less.

We have shown you that in the examination of seven hundred and eighteen dwellings, three hundred and thirty-seven had defective drainage, three hundred and thirty-four had insufficient trapping, two hundred and eighty-eight had bad odors in them, and *not one soil-pipe, trap, or drain had a vent of any kind except into the rooms of the house.* If you are not convinced that this bad condition of house-drainage

is a direct cause of sickness, you will at least admit the very suspicious association of the two conditions.

In view of all the facts connected with this subject, we respectfully but earnestly suggest that the City Council consider the propriety of causing all new house plumbing and new house draining to be done according to a well-known, established, and approved principle, and under the supervision and inspection of an appointed *expert*, and according to distinctly drawn plans in each individual case, a copy of each plan to be filed with this Board. The first cost will thus, in some instances, be slightly enhanced, but the entailment of a long list of subsequent bills will be avoided, and the inmates of such houses will be protected from much annoyance and danger. The plan would be of great use to the Board of Health in its investigations, and save time and expense to the owner in digging or hunting for his drains.

Whatever may be necessary to call into use a law or ordinance to this effect, we beg you to consider at an early day.

SALT NUISANCES.

In the month of January last the profuse scattering of salt upon the horse-railroad tracks and upon the sidewalks of the city became such a nuisance that the Board felt it necessary to take active measures to suppress it; and to that end passed the following order:—

"*Ordered*, That no salt shall hereafter be sprinkled, scattered, or put upon any street, sidewalk, lane, or alleyway of the city without the written permission of the Board of Health."

This order was immediately published and a copy served upon the officers of all the different horse-railroad companies having tracks in the city, with the request that they would see that their employes complied with it. The officers of all these roads, with the single exception of the Metropolitan, at once expressed their willingness to comply with the order, and to aid the Board in its enforcement. But the last-named company manifested its determination to utterly ignore the order. Six of their men were soon discovered traversing the streets at midnight with a car loaded with salt, scattering it upon all of the principal streets through which their tracks were laid. These men were prosecuted, and the company employed able counsel to defend them. The first complaint was quashed for informality; a second complaint, drawn with more care, was made, and a trial had,

lasting several days, resulting in the conviction of four of the six defendants, and the imposition of a fine of fifteen dollars each and costs, amounting to \$70.65. The company took an appeal, but in the upper court waived it and submitted to judgment.

Two employes of the South Boston Railroad were complained of for a similar offence, plead guilty, and paid the fines and costs imposed.

Two complaints were also made against employes of the Highland road, but upon examination the Board became satisfied that there had been no intentional violation of the order by the parties complained of, and the complaints were thereupon withdrawn.

Two parties were detected in the act of scattering salt on the sidewalk, and they were also prosecuted, plead guilty, and paid fines and costs.

Comparatively few of those who have been accustomed to scatter salt upon the sidewalks and streets are aware of the extent of the injury caused by this vicious practice. Falling upon the snow and ice, the salt creates a plastic adhesive mixture, many degrees colder than either the atmosphere or the snow, which adheres to the feet of man and beast and produces an intense cold, destructive to their comfort and health. The action of this salt mixture upon the hoofs of horses hardens, cracks, and contracts them, upon the soft muscles of the foot within, while the intense cold penetrates even to the vitals, resulting not unfrequently in congestion of the lungs, and sometimes in pneumonia. If such effect is produced upon the brute creation, protected by a natural structure of the foot against the ordinary inclemency of our climate, what must be the effect upon invalids consumptively inclined, upon delicate women and children with their thin shoes and insufficient clothing?

A moment's reflection upon this subject should lead every intelligent person to insist that this pernicious practice of scattering salt upon the streets and sidewalks, during the winter, shall cease, or that the offender shall be prosecuted, every time he offends, to the extent of the law.

STREET WATERING.

The frequently dry, dusty, and, in some instances, the unavoidably dirty condition of the streets, suggests what we have repeatedly urged in our reports, — the sprinkling of the streets by the city, thereby securing not only uniformity and thoroughness in the work, but an equitable and just distri-

bution of the expenses among all who necessarily share the relief from one of the greatest annoyances.

The eyes and throats that are irritated and made sore, yearly, by this mixture of stone, salt, brick, iron, and a great variety of decomposed animal and vegetable matters, may not be counted with exactness, any more than the sore throats and colds occasioned by the salt and snow mixture in the streets can be, but that they stand related as cause and effect, cannot be doubted.

STREET CLEANING.

The faithfulness and zeal with which the Superintendent of Health endeavors to keep the streets properly swept and free from nuisance, is commendable in the highest degree; but in those streets where the old cobble-stones or wooden pavements exist in such a broken and uneven state, it is impossible to sweep or dig the filth from them. In such places a strong disinfectant needs to be used every day in the summer. A surface nearly smooth, of material which will not absorb moisture nor allow the lodgement of filth in it, is not only far preferable for driving and general traffic, but in a sanitary point of view is of the first importance. As a rule, our streets are in a cleanly condition, and are a source of pride rather than a source of offence.

PROSECUTIONS.

Twenty complaints for different offences have been made by officers of the Board during the past year. In sixteen of these convictions were had, and fines and costs were imposed and paid to the amount of \$250.14. Fines and costs to the amount of \$262 were imposed in cases appealed, which are still pending. Only a few of these cases were of a character to call for special comment.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS AND BABY-FARMING.

The Statutes of 1876, Chs. 157 and 158, entitled, respectively, "An Act to regulate Lying-in Hospitals," and "An Act for the better protection of infants," were designed to place all such hospitals and boarding-houses under the supervision and regulation of the Board of Health, with a view to remedy serious abuses known to exist in unlicensed houses of that character.

Those who were qualified to engage in such business, and desired to conduct it properly, and had the requisite accommodations for so doing, cheerfully complied with the law by

taking out a license and reporting to the Board as required. But there is a class of persons, morally and mentally unsuitable to be intrusted with the management of such hospitals or boarding-houses, who, knowing that they cannot obtain a license to engage in such business, manifest a determination to carry it on in defiance of law.

They neither ask for a license, nor make any reports of the infants intrusted to their care, as required by statute, but carefully conceal all such information. As soon as their business becomes known in one locality, they break up, move to another, and perhaps assume another name to prevent being traced. When two or three mothers with infants are discovered in their establishment, the pretended explanation offered for such a state of things is, that the woman just confined was there casually on a visit, and was unexpectedly confined before her time; that the second mother was not confined in the house, but came there with her child to board, till she could find some one to adopt it; that the third child (whose mother has, perhaps, gone out of the back-door while the officer entered the front) is a poor thing which the keeper of the house, in pity, took to bring up. These are only a sample of the subterfuges resorted to to conceal their vocation.

The persons that resort to these unlicensed establishments for treatment are generally strangers from without the city, and, not unfrequently, from other States, who come here in apparent health, and seek these places to hide their shame — indifferent, perhaps, to the fate of their offspring so that they are relieved of the disgrace of its presence and the burden of its care. They are always unwilling witnesses against the establishments in which they have taken refuge, and they can easily escape beyond the jurisdiction of the court, so as not to be compelled to testify.

It will thus be seen that it is difficult to obtain evidence requisite to convict the parties who clandestinely carry on this business. In one instance, during the past year, we succeeded in convicting the party and breaking up the establishment. The statutes referred to, though a great improvement on the law as it was before their enactment, are yet defective in some respects, and need amendment to make them effectual to reach and remove the evils they were intended to remedy.

During the year eight persons have been registered as taking infants to board, and they have reported, in accordance with the law, thirty-eight infants. These places have been, from time to time, examined, with a view of seeing that they are kept in a proper sanitary condition.

Efforts have been made, from time to time, to discover the whereabouts of "Baby-farms," said to be carried on in the city, but without success. If there are any such places, the persons to whom they are known will confer a favor by informing the Board of Health of their locality.

ST. MARY'S INFANT ASYLUM.

This institution, pleasantly located on high ground, on Bowdoin street, Dorchester District, was started in 1875. By inexperienced or untrained attendants, overcrowding, and want of funds, the results in the institution, for the first few years, were very unsatisfactory, and this Board felt justified in making some rather unfavorable criticisms. We now take much more pleasure in noting the greatly improved condition of the children, and of the reduced death-rate which has obtained in the last two years:—

Number of children in the asylum for 1874	.	.	261
“ of children in the asylum for 1875	.	.	434
“ of children in the asylum for 1876	.	.	284
“ of children in the asylum for 1877	.	.	238
“ of children in the asylum for 1878	.	.	170
Number of deaths for the year 1874	.	.	65
“ of deaths for the year 1875	.	.	292
“ of deaths for the year 1876	.	.	150
“ of deaths for the year 1877	.	.	118
“ of deaths for the year 1878	.	.	67

This improvement is undoubtedly due to the better administration of affairs, a less crowded condition, better feeding and general care of the infants.

We are indebted to Dr. E. D. Peters, Jr., the attending physician, for much of the information we have of the asylum. To his intelligent direction and faithful attention and oversight in the institution, is largely due the improved condition which we note.

ABATTOIR.

Nothing of special note has transpired at the Abattoir during the past year. During the latter part of the summer some anxiety was felt by the community under the impression that a cattle disease, known as Texan Fever, was prevalent, and that the meat of such cattle would be unsuitable for food. Only six cases of this disease were found during the year, however, and those were seen by the inspector at the Abattoir and properly disposed of.

This disease originates among cattle in Texas, and is communicated to northern cattle by the latter grazing in fields where the diseased ones have been. The exposed animal is supposed to carry the poison from a few days to several months before the disease manifests itself. The animal then begins to lose appetite, the eyes grow dull, congested, and sunken, the mucous membranes dry, the animal is indisposed to move about, the bowels are constipated, and the urine is retained in the bladder.

On examination after death the organ found to be affected most is the spleen (milt), which is enlarged to about three times its normal size, very dark, and easily broken. The bladder is often found greatly distended with dark urine or ruptured.

We know of no account of an instance where any injurious effect has resulted from eating the meat of cattle slaughtered while suffering from this disease or from drinking the milk of cows suffering from the same disease.

It has been our custom, however, to look carefully for this disease, as for any other, among animals intended for slaughter, and while we see no reason for interference where cattle have been simply exposed to the disease, we should in all cases where an animal is seriously suffering from such disease, cause it to be disposed of otherwise than for food.

Pleuro-pneumonia made its appearance during the year in several of the States, and some fear was entertained in our own. It undoubtedly operated for a time against the free shipment of live cattle from this port to England.

No case of this disease was seen in this vicinity, however, during the year.

This is a very contagious and destructive disease among cattle, and is communicated in the same way that small-pox is. Symptoms of the disease manifest themselves in a week or not till after several months following the exposure, when the animal ceases to eat, becomes listless, has cough, short breath, constipation, and hair assumes a dry, rough appearance.

The flesh of animals suffering from pleuro-pneumonia is regarded as unfit for human food.

Diligent inspection of live cattle and meat is kept up at the Abattoir, to see that none but healthy animals are slaughtered for food, and that diseased, tainted, or unwholesome meat from any cause is disposed of otherwise than for human food. The duties of this office have been performed during the last financial year by Mr. Reuben Rice.

The sanitary condition of the Abattoir and its appurtenances has, with few exceptions, been kept at a high standard.

67,854 beeves, 269,134 sheep, and 9,239 calves have been slaughtered at this establishment during the year 1878, and nearly all of the refuse material resulting from this slaughter has been inoffensively consumed on the premises in the manufacture of fertilizing material.

IMMATURE VEAL.

Owing to the rigid system of inspection of cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir, and of meats exposed for sale in the various markets of the city, but few instances have arisen during the past year calling for prosecutions for offering unwholesome meats for sale.

Two persons only were complained of for attempting to sell immature veal, and convictions of both followed, resulting in the imposition of a fine in one case of \$200, and in the other of \$50 and costs. The parties appealed, and their appeal is still pending. If the Courts would, in all cases of intentional sale of unwholesome meats, impose similar sentences, it would soon teach the offenders that it is a hazardous and unprofitable business to engage in; and that might protect the community as well as though the offenders refrained from such traffic through moral considerations of its turpitude.

INSPECTION OF PROVISIONS.

The Inspector of Provisions (appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council) performs his work under the instructions of the Board of Health, to whom he makes weekly reports in writing. No more important work is called for and there is none requiring more care, good judgment, and faithfulness in the department than in the inspection of provisions.

The work of properly watching so many persons as are engaged in the manufacture or sale of articles of food, is not an easy one, and could not be wholly done by two first-class men giving their whole time to it.

This office was filled last year by Mr. John H. Terry, and the amount of stuff seized was as follows:—

65 whole veals, 403 lbs. veal, 2,064 lbs. fresh beef, 576 lbs. corned beef, 324 lbs. fresh pork, 2,602 lbs. ham, 101 lbs. mutton, 13 lbs. beef liver, 175 lbs. turkey, 236 lbs. fowl, 70 lbs. duck, 20 lbs. geese, 52 lbs. halibut, 1 bbl. salt herring, 5 bbls. green apples, 8 crates peaches, 3 bbls. green beans, 5 bbls. green peas, 20 bbls. dandelion greens, 12 doz. cantelopes.

Seven cases have been advertised in the newspapers, as required by the general statutes.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The several public burial-grounds have received the best care that the means at the command of the Board would enable it to bestow. The paths on the north side of Copp's Hill grounds, leading from Hull street to the summit, had become so worn and washed by the rains that radical repairs became indispensable. The old cobble-stone gutters had been undermined and rendered not only useless but an obstruction to travel; we therefore had them wholly removed and concrete walks and gutters laid instead. This has prevented the constant washing away of the paths incident to every heavy rain, and given a smooth, even surface to walk upon, and at the same time greatly improved the general aspect of the grounds. These grounds are kept open every day from May to November, and are much resorted to by the inhabitants in the vicinity in warm weather.

The work done upon the sixteen other burial-grounds in the care of the Board has been of the usual character, and requires no special mention.

In March last the Board, following out its oft expressed conviction that there should be no further burials made in the heart of the city, sent communications to the City Council setting forth that the public health requires that further interments in each and all of the tombs in King's Chapel and Granary burial-grounds should be prohibited. Accompanying said communications were lists of all the owners of tombs in said grounds so far as known, as required by Chap. 182 of the Acts of 1877. Notices of hearings to be had upon the question of closing these tombs have been published and will take place July 15 and 22. It is hoped that action upon these notices will result in closing the tombs to future burial; at all events it will test the feasibility of so doing under existing laws.

PUBLIC URINALS.

About the middle of September last, the City Council granted permission to erect ten urinals on sites selected upon the streets and sidewalks in different parts of the city as recommended by this Board.

We at once applied to the City Architect to draw plans and

specifications for these structures, in such a manner as to economize space (an indispensable requisite in our narrow streets), and at the same time present outlines that should not offend the eye. Considerable time was spent in perfecting these plans, so that when they were finally approved the season was too far advanced to erect the urinals before cold weather set in. Proposals for building them in readiness for the early spring were, however, solicited from the iron-workers in the city, and responded to by them. The proposal of L. Mason & Son, being the lowest, was accepted, and a contract entered into with them to erect and complete these urinals on or before April 1, 1879. We then confidently expected they would be ready for use as soon as the snow and ice disappeared; but when the time arrived for the completion of the contract, we found little had been done towards it, and the contractors, shortly after, avowed their inability to complete it according to the plans and specifications, and gave it up. This compelled us to seek new parties to do the work, and a contract has been made with responsible parties which will insure the completion of these urinals within a few months. When completed they will in part supply a demand that has been growing more and more urgent for years.

MORTALITY.

The whole number of deaths for the year ending December 31, 1878, as noted by the returns presented for approval at this office, was seven thousand six hundred and thirty-six, exclusive of stillbirths. The number of stillbirths noted by the same means, and for the same period, was four hundred and forty-one.

A discrepancy here exists between the records of this office and that of the City Registrar, — the latter having reported 7,677 deaths, and this office 7,636. The law of 1878 makes it necessary to obtain a burial permit of the City Registrar before burying a human body, and that before such burial permit is given the physician's certificate of death shall be approved by the Board of Health and presented to the City Registrar.

It follows that there have been forty deaths and burials which have not been brought to the attention of the Board of Health, except in an accidental way, and the death certificates of these forty cases have not had the approval of the Board of Health.

The following Table shows the total number of deaths in each year since 1874, also the stillbirths, the total deaths

from zymotic diseases, and the number of deaths from each of several prominent zymotic or preventable diseases : —

Years.	Total deaths exclusive of Stillbirths.	Stillbirths.	Total Zy- motic.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cerebro-Spl. Meningitis.	Whooping- cough.	Measles.	Diarrheal diseases.	Small-pox.
1874	*7,812	*642	1,899	121	269	202	35	108	41	940	2
1875	9,060	*541	2,722	631	534	227	41	41	65	989	1
1876	8,253	485	2,439	720	458	145	13	59	2	827	2
1877	7,367	471	1,890	471	104	156	24	88	2	913	4
1878	7,636	441	1,980	569	68	120	19	88	145	816	. .

SMALL-POX.

Although every convenience for the reception and care of small-pox is kept constantly in readiness, there has been no occasion to use hospitals for this purpose, at quarantine or in the city, for the last ten months, and no case has been reported in the city for the same length of time. There has, as usual, been a few supposed cases of small-pox reported through the year, but which on further examination proved to be some other disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 1878, in compliance with orders issued by the Board of Health, there were reported 1,334 cases of diphtheria. With a view of ascertaining to how great an extent the occurrence of diphtheria could be traced to the local sanitary condition of the premises occupied by the patients, the Board determined to make a sanitary inspection of every house in which a case was reported. An exception only was made in regard to Public Institutions, which were left to the care of their own medical authorities.

The following Table shows the results obtained from these examinations. In all cases where any defect in the sanitary arrangements of a house was found, measures were at once taken which resulted in the defect being remedied and the building placed in a good sanitary condition : —

* Taken from the City Registrar's records.

Wards.	Mistake in report made by physician.	Diphtheria on arrival.	Direct contagion.	Refused examination.	House closed.	No report made.	Premises in good sanitary condition.	Full and offensive vault.	Full and offensive cesspool.	Filthy cellar.	Filthy yard.	Unhealthy or overcrowded tenement.	Bad sanitary location.	Defective drainage.	Public institutions.	Total.
I...	3	0	...	...	...	2	18	3	...	1	...	...	2	86	...	115
II...	4	1	...	...	...	2	17	5	1	...	...	...	3	48	15	96
III...	1	...	...	...	...	0	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	42
IV...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	35
V...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	12	...	20
VI...	3	...	...	...	...	1	26	6	...	3	...	1	...	30	...	70
VII...	2	...	...	...	...	1	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	91
VIII...	...	...	1	...	...	1	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	79	4	116
IX...	3	1	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	66
X...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13
XI...	1	...	...	2	2	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	47
XII...	3	...	4	...	...	...	14	2	1	...	...	1	...	11	...	36
XIII...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	23
XIV...	5	...	...	...	...	2	23	3	1	2	1	...	...	70	...	107
XV...	1	1	...	...	...	2	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	27	...	43
XVI...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	11	...	23
XVII...	...	1	...	...	...	2	13	...	2	2	...	...	...	12	...	32
XVIII...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	18
XIX...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	1	...	2	42	...	66
XX...	...	1	1	...	...	...	18	6	...	...	1	...	3	18	...	48
XXI...	2	...	...	...	...	4	15	4	...	5	...	...	...	22	...	52
XXII...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12	2	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	38
XXIII...	3	1	...	...	...	3	18	1	...	2	1	...	...	22	...	51
XXIV...	5	...	...	...	1	1	13	11	...	...	...	1	...	27	...	59
XXV...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	13	...	27
	42	9	7	2	6	24	358	70	9	16	6	4	14	748	19	1,334

In the first column are placed those cases which the inspectors were unable to find, the physician having made a mistake either in the residence or name. The second column contains those cases which were moved to the residences reported while sick with diphtheria contracted elsewhere. In these cases of course there was no inspection made. In the third column are placed those cases in

which the disease could be directly traced to contagion, and in which there was no question of the sanitary condition of the surroundings. The sixth column contains a few cases in which, for various reasons, no report of the inspectors' examination was at the time recorded, hence these cases, fortunately few in number, must be left out of consideration. The last column contains a few cases which occurred in public institutions, an examination of which was left to the proper medical officers in charge of the buildings in which the cases occurred.

The following table shows the results of the examinations grouped together with a view of presenting more clearly the relative proportion of healthy and unhealthy dwellings in which diphtheria had occurred:—

Diphtheria on arrival	9
Direct contagion	7
Premises in good sanitary condition	358
Mistake in physician's report	42
Examination refused	2
Houses closed	6
No report made	24
Public institutions	19
General sanitary condition unknown	93
Unhealthy or overcrowded tenements	4
Bad sanitary location	14
Filthy yards	6
Filthy cellars	16
Filthy cesspools	9
Full and offensive vaults	70
Defective drainage	748
Premises in bad sanitary condition	867
Total number of cases reported	1,334

From this table it will be seen that of the 1,225 cases of diphtheria in which the sanitary condition of the premises occupied by the patient was known, 867 (over 70 per cent.) occurred in houses whose general sanitary condition was known, by actual examination, to be more or less defective.

When it is remembered that these cases of diphtheria were reported by all sorts of physicians there can be no question but that some cases were reported as diphtheria which were not such. One curious fact, however, which would suggest the idea that no very great error had been committed, is

observed in the percentage of deaths. Of these 1,334 cases, 448 proved fatal, giving a mortality of about 33 per cent., which corresponds exactly to that given by Dr. Oertel, of Munich, who has recently written an exhaustive article on diphtheria (*Ziemssen Cyclopædia*, Vol. I.), in which he gives the mortality as ranging between 30 and 40 per cent.

QUARANTINE.

During the year there has been considerable discussion in Washington and elsewhere as to the best method of administering quarantine in our country, and while there has been much cause in the South for discussing this most interesting subject, there has been nothing in the Northern cities or ports to cause alarm, to threaten the public health, or to demand the enforcement of more stringent quarantine laws than are now in force.

During the years from 1867 to 1879 yellow fever has entered this port on board vessels from Southern ports, as follows:—

1867	7 cases	1874	0 cases
1868	1 “	1875	3 “
1869	1 “	1876	3 “
1870	0 “	1877	4 “
1871	1 “	1878	2 “
1872	2 “		
1873	0 “	Total	24 cases

These twenty-four cases were removed from vessels and treated in the quarantine hospital at Gallop's Island. The vessels from which the patients were taken, as well as many other infected vessels arriving here without patients, were disinfected in our usual way, which is principally by burning sulphur (about three pounds to the thousand cubic feet of space) in the hold of the vessel, in the fore-castle, and wherever infection seemed to be possible. In no instance have we known any vessel thus treated, not to have been made wholly free from infection.

This process requires less than twenty-four hours, and is very inexpensive.

We have now two new hospitals at Gallop's Island, and sufficient hospital tents to extend either one or prepare a new hospital at short notice. A warehouse, of cheap construction, to be used for storing or temporarily sheltering infected cargoes is necessary, and we shall soon ask for the money to build it.

FISH AND GREASE PEDDLERS.

There have been 578 persons licensed to peddle fish and 149 to collect grease. The licenses are issued for one month, and are renewed on the first of each month at the city stable in North Grove street, where the persons licensed are required to report with their carts for inspection. Any failure to comply with the requirements printed on the license subjects the offender to the loss of it.

APPOINTMENTS.

In conformity to the health ordinances the following appointments have been made by the Board during the year:—

On May 6, 1878, Chas. E. Davis, Jr., was chosen Clerk of the Board.

During the month of August, 1878, the Assistant Port Physician, Clinton J. Ricker, M.D., resigned, and John B. Swift, M.D., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In March, 1879, the Port Physician, Alonzo S. Wallace, M.D., resigned; Dr. Swift was advanced to fill the vacancy, and Chas. E. Woodbury, M.D., was appointed Assistant Port Physician in place of Dr. Swift promoted.

In April, 1879, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—

For City Physician, DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN.

For Superintendent of Health, GEORGE W. FORRISTALL.

For Port Physician, DR. JOHN B. SWIFT.

For Inspector at the Abattoir, JOHN H. TERRY.

The following is a statement of the expenses and income of this department during the year:—

Board of Health	\$9,000 00
Clerk-hire	5,213 88
Inspectors of Nuisances	10,972 19
Horse and Vehicle, Board of Health	433 32
Stationery	437 63
Printing	709 86
Advertising	128 29
Abatement of Nuisances	4,985 35
Small-pox	3,229 67
Public Urinals	3,681 49
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<i>\$39,691 68</i>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	.	.	.	\$39,691 68
Burial-grounds	.	.	.	5,210 78
City Physician and Assistant	.	.	.	3,892 00
Inspector of Provisions	.	.	.	1,500 00
Evergreen Cemetery	.	.	.	2,028 42
Horse and Vehicle, City Physician	.	.	.	461 04
Contingencies	.	.	.	1,382 07
Inspector at Abattoir	.	.	.	1,458 33
				\$54,724 32

INCOME.

Board of Health	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,650 33
Quarantine	.	.	.	.	.	3,745 71

REGULATIONS.

The following regulations have been made by us, and are now in force : —

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Ordered, That all vessels arriving at this port, which have on board at the time of their arrival, or have had, during their passage to this port, any sickness of a contagious or doubtful character, which may be detrimental to the public health, shall be anchored at quarantine. No such vessel shall proceed, nor shall her cargo, or any part thereof, be discharged, nor any person be allowed to go on board or leave her while in quarantine, without the written permit of the Port Physician. And the Port Physician is hereby authorized and instructed to take such measures with regard to said vessels as, in his judgment, the health of the city may require. — (March 7, 1873.)

IMMIGRANTS.

Ordered, That all immigrants arriving at this port in vessels from foreign ports be detained thereon until an inspection of such immigrants has been made by the City Physician, with a view to the necessity of their vaccination. And the City Physician is hereby instructed to cause such immigrants who may not, in his judgment, be already protected against small-pox, to be vaccinated before leaving the vessel. — (March 14, 1873.)

FRUIT.

No person shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, in this city, any unwholesome, decayed, or stale fruit or vegetables. — (August 1, 1873.)

HIDES AND HORNS.

Ordered, That, from the first day of April to the first day of November, no green hides or horns shall be cured, stored, or be suffered to remain within the limits of the city, without a written permit from the Board of Health.

This order to take effect from the thirty-first instant. — (May 7, 1875.)

REMOVAL OF MANURE.

Ordered, That no manure shall be removed except in a tight canvas-covered vehicle, with the covering so secured to the sides and ends of the vehicle as to prevent the manure from being dropped or left in any street or way of the city, in process of removal, nor loaded in nor upon any street, lane, or passageway, nor upon nor across any sidewalk. — (May 10, 1875.)

LEAKY CARTS.

Ordered, That no person removing manure, house offal, swill, or filth of any kind, shall suffer it to leak or escape from any vehicle by him owned or driven, in or upon any street, court, square, lane, alley, wharf, or public enclosure, in the city of Boston. — (May 12, 1875.)

RENDERING.

By virtue of the authority given by Chapter 36 of the General Statutes, the Board of Health of the City of Boston makes the following regulation: That on and after Nov. 30, 1875, the trade or employment of slaughtering cattle, calves, sheep, or swine, or of rendering tallow or other refuse animal matter, shall not be carried on within the limits of the City of Boston, except on the islands of the harbor or at the abattoir in the Brighton District, or at such other place or places as may hereafter be assigned by the Board of Health. — (Nov. 6, 1875.)

STREET SPRINKLING, ETC.

That on and after August 1, 1876, no filthy or offensive water shall at any time be sprinkled, poured, thrown, or put upon any street of the city. Any violation of this regulation will subject the offender to prosecution and a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. — (July 28, 1876.)

KEEPING COWS.

That no person shall keep or allow to be kept in any building, or on any premises of which he may be the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant, more cows than at the rate of one for each three thousand square feet of land, in or near the built-up portion of the city, without a written permit from the Board of Health.

Every person keeping a cow shall cause the place where it is kept to be well ventilated and drained, and kept at all times in a cleanly and wholesome condition. — (July 28, 1876.)

REMOVAL OF RUBBISH, ETC.

Ordered, That no person removing earth, dirt, sawdust, soot, ashes, cinders, shavings, hair, shreds, manure, oysters, clams, or lobsters, waste water, or any animal or vegetable substance, house offal, swill, rubbish, or filth of any kind whatsoever, shall suffer it to leak, escape, or drop from any vehicle by him owned or driven, into or upon any street, court, square, lane, alley, wharf, or public enclosure in the City of Boston. — (September 8, 1876.)

SCARLET FEVER.

Ordered, That no child from any family in which a case of scarlet fever has occurred, or shall hereafter occur, shall, without a written permit from this Board, attend any school in this city until the expiration of four weeks from the commencement of the last case in such family. Such length of time shall be certified in writing by a physician, or some responsible member of the family, the certificate to be presented to the teacher of the school before the child is admitted. — (January 9, 1877.)

GLANDERS AND FARCY.

No horse or other animal, having a disease known as glanders or farcy, shall be driven or brought into the city.

The owner, agent, or other person in charge of an animal so affected within the city, shall forthwith report the fact to the Board of Health, together with the name of such owner, and the place where the animal is kept, and it shall be disposed of under the direction of said Board.

Any veterinary surgeon, or other person called to examine or attend such animal, shall within twenty-four hours report to said Board the above facts and the type of the disease. — (Nov. 7, 1877.)

DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHUS FEVER.

Voted, That in addition to the diseases (small-pox and scarlet fever) now required to be reported to the Board of Health, under Chapter 26 of the General Statutes, physicians who are called to visit cases of diphtheria or typhus fever, and householders in whose families such diseases may exist, will hereafter be required to give immediate notice thereof to the city Board of Health. — (Dec. 29, 1877.)

QUARANTINE.

Ordered, That, from the first day of June, 1878, until November 1st, 1878, all vessels arriving in this harbor from the following ports shall stop at the Quarantine Station, viz.: all vessels from any port in Europe, from the Western, Madeira, Canary, or Cape de Verde Islands; from the Mediterranean or Straits thereof, from the west coast of Africa, or around the Cape of Good Hope; from the West India, Bahama, or Bermuda Islands; from any American ports south of Virginia, including Central and South America; and also vessels arriving from any place in the United States or British America, where they may have touched on their way from any foreign port or place above named.

No such vessel can *leave quarantine or discharge her cargo or any part thereof*, without the written permit of the Port Physician, who is hereby authorized and instructed to take any measures in regard to such vessels, and to make such rules and regulations for their government while in quarantine, as in his judgment the security of the health of the city may require.

And, for the permit so granted, the Port Physician shall have the right to demand and receive from each vessel, her master or owners, the fee established by the Board of Health.

BOSTON, August 7, 1878.

By virtue of the authority given in Chapter 26 of the General Statutes, the Board of Health of the City of Boston hereby forbids the exercise, after date, of the trade or employment of manufacturing fertilizers or

guano from fish or other animal matter within the limits of the City of Boston, except on the Islands, at the Abattoir in the Brighton District, or at such other place or places as may have been or may hereafter be assigned by said Board; such trade or employment being in the opinion of the Board a nuisance, hurtful to the inhabitants, the exercise of which is attended by noisome and injurious odors.

BOSTON, January 11, 1879.

Ordered, That no salt shall hereafter be sprinkled, scattered, or put upon any street, sidewalk, lane, or alley of the city without the written permission of the Board of Health.

SAMUEL H. DURGIN, *Chairman*.
ALONZO W. BOARDMAN.
JAMES M. KEITH.

REPORT OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D.

CITY PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

CITY PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, May 1, 1879.

To the Board of Health:—

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report of this office for the year ending April 30, 1879. There have been 1,984 persons vaccinated, and 629 certificates of vaccination given to children for their admission into the public schools. Vaccine virus has been furnished to 20 physicians, residents of the city. Visits have been made at the jail daily, or oftener, as the occasion required, to see the sick, and 1,185 prisoners have been examined for complaints, real or feigned. The sick at the City Prison have been seen whenever it was necessary. There have been made 289 visits at the Temporary Home, where 2 births and 8 deaths have occurred during the year. I have made, at different Police Stations, 57 visits, to see prisoners and others who required medical attendance. These cases, for the most part, have been surgical ones, and have happened generally in the night-time.

By the request of the Board of Police Commissioners, the entire police force, numbering before the reorganization of the department 676 men, has been physically examined, to see if the members were qualified to perform the duties of their office. There have been examined for the same department, 108 men who were applicants for appointment as officers, and there have also been examined 35 officers of the old force previous to their retirement on a pension. By a similar request from the Board of Fire Commissioners, 16 men have been examined for the purpose of ascertaining their physical condition.

I have seen, also, 390 bodies of persons who have died without a physician in attendance during their last illness. These cases comprise, principally, those who die from chronic disease, where there has been no medical care for months before death, and those who die suddenly, though not under suspicious circumstances. They include, also, those who die at birth, or soon after, with no physician to make the necessary returns. In such instances a careful examination is made, the symptoms learned, and a diagnosis reached suf-

ficient for all practical purposes. The law requires a medical certificate of death before a permit is granted to bury a body, and these examinations are made in order to conform to the law, as well as to collect the statistics for the bills of mortality.

In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the assistance I have received on all occasions from my assistant, Dr. John H. McCollom, as well as the kindness and courtesy with which I have always been treated by the members of your Board.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. GREEN,
City Physician.

REPORT OF THE PORT PHYSICIAN.

JOHN B. SWIFT, M.D.

REPORT OF THE PORT PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Health: —

GENTLEMEN, — Owing to the change in the position of Port Physician the Seventh Annual Report of this department to the Board of Health may not be so full as in former years. The year has been a rather uneventful one as regards sickness, there having been but two cases requiring removal to the hospital. These were two yellow-fever patients, taken from the schooner "Allegro," which arrived here June 18th from Cape Haytien. Both recovered, and the vessel, after being thoroughly fumigated and cleansed, was sent to the city.

During the year 18 vessels were detained in Quarantine for fumigation. Sixteen of these arrived from infected ports during the Quarantine season, *i.e.*, between June 1st and November 1st. The other two were detained in accordance with the general Quarantine instructions. One, the brig "Maggie," arrived November 3, 1878, from Santiago, Cuba. During the voyage here she had three cases of yellow fever, one of which was fatal. After being fumigated and cleansed she was allowed to pass.

The other, bark "Midas," arrived April 18, 1879, from Rio Janeiro. She had three men sick while in port, one of whom died. Within a week after sailing six more men were taken sick, two fatally. Although we could not say positively that they had had yellow fever, yet, as that disease was then raging in Rio Janeiro, it was deemed best to take precautionary measures, and she was therefore detained, fumigated, and cleansed before entering the port here.

The bark "Friederick Scalla" put into this port in distress September 18th, 1878, with four of her crew sick. She was from Wilmington, N.C. One man had died a few days after leaving port. The disease was pronounced intermittent fever, and the men were removed to the U.S. Marine Hospital. The vessel did not enter here, but, after shipping new men, proceeded on her voyage.

During the year commencing May 1, 1878, and ending April 30, 1879, the following vessels were examined : —

Frigate	1
Steamers	119
Ships	19
Barks	100
Brigs	147
Schooners	177
Total	563

These vessels hailed from the following ports : —

West Indies and Bermudas	149
Great Britain	114
Cuba	104
East Indies	22
Africa	21
South America	25
France	14
Italy	14
Spain	9
Russia	5
Azores	5
Cape de Verde Islands	3
Belgium	5
Holland	2
Mexico	2
Germany	1
Denmark	1
Sweden	1
Gibraltar	1
Coastwise	66
	563

Money received during the year : —

By fees collected from vessels	\$3,516 00
By board of patients and medical services	76 44
By sale of vegetables and pork	106 07
By board of U.S. Engineer and use of oxen	47 20
Total	\$3,745 71
Deposited with City Treasurer	3,737 71
Balance on hand	\$8 00

Early in the year the old barracks on Gallop's Island, formerly used as a small-pox hospital, were torn down, and a suitable building was erected for that purpose. In the main building, which is 65 feet by 20, there are four wards, a bath-room, fumigating-room, clothes and medicine closets. Each of the wards will easily accommodate from ten to twelve beds. Connected with the main building is an L, 20 by 18 feet, in which are the kitchen and nurses' quarters.

As in former years, a part of the island has been cultivated, and the following amount of produce has been raised:—

Hay	13½ tons.
Corn (fodder)	3 “
Corn (shelled)	17 bushels.
Oats	67 “
Potatoes	152 “
Carrots	138 “
Turnips	59 “
Beets (including mangolds)	164 “
Onions	30 “
Apples	3 “
Squash	125 lbs.
Cabbage	143 heads.
Pumpkins	200

During the year 1,809 pounds of pork have been dressed.

The dairy has not produced quite the usual amount of butter and milk, owing to the death of one of the cows last fall. A new milch cow was bought this spring.

During the winter the quarantine steamer, "Samuel Little," has been thoroughly overhauled. A new shaft has been put into her, and, aside from the constant wear and tear, she will probably require but very little repairing for some time to come.

Last summer Mr. Samuel Little presented the boat with two handsome bookcases, which have been placed in the cabin. At Christmas he kindly remembered us again, and we have now the nucleus of a library. I would take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the officers of the department for his kindness and consideration.

The medical staff of the department has undergone several changes during the year. Dr. Alonzo S. Wallace resigned the office of Port Physician April 16, 1879, to enter into private practice. He has the best wishes of all the officers of this department.

Dr. Clinton J. Ricker resigned the position of assistant Aug. 8, 1878, on account of ill-health.

Dr. Charles E. Woodbury was appointed assistant April 16, 1879.

In closing this report I wish to express my thanks to all those with whom I have been associated, during my service as assistant, for the many courtesies and kindnesses extended to me, and I trust that the new relations entered upon may be, at all times, as pleasant as those which have passed.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the counsel and advise with which you have been ready to help me, I respectfully submit this report.

JOHN B. SWIFT,
Port Physician.

EXPENDITURES
OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURES OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH OFFICE, CITY HALL.

May 1, 1879.

To the Honorable Board of Health:—

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit my report of the expenses of this department for the year ending April 30, 1879.

Amount appropriated	\$340,000 00
Amount expended	321,117 60
Balance May 1, 1879	<u>\$18,882 40</u>

The above amount, \$321,117.60, was expended as follows:—

Paid for labor, collection, and removal of house-dirt and ashes in city proper, South Boston, Highlands, Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Charlestown	\$91,368 65
Paid for labor in sweeping and cleaning the streets, and the removal of snow and ice from public walks, yards, and squares	83,262 75
Paid for labor in collection and removal of house-offal from hotels, houses, stores, restaurants in city proper, South Boston, Dorchester, Highlands, and Charlestown	53,446 01
Pay of foremen, feeders, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, watchmen, painters, harness-makers, and drivers of prison carriages	20,045 67
Paid for labor in cleaning cesspools in city proper, South Boston, East Boston, Charlestown, Highlands, West Roxbury, and Dorchester	12,940 50
For grain used at City Stables, south and west, Boston Highlands, Charlestown	12,892 34
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>\$273,955 92</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$273,955 92
Official roll, including Milk Inspector's office		7,814 60
New horses and exchanges		6,815 00
For the collection and removal of ashes in East Boston		5,934 00
For hay and straw used at city stables, south and west, Charlestown, and Boston Highlands,		5,690 75
For the collection and removal of house-offal from East Boston, as per contract		2,900 00
Stock and tools in blacksmith's shop		2,568 30
Paid for shovels, street hoes, broom cord, pick handles, hose, etc., and repairs on street sweepers (Street Department)		1,862 97
For stock and tools in harness shop		1,839 12
For stock and tools in wheelwright's shop		1,468 06
Repairs on stables, south, west, and Boston Highlands		1,318 65
Water tax, 1879		1,317 50
Fuel and gas for City stables		1,058 71
Stable stock consisting of brushes, curry-combs, blankets, sponge, soap, manure-forks, etc.		928 96

Incidental expenses as follows:—

Refreshments and carriage-hire	\$231 55
Edward Carnes, for care and disposal of house-offal in Charlestown, for year 1878	150 00
Union Lubricating Oil Co., for oil,	98 44
Stabling horses at East Boston and West Roxbury	59 90
Horse covers and robes	43 19
Oil, salt, vinegar, flour, stove-polish, matches, lard, etc.	34 16
Directories for office and stables	33 00
Door locks, keys, hinges, padlocks, etc.	18 25
Ice furnished city stables	15 00
Coal screen	15 00
Washing, bedding, and towels, city stables	12 75
Paid for breaking glass by city team	10 00
Umbrellas for wagon shades	9 00

Amounts carried forward . \$730 24 \$315,472 54

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$730 24	\$315,472 54
Mat and duster	6 75	
Use of wharf for dumping snow	6 25	
Paid Cotter & Chamberlin (legal services)	5 00	
Renovating mattress	5 00	
Cylinder stove	4 87	
Twelve map boards	4 80	
Repairing watch clock	4 25	
Paste and brush	3 75	
Watch dials	3 60	
Grate and setting	3 50	
Hose coupling	2 75	
Two Douglass wood	2 35	
Labor on plumbing	1 40	
Walnut lumber,	88	
Lamp chimneys	30	
		785 69
Stock for making brooms		750 74
Lumber purchased for cesspool stock		577 86
Paints, oils, varnish, and brushes		550 50
Medical attendance on horses, and horse medicines		531 94
Extra team work, collecting ashes		531 00
Shovels, baskets, canvas covers for carts, etc. (Ash Department)		425 40
Milk Inspector's Office, for analysis of milk, stationery, advertising, etc.		312 58
Shoeing horses, West End stable and Charlestown		299 24
Printing billheads, notices, blanks, etc.		282 80
East Boston Ferry passes, men and teams		255 00
Sawing and planing cesspool and other stock		155 05
Bails, buckets, buttons, flanges, springs, manure forks, etc. (Offal Department)		131 13
Stationery for office and stables use		56 13
		<u>\$321,117 60</u>

There has been paid into the City Treasury, and the amount credited this department for material sold during the year, as follows:—

Sale of ashes	\$2,996 42
Old material sold	165 46
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>\$3,161 88</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	.	.	.	\$3,161 88
Sale of street dirt	.	.	.	1,438 23
Manure sold	.	.	.	1,075 00
Offal sold	.	.	.	27,821 22
Conveying prisoners	.	.	.	2,124 00
Removing ashes	.	.	.	2,026 19
All other sources	.	.	.	44 05
Total amounted collected				<u>\$37,690 57</u>

PRISON CARRIAGES.

There have been conveyed during the past year from the several police-stations to the city prison, under the Court-house, 6,351 males; 2,145 females; total, 8,496; for which the Police Department is charged 25 cents per head.

There has been conveyed without charge (county prisoners) as follows:—

From Court-house to Jail	.	.	.	.	1,941
“ Jail to Court-house	.	.	.	.	703
“ Court-house to House of Correction	.	.	.	.	525
“ Court-house to steamer “J. P. Bradlee”	.	.	.	.	4,223
“ East Boston to steamer “J. P. Bradlee”	.	.	.	.	178
“ East Boston to Jail	.	.	.	.	79
“ Jail to East Boston	.	.	.	.	53
“ East Boston to House of Correction	.	.	.	.	16
“ Court to Boston & Albany Railroad	.	.	.	.	359
“ South Boston to boat	.	.	.	.	554
“ South Boston to Jail	.	.	.	.	141
“ Jail to Court-house	.	.	.	.	32
“ Court-house to House of Correction	.	.	.	.	36
Total number conveyed					<u>8,840</u>

ASHES, STREET DIRT, ETC.

Collected by city teams:—

Total number of loads of ashes collected	.	.	126,653
“ “ street dirt collected	.	.	48,059
“ “ house offal “	.	.	26,000
“ “ cesspool matter collected	.	.	8,766
			<u>209,478</u>

The vehicles owned and employed by this department are as follows :—

Number of ash carts	55
“ offal wagons	42
“ street carts	30
“ cesspool wagons	14
“ sweeping machines	9
“ water carts	6
“ market wagons	1

STREET-CLEANING.

There are employed in sweeping and cleaning the streets 170 men, 30 carts, 9 sweeping machines, and 6 water carts. There are 82 men employed 9 months in the year sweeping. The principal streets are cleaned daily, and others twice in each week. The remaining 3 months the teams are employed in removing house dirt, and sweepers on crossings and removing snow from sidewalks of public buildings. The number of miles of streets cleaned, 185 per week. The cost of labor for doing this work for the year ending April 21, 1879 \$83,262.75

HOUSE-OFFAL.

There are employed in removing house-offal 96 men and 45 wagons. The offal is removed from dwelling-houses three times a week during the summer months, and twice a week during the winter; from hotels, markets, and restaurants it is removed daily. This material is deposited at three depots, and sold to farmers from adjoining towns. The cost of labor for doing this work for the year ending April 21, 1879 \$56,346.01

HOUSE-DIRT.

There are employed in removing house-dirt 117 men and 58 carts; the same is removed from hotels, tenement houses, and stores twice in each week, and from dwellings once a week. Bills for sale of ashes are forwarded to the Collector. The cost of labor for doing this work for the year ending April 21, 1879 \$97,302.65

CESSPOOLS.

There are employed in cleaning cesspools 14 wagons and 43 men, and they are cleaned as often as required, and their

contents conveyed to a dump and immediately covered with ashes. The cost of labor for doing this work, for the year ending April 21, 1879 \$12,940.50

MECHANICS.

There are employed 11 mechanics in manufacturing and repairing carts, wagons, and harnesses, and shoeing horses.

HORSE STOCK ACCOUNT.

1878.			1878.		
May	1. On hand,	201	May	18. Killed,	1
"	16. Purchased,	2	"	28. Died,	1
June	17. "	2	June	7. Killed,	1
Aug.	20. "	2	"	11. Died,	1
Oct.	19. "	2	"	" Exchanged,	1
Nov.	20. "	2	July	19. Died,	1
Dec.	21. "	4	Aug.	13. Killed,	1
"	24. "	1	Sept.	30. Sold,	1
1879.			Oct.	19. Exchanged,	2
Feb.	21. "	3	"	" Sold,	1
Mar.	17. "	2	"	17. Died,	1
April	19. "	3	Nov.	5. "	1
			Dec.	13. "	1
			"	21. Exchanged,	1
			1879.		
			Jan.	11. Died,	1
			"	17. "	1
			Mar.	18. "	1
			"	21. Killed,	1
			"	" Sold,	1
			April	19. Exchanged,	2
			"	21. Died,	1
			"	26. Transferred to	
				Mount Hope,	2
			"	27. Died,	1
			May	1. On hand,	198
		224			224

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. FORRISTALL,

Superintendent.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SAMUEL H. DURGIN, M.D., *Chairman.*

JAMES M. KEITH.

ALONZO W. BOARDMAN.

Charles E. Davis, Jr., *Clerk.*

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

George W. Forristall		<i>Supt. of Health.</i>
Samuel A Green, M.D.		<i>City Physician.</i>
John H. McCollom, M.D.		<i>Asst. to City Physician.</i>
Alonzo S. Wallace, M.D.		<i>Port Physician.</i>
John B. Swift, M.D.		<i>Asst. Port Physician.</i>
William L. Richardson, M.D.		<i>Medical Inspector.</i>

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CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1879-80.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, }
CITY HALL, August 5, 1879. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1879-80, as shown in the books in his office, August 1, 1879, including the August draft,—being four monthly payments of the financial year,—exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1878-79, the amount drawn August 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

In cases of special appropriations made by the City Council, covered by loans and transfers, only the amount of loans negotiated is placed under the head of appropriations with the transfers, and only the balances of said amounts not expended from last year appear. The total expenditures charged to these appropriations, covering loans negotiated and transfers, may be found in the table on the last page.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Aug. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water*.....	1\$134,198 64	\$9,650 19	\$75,276 33	\$58,922 31
Advertising.....	1,200 00	102 00	321 23	878 77
Architect's Department.....	10,000 00	905 76	4,005 14	5,994 86
Armories.....	20,000 00	179 50	5,859 86	14,140 14
Assessors' Department.....	94,000 00	17,851 27	53,709 85	40,290 15
Auditor's Department.....	15,800 00	1,247 72	5,029 83	10,770 17
Bells and Clocks.....	1,000 00	42 25	93 25	906 75
Board of Health.....	47,000 00	4,279 13	17,076 67	29,923 33
Boston Harbor.....	2,500 00	141 99	666 99	1,833 01
Bridges.....	55,000 00	3,868 90	14,319 72	40,680 28
Broadway Extension (loan).....	280,680 21	.....	.....	80,680 21
Burnt District (loan).....	\$126,283 99	39,900 00	43,804 05	82,479 94
Cedar Grove Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received, \$2,609 11	45,581 41	1,628 23	6,464 86	1,725 66
Chelsea Bridge.....	54,961 63	.....	.....	4,961 63
Chestnut Hill Driveway.....	3,000 00	237 02	864 76	2,135 24
City Debt (payment to Sinking Fund Commissioners).....	495,704 00	.....	.....	495,704 00
City Debt:				
Received from Commissioners,				
Revenue, \$57,000 00	\$94,000 00			
Sinking Funds, 37,000 00				
Redemption of City Debt Proper,	\$94,000 00	48,000 00	94,000 00	
Redemption Cochituate Water Debt,				
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt,				
Cost of Redemption of matured bonds,				
City Hospital.....	118,000 00	9,491 67	41,820 94	76,179 06
City Registrar's Department.....	9,500 00	551 67	2,244 82	7,255 18
Cochituate Water Works:				
Revenue, \$203,858 55		15,092 37		
Running expenses, \$62,063 86		55,060 00	127,878 07	75,980 48
Interest, 61,885 00				
Proportion paid under contract, 3,929 21		268 12		
Collector's Department.....	40,000 00	3,963 14	13,667 73	26,332 27
Common, etc.....	40,000 00	4,789 45	24,199 15	15,800 85
Commonwealth Avenue Extension.....	40,000 00	35,221 50	35,220 50	4,779 50
Completion West Chester Park, etc.....	\$21,698 92	.....	.....	21,698 92
Contingent Funds:				
Joint Committees.....	2,000 00	229 17	965 36	1,034 64
Mayor.....	1,500 00	284 00	591 37	908 63
Board of Aldermen.....	2,000 00	190 55	521 30	1,478 70
Common Council.....	2,500 00	522 10	1,156 05	1,343 95
County of Suffolk.....	350,000 00	17,918 33	95,639 11	254,360 89
Court Rooms, Criminal Business.....	80,000 00	.....	.....	80,000 00
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.				
Add Revenue received, \$2,293 96	77,808 09	417 75	2,574 49	7,527 56
East Boston Ferries.....	155,000 00	14,494 45	45,328 75	109,671 25
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan).....	\$13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79
Eastern Avenue wharf.....	6,000 00	1,346 91	1,346 91	4,653 09
Carried forward.....	\$1,986,486 68	\$287,874 14	\$714,647 09	\$1,574,601 21

1 Brought from last year,

\$59,198 64

Loan,

75,000 00

2 Brought from last year,

80,680 21

3 Brought from last year,

126,283 99

4 Brought from last year,

581 41

5 Brought from last year,

\$4,961 63

6 Brought from last year,

21,698 92

7 Brought from last year,

7,808 09

8 Brought from last year,

13,569 79

* Total appropriations, \$5,412,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$5,137,886.80. Loan not negotiated, \$275,000.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Aug. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,986,486 68	\$287,874 14	\$714,647 09	\$1,574,601 21
Engineer's Department.....	25,000 00	1,794 89	8,185 81	16,814 19
English High and Latin School Buildings*.....	124,027 78	204 55	14,102 23	109,925 55
Evergreen Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received, \$	21,377 25	146 15	669 48	707 77
Fencing and Grading around Army and Navy Monument.....	34,431 50	.....	805 00	3,626 50
Fire Alarms.....	17,000 00	1,270 15	4,972 02	12,027 98
Fire Department.....	550,000 00	34,104 73	263,921 29	286,078 71
Francis Street School-house.....	3,214 72	.....	1,626 00	1,588 72
Health Department.....	320,000 00	28,067 56	108,920 78	211,079 22
Home for Poor, Deer Island.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Homeless Wanderers.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Improved Sewerage.....	7922,051 80	55,326 79	135,724 96	786,326 84
Incidental Expenses.....				
Add income on Foss and Babcock Funds.....\$459 23	45,000 00	12,354 42	25,474 34	19,984 89
Inspection of Buildings.....	18,000 00	1,331 63	5,541 42	12,458 58
Interest and Premium.....	1,698,000 00	342,991 18	463,187 34	1,234,812 66
Lamps.....	400,000 00	25,444 27	123,261 29	276,738 71
Law Department.....	19,200 00	1,846 00	6,539 10	12,660 90
Liquor License Expenses:				
Add Revenue received...\$204,254 00	2,000 00	13,212 77	159,084 83	147,169 17
Markets.....	9,625 00	917 40	3,093 67	6,531 33
Mount Hope Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received...\$3,128 44	15,780 63	1,813 70	8,266 07	10,643 00
Mystic Sewer (loan).....	1023,781 64	.....	69 00	23,712 64
Mystic Water Works:				
Revenue.....\$29,785 43		7,151 57		
Running expenses.....29,288 11	.....	11,930 00	51,053 40	(\$21,207.97 to be provided for.)
Interest.....12,380 00				
Proportions paid under contracts.....9,385 29				
New Ferry Boat.....	45,000 00	4,611 00	4,748 22	40,251 78
Northampton-street District\$.....	1110,346 60	2,410 71	201,700 00	(\$101,333.40 pr. for.)
Old Claims.....	2,000 00	230 00	703 96	1,296 04
Old Records.....	12600 00	60 00	240 00	360 00
Orchard Park.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00
Overseers of the Poor.....	118,000 00	5,966 22	18,589 94	99,410 06
Park Department.....	5,000 00	152 25	624 28	4,375 72
Park Nursery, Austin Farm.....	132,000 00	.....	1,685 05	414 95
Paving, etc.....	650,000 00	68,360 21	204,880 70	445,119 30
Police.....	825,000 00	66,040 36	266,897 17	558,102 83
Police Station House No. 6.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00
Primary School-house, City Point.....	1415,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Primary School-house, Polk street.....	1510,527 56	1,126 32	3,296 77	7,230 79
Printing and Stationery.....	23,000 00	3,818 25	7,615 75	15,384 25
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$7,935,451 16	\$980,757 22	\$2,710,026 96	\$5,978,434 29

¹ Brought from last year,	\$89,027 78	⁶ Brought from last year,	\$2,000 00
² Brought from last year,	177 25	⁷ Brought from last year,	914,051 80
³ Brought from last year,	3,431 50	Loan,	8,000 00
Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	1,000 00	⁸ Brought from last year,	2,000 00
⁴ Brought from last year,	3,214 72	⁹ Brought from last year,	1,780 83
⁵ Brought from last year,	82,500 00	¹⁰ Brought from last year,	23,781 64
Transferred to Marcella-street Home for Girls,	43,500 00	¹¹ Brought from last year,	10,146 60
Transferred to Addition to Marcella-st. Home,	25,000 00	Loan,	200 00
Transferred to Addition to Austin Farm building,	12,000 00	¹² Brought from last year,	600 00
		¹³ Brought from last year,	2,000 00
		¹⁴ Brought from last year,	15,000 00
		¹⁵ Brought from last year,	10,527 56

* Total appropriation \$400,000; loan authorized \$350,000; loan negotiated, \$275,000; transfer, \$15,000; appropriation, \$35,000

† Total appropriations, \$3,753,000: transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loan authorized, \$3,713,000; loan negotiated, \$1,407,000.

‡ This amount was for expenses incurred under the law, as follows:—

By Police Commissioners.....	\$7,964 23
City Clerk's Department.....	338 50
Collector's Department.....	178 85
Paid State, proportion of receipts.....	50,603 25

\$ Transfers authorized, \$78,000; loans authorized, \$500,000; loans negotiated, \$250,000.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Aug. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$7,935,451 16	\$980,757 22	\$2,710,026 96	\$5,978,434 29
Public Baths	21,000 00	2,394 35	7,660 84	13,339 16
Public Buildings	65,000 00	4,634 05	22,088 97	42,911 03
Public Institutions, viz.:—				
House of Industry	165,000 00	16,059 87	44,907 73	120,092 27
House of Correction	85,000 00	6,808 03	26,519 95	58,480 05
Lunatic Hospital	45,000 00	4,323 94	15,972 88	29,027 12
Pauper Expenses	90,000 00	10,988 96	30,692 75	59,307 25
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"	14,000 00	616 38	3,381 10	10,618 90
Office Expenses	8,000 00	789 51	2,526 61	5,473 39
Marcella Street Home	25,000 00	1,755 78	6,283 93	18,716 07
Almshouse, Austin Farm	12,000 00	764 08	2,527 74	9,472 26
Almshouse, Charlestown District	9,000 00	732 47	2,044 58	6,955 42
Brick Extension, House of Industry	16,000 00	2,840 40	3,386 84	12,613 16
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford } Islands.	10,000 00	216 00	1,326 75	8,673 25
Barn, Austin Farm	12,500 00	52 43	533 14	1,966 86
Steamboat Wharf, Deer Island	29,000 00	.....	6,852 38	2,147 62
Marcella-Street Home for Girls	43,500 00	320 88	320 88	43,179 12
Addition to Marcella-Street Home	425,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
Addition to Austin-Farm Building	12,000 00	233 17	233 17	11,766 83
Public Lands	4,000 00	355 25	1,465 48	2,534 52
Public Library	115,000 00	8,307 01	36,530 41	78,469 59
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, } and appropriation	158,014 68	3,647 04	15,396 74	142,617 94
Quarantine Department	14,500 00	908 10	4,856 24	9,643 76
Record Commissioners	3,000 00	69 50	69 50	2,930 50
Registration of Voters and Election } Expenses	37,000 00	1,350 83	6,191 42	30,808 58
Reserved Fund	124,000 00	.....	.....	124,000 00
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)*	74,691 59	203 94	45,586 07	29,105 52
Salaries	32,000 00	2,667 17	10,714 12	21,285 88
Schools and School-houses, viz.:—				
School Instructors	1,055,000 00	.....	358,870 85	696,129 15
School Expenses, School Com.	195,000 00	28,221 93	58,643 60	136,356 40
Salaries, Officers School Com.	50,000 00	640 28	18,522 67	31,477 33
School-houses, Public Buildings	100,000 00	3,697 38	16,086 00	83,914 00
Sealer of Weights and Measures	5,700 00	527 12	1,829 45	3,870 55
Sewer Department	100,000 00	12,527 77	39,848 91	60,151 09
Sinking Fund Commissioners	800 00	8 00	217 50	582 50
Soldiers' Relief	115,506 80	6,320 72	21,303 10	94,203 70
Suffolk Street District	101,741 48	.....	596 27	1,145 21
Surveyor's Department	25,000 00	1,871 54	8,068 40	16,931 60
Treasurer's Department	22,700 00	1,836 68	7,470 46	15,229 54
Washington Street Extension (loan)	129,363 90	4,970 05	4,970 05	24,393 85
West Boston and other Bridges	7,000 00	524 30	2,249 63	4,750 37
Widening Shawmut Avenue	122,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03
Widening Streets	100,000 00	4,036 49	11,045 87	88,954 13
Total Appropriations	\$9,133,429 00	\$1,116,978 62	\$3,557,819 94	\$8,159,896 79
Balances from 1878-79	1,748,077 64		Less prov. for	212,621 37
Loan	83,200 00			
Revenue	\$10,964,706 64			\$7,947,275 42
	540,388 72			
	\$11,505,095 36			

¹ Brought from last year,

\$2,500 00

² Brought from last year,

9,000 00

³ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer

Island,

43,500 00

⁴ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer

Island,

25,000 00

⁵ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer

Island,

12,000 00

⁶ Brought from last year,

\$38,014 68

⁷ Transferred to Fencing and Grading

around Army and Navy Monument,

⁸ Brought from last year,

⁹ Brought from last year,

¹⁰ Brought from last year,

¹¹ Brought from last year,

¹² Brought from last year,

* Appropriation and loan authorized, \$341,000; loan negotiated, \$300,000.

UNCOMPLETED PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MAY 1, 1879.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH.

The following table shows the total amount of appropriations for these objects made from time to time by the City Council,— the amount expended and balance unexpended, including the August draft.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water (transfer, loans, and premium on loans)	\$5,137,886 80	\$5,078,964 49	\$58,922 31
Broadway Extension (loan)	1,000,000 00	919,319 79	80,680 21
Burnt District (loans)	6,671,176 65	*6,588,696 71	82,479 94
Chelsea Bridge (appropriation)	158,000 00	†153,038 87	4,961 63
Completion West Chester Park, etc. (appropriation)	150,000 00	128,301 08	21,698 92
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan)	200,000 00	186,430 21	13,569 79
English High and Latin School Buildings (loan and appropriation)	325,000 00	215,074 45	109,925 55
Francis Street School-house (appropriation)	20,000 00	18,411 28	1,588 72
Improved Sewerage (loan and transfer)	\$1,447,000 00	660,673 16	786,326 84
Mystic Sewer (loan)	205,000 00	†181,287 36	23,712 64
Northampton Street District (loan and transfers)	328,200 00	519,553 40	(191,353.40 pro. for.)
Primary School-house, Polk Street (appropriation)	30,000 00	22,769 21	7,230 79
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, and app'tion)	637,700 00	\$495,082 06	142,617 94
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)	300,000 00	270,894 48	29,105 52
Suffolk Street District (loans and transfers)	2,428,248 96	2,427,103 75	1,145 21
Washington Street Extension (loans)	1,670,000 00	1,645,606 15	24,393 85
Widening Shawmut Avenue (transfer)	77,000 00	74,762 97	2,237 03
	\$20,785,212 41	\$19,585,968 92 Less prov. for	\$1,390,596 89 191,353 40
			\$1,199,243 49

¹ Total appropriations, \$5,412,886 80	Transfer, \$15,000 00
Loans negotiated, premium, and transfer from Reserved Fund, 5,137,886 80	³ Total appropriation, 3,753,000 00
Loan authorized but not negotiated, 275,000 00	Loan authorized, 3,713,000 00
Total appropriation, 400,000 00	Transfer, 40,000 00
Loan authorized, 350,000 00	Loan negotiated, 1,407,000 00
Loan negotiated, 275,000 00	⁴ Transfers authorized, 78,000 00
Appropriation, 35,000 00	Loans authorized, 500,000 00
	Loans negotiated, 250,200 00

* Of this amount, \$225,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

† Cost of work, \$117,038.37; amount remaining in Treasury as revenue for 1878-79, \$36,000.

‡ Of this amount, \$75,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

§ Of this amount \$439,690.90 paid for land, and \$53,391.16 for filling and expenses.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

BOSTON WATER BOARD

ON

ESTIMATED EXPENSE OF UNITING THE COCHITUATE WATER
SERVICE WITH THE MYSTIC PUMPING STATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
August 18, 1879.

Ordered to be printed; and referred to the Committee on Water, with instructions to consider the expediency of an application to the Legislature for authority to supply Cochituate water to Somerville, Chelsea, and other places dependent on the Mystic service.

Sent down for concurrence.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

CITY OF BOSTON, CITY HALL,
BOSTON WATER BOARD OFFICE,
August 18, 1879.

To the City Council:—

The Boston Water Board, in compliance with the order of the City Council, approved August 15, 1879, directing them to report an approximate estimate of

the cost of connecting the Chestnut Hill Reservoir with the Mystic Pumping Station, herewith transmit the report of the City Engineer on that subject.

BOSTON WATER BOARD,

By L. R. CUTTER, *Chairman*.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, August 18, 1879.

LEONARD R. CUTTER, Esq., *Chairman of Boston Water Board*: —

DEAR SIR, — In answer to the request of your board for an "approximate estimate of the cost of connecting the Chestnut Hill Reservoir with the Mystic Pumping Station," the following is submitted: —

The connection would be by means of cast-iron pipes, and the route selected, for the purposes of an estimate, is as follows, viz.: From Chestnut Hill Reservoir through Beacon street, Harvard street, Harvard avenue, Franklin street, North Harvard street, Brighton street, Harvard square, North avenue, Cameron street, Holland street, Broadway, Cook's lane, and Reservoir street to the Mystic Pumping Station.

ESTIMATE No. 1.

Cost of 48-inch main from Chestnut Hill Reservoir to corner of Beacon and Harvard streets, — 9,000 feet of 48-inch pipe at \$12	\$108,000 00
Extra excavation, gates, and special castings .	4,000 00
	\$112,000 00

ESTIMATE No. 2.

Cost of 36-inch main from corner of Beacon and Harvard streets to the Mystic Pumping Station, — 31,400 feet 36-inch pipe at \$7.50	\$235,500 00
Rock excavation, bridge over Fitchburg Railroad, siphon at Charles River, gates, and special castings	34,500 00
	\$270,000 00

ESTIMATE No. 3.

Cost of 48-inch main from corner of Beacon and Harvard streets to the corner of Cambridge street and North avenue, and a 36-inch main from this point to the Mystic Pumping Station, — 14,700 feet 48-inch pipe at \$12	\$176,400 00
16,700 feet 36-inch pipe at \$7.50	125,250 00
Rock excavation, bridge over Fitchburg Railroad siphon at Charles River, gates, and special castings	38,350 00
	\$340,000 00

Estimate No. 1 must be added to estimate No. 2 to show total cost of connecting the Cochituate and Sudbury River with the Mystic works as they are at present, but as a new 48-inch main will be required from Chestnut Hill Reservoir to the city next year, Estimate No. 1 may be considered as a portion of the cost of the new main, and not properly chargeable to the connection of the above works.

Estimate No. 3 is given to show the cost of the connection with mains of sufficient size to supply the city of Cambridge in case it should be deemed expedient or desirable. Estimate No. 1 should also be added to No. 3 to show total cost of the connection between the Chestnut Hill Reservoir and the Mystic Pumping Station.

As the route for the connection is through portions of the towns of Brookline and Medford, and the cities of Cambridge and Somerville, legislative action will be required to authorize the city to lay the pipes.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. P. DAVIS,
City Engineer.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDERS TO TAKE LANDS

AT

SQUANTUM AND MOON ISLAND

FOR THE

GREAT SEWER.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Aug. 18, 1879.

Whereas the City of Boston has adjudged it to be necessary for the public convenience, that the main sewer to be constructed in carrying out the projected system of improved sewerage shall be laid and maintained in and through certain lands and flats situate in the town of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, supposed to belong to a private association known as the Boston Musicians' Relief Fund, *alias* the Boston Musicians' Relief Fund Society, mortgagee in possession, to a person or persons unknown, and to Barnabas Davis, of Boston, remaining trustee under the will of James Huckins, late of said Boston, deceased, according to the description given below, and by an order of the City Council, approved by the Mayor on the twenty-second day of July, A.D. 1879, ordered that due notice be given to the persons above mentioned, and to all other persons interested, that the City of Boston intends to lay and maintain said sewer in and through the lands of the said persons, and for that purpose, in pursuance of the power and authority possessed by said city under the provisions of law, and especially under the provisions of chapter one hundred and thirty-six of the Acts of the year one

thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An Act to empower the City of Boston to lay and maintain a main sewer, discharging at Moon Island in Boston Harbor, and for other purposes," to take the lands of the said persons according to the following description, namely:—

First. A certain parcel of land and flats supposed to belong to the said Boston Musicians' Relief Fund, *alias* the Boston Musicians' Relief Fund Society, mortgagee in possession, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at low-water mark in Dorchester Bay, near that part of said Quincy called Squantum, at a point marked A, as represented on the plan hereinafter mentioned, and thence running south sixty-one degrees and thirty-nine minutes east (S. $61^{\circ} 39'$ E.) about five hundred and seventy-two and one-half ($572\frac{1}{2}$) feet to a certain roadway; thence running south-westwardly on said roadway about twenty and ninety-four one-hundredths ($20\frac{94}{100}$) feet; thence running north sixty-one degrees thirty-nine minutes west (N. $61^{\circ} 39'$ W.) about five hundred and sixty-three (563) feet, to low-water mark in said Dorchester Bay, at a point marked B, as represented on said plan; and thence running north-eastwardly on low-water mark in said bay twenty-one (21) feet, more or less, to the point of beginning. William H. Reed, of said Quincy, is supposed to be the owner of the equity of redemption of said parcel, and is also the holder of a second mortgage, which covers said parcel with other land, given to him by Warren Reed, dated January 7, 1871, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, libro 403, folio 214; Sarah G. Reed, of Boston, widow, is the holder of third and fourth mortgages, which include said parcel, both given to her by Warren Reed, and recorded with said Deeds, libro 430, folio 153, and libro 464, folio 66, respectively. The first mortgage, under which said Boston Musicians' Relief Fund, *alias* the Boston Musicians' Relief Fund Society, by J. Thomas Baldwin, its treasurer, took possession for breach of condition, February 11, 1879, was given by said Warren Reed and William H. Reed, to Francena Robinson, and is recorded with said Deeds, libro 337, folio 119.

Second. A certain parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being part of a roadway as shown on said plan, and bounded north-west by the parcel of land above described, about twenty and ninety-four one-hundredths ($20\frac{94}{100}$) feet; north-east by another portion of said roadway about forty (40) feet; south-east by land formerly of James Huckins, deceased, twenty and ninety-four one hundredths ($20\frac{94}{100}$) feet, and south-west by another portion of said roadway, about thirty-nine (39) feet.

Third. A certain parcel of land supposed to belong to Barnabas Davis, remaining trustee under the will of James Huckins, late of Boston, deceased, consisting of land upon the mainland at Squantum, so called, and of Moon Island and the little Moon Island, so called, with the beach and flats around and adjoining the same, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a point on said roadway, as shown on said plan, and running north-eastwardly on said roadway sixty-two and ninety-seven one-hundredths ($62\frac{97}{100}$) feet; thence running south eighty-five degrees east ($S. 85^{\circ} E.$) on land supposed to be of said Boston Musicians' Relief Fund, *alias* Boston Musicians' Relief Fund Society, mortgagee in possession, one hundred and fifty three one-hundredths ($100\frac{53}{100}$) feet; thence running south sixty-one degrees thirty-nine minutes east ($S. 61^{\circ} 39' E.$) on other land supposed to be of said Davis, trustee as aforesaid, five hundred and forty-three and fourteen one-hundredths ($543\frac{14}{100}$) feet; thence running south eighty-five degrees fifty minutes east ($S. 85^{\circ} 50' E.$) on the same land to low-water mark, at a point marked C, as represented on said plan; thence following the line of low-water mark around Moon Island and the little Moon Island, and including the same, running first in a general easterly direction, then southerly and then westerly to a point at low-water mark lying west from little Moon Island and marked D, as represented on said plan; thence running north forty-two degrees forty-four minutes west ($N. 42^{\circ} 44' W.$) on other land supposed to be of said Davis, trustee as aforesaid, to a point on the shore; and thence running north sixty-one degrees thirty-nine minutes west ($N. 61^{\circ} 39' W.$) on the same land about eight hundred and eighty-eight (888) feet, to the point of beginning.

All of said parcels being shown on a plan made by Joseph P. Davis, City Engineer, dated July 15, 1879, and deposited in his office, a copy of which to accompany said order has been filed in the office of the City Clerk, and is hereby referred to for a better understanding of this description.

And whereas due notice has been given to said persons, and to all other persons interested, of the intention of the City to take the said parcels of land for the purpose aforesaid, as appears by the return annexed to said order, it is therefore —

Ordered, That, in pursuance of the power and authority possessed as aforesaid, and subject to the reservations hereinafter set forth, the City of Boston does hereby take the parcels of land above described for the purpose of laying and maintaining said sewer therein. This taking is made subject to the following reservations: —

First. Said first and second parcels are taken with the reservation to the respective owners thereof, and their respective heirs and assigns, of the right to use their said parcels in any manner which shall not interfere with or obstruct the laying and maintaining therein by the City of Boston of an underground sewer, which shall be without manholes or other structures above the general level of the top of said sewer.

Second. Said second parcel is also taken with the reservation of the right to use the same as part of said roadway for all the purposes of a way to all persons who may now or at any time hereafter be entitled to such right in said roadway.

Third. Said third parcel is taken with the reservation to the owners, and their heirs and assigns, of the lands supposed to belong to said Davis, trustee as aforesaid, and marked with his name on said plan, abutting upon said third parcel on the north-easterly and south-westerly sides thereof, of the right to use a strip forty (40) feet wide, of said parcel, in such position as the city shall fix, for all the purposes of a way from said roadway to said lands forever.

And the City of Boston does hereby award to the owners of said several parcels, as the damages suffered by them in their property by this taking, the following sums, to wit: to the owners of the first parcel, one dollar; to the owners of the second parcel, one dollar; to the owners of the third parcel, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Read once, and ordered to be printed.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

WIDENING

OF

COMMERCIAL STREET.

IN BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS, }
September 8, 1879.

RESOLVED, That the safety and convenience of the inhabitants of the city require that COMMERCIAL STREET should be widened, from Eastern avenue to Charles-River bridge; and for that purpose it is necessary to take and lay out as a public street or way of the said city, a parcel of land belonging to PATRICK BERGEN, bounded as follows, viz.: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, fifty-four and $\frac{97}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of S. O. Richardson, five and $\frac{61}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from James M. Robbins, fifty-four feet; and southwardly by Eastern avenue, fifteen and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and fifty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JAMES M. ROBBINS, bounded as follows, viz.: eastwardly by land before described as taken from Patrick Bergen, fifty-four feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of S. O. Richardson, thirty-two and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, fifty-four and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by Eastern avenue, twenty-six and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and seventy-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF S. O. RICHARDSON, bounded as follows, viz.: eastwardly by the pro-

posed line of widening of Commercial street, thirty and $\frac{93}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Worster, thirty-five and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, thirty and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from Patrick Bergen and from James M. Robbins, thirty-seven and $\frac{76}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and nineteen square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOHN WORSTER, bounded as follows, viz.: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty and $\frac{91}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Francis Parkman and Caroline H. Cordner, thirty-four and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of S. O. Richardson, thirty-five and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and twenty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to FRANCIS PARKMAN AND CAROLINE H. CORDNER, bounded as follows, viz.: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Worster, thirty-three and $\frac{22}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from John Worster, thirty-four and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and ninety-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOHN WORSTER, bounded as follows, viz.: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, forty-four and $\frac{77}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from B. G. Boardman, thirty and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, forty-four and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from Francis Parkman and Caroline H. Cordner, thirty-three and $\frac{22}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and ninety-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to B. G. BOARDMAN, bounded as follows, viz.: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, seven and $\frac{51}{100}$ and fifteen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Job A. Turner and others, trustees, twenty-eight and $\frac{69}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from John Worster, thirty and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and forty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOB A. TURNER AND OTHERS, TRUSTEES, bounded as follows, viz. : eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, sixty-seven and $\frac{58}{100}$ feet ; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of George Ballard, twenty-four and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet ; westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, seventy-two and $\frac{52}{100}$ feet ; and southwardly by land before described as taken from B. G. Boardman, twenty-eight and $\frac{69}{100}$ feet ; containing eighteen hundred and fourteen square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF GEORGE BALLARD, bounded as follows, viz. : eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-eight and $\frac{57}{100}$ feet ; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of John P. Ober, twenty-one and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet ; westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-one and $\frac{58}{100}$ feet ; and southwardly by land before described as taken from Job A. Turner and others, trustees, twenty-four and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet ; containing five hundred and fifty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF JOHN P. OBER, bounded as follows, viz. : eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, forty-four and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet ; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the Union Wharf Corporation, eighteen feet ; westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, forty-four feet ; and southwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of George Ballard, twenty-one and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet ; containing eight hundred and sixty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the UNION WHARF CORPORATION, bounded as follows, viz. : eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, two hundred twenty-four and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet ; westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, two hundred twenty-three and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet ; and southwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of John P. Ober, eighteen feet ; containing nineteen hundred and ninety-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOB A. TURNER AND OTHERS, TRUSTEES, bounded as follows, viz. : westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, seventy-nine and $\frac{41}{100}$ feet ; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of John Brownrigg, nine and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet ; eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, seventy-six and $\frac{63}{100}$ feet ; and southwardly by Clark street, two and $\frac{73}{100}$ feet ; containing four hundred and fifty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF JOHN BROWN-RIGG, bounded as follows, viz. : westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-five and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Smith alley, eleven and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-five feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from Job A. Turner and others, trustees, nine and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and forty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to A PERSON, OR PERSONS, UNKNOWN (*being a portion of Smith alley, so called*), bounded as follows, viz. : westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, nineteen and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Timothy Dodd, thirteen and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, nineteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of John Brownrigg, eleven and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and twenty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF TIMOTHY DODD, bounded as follows, viz. : westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-three and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from William H. Guild, fifteen and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-three and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by Smith alley, thirteen and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and thirty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to WILLIAM H. GUILD, bounded as follows, viz. : westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, eighteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of John B. Tremere and by Murphy court, twenty-three and $\frac{6}{100}$ and sixteen and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet, respectively; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John McCoy, eight and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, sixty and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Timothy Dodd, fifteen and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and eighty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF JOHN B. TREMERE, bounded as follows, viz. : westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-five and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Murphy court, seven and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from William H. Guild, twenty-three and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; containing ninety-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to A PERSON, OR PERSONS, UNKNOWN (*being a portion of Murphy court, so called*), bounded as follows, viz.: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, seventeen and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John McCoy, eleven and $\frac{65}{100}$ feet; south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from William H. Guild, sixteen and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of John B. Tremere, seven and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and sixty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOHN MCCOY, bounded as follows, viz.: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-one and $\frac{29}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Celia Leonard, twenty-one and $\frac{52}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from William H. Guild and by Murphy court, eight and $\frac{50}{100}$ and eleven and $\frac{65}{100}$ feet, respectively; containing four hundred and twenty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to CELIA LEONARD, bounded as follows, viz.: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-two and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John J. Mahoney, twenty-two and $\frac{68}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-seven and $\frac{57}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from John McCoy, twenty-one and $\frac{52}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and forty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOHN J. MAHONEY, bounded as follows, viz.: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, sixty and $\frac{23}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from William A. Prescott, twenty-seven and $\frac{68}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, sixty feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from Celia Leonard, twenty-two and $\frac{68}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and eleven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to WILLIAM A. PRESCOTT, bounded as follows, viz.: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, forty and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Wendell Phillips, twenty-five and $\frac{44}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twelve and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the same, twenty-eight and $\frac{55}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from John J.

Mahoney, twenty-seven and $\frac{68}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and forty-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to WENDELL PHILLIPS, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, thirteen and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; southwardly by the same, four and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by North street, eighteen and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the line forming the present junction of North and Commercial streets, sixteen and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, thirty-two and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from William A. Prescott, twenty-five and $\frac{44}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and eighty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to THE CITY OF BOSTON, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, eight and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Battery street, four and $\frac{28}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, seven and $\frac{77}{100}$ feet; containing seventeen square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to MOSES B. WILDES, bounded as follows, viz. : westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, on a curve of six feet radius, twelve and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet; south-westwardly by the said proposed line of widening, thirty-four and $\frac{84}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Charles D. Presho, thirty-four and $\frac{64}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, fifteen and $\frac{20}{100}$ and twenty-seven and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by Battery street, thirty-three and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and fifteen square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to CHARLES D. PRESHO, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, fifty-three and $\frac{97}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from William, Robert, and Andrew Burnett, thirty-three and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, fifty-six and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land before described as taken from Moses B. Wildes, thirty-four and $\frac{64}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and sixty-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to WILLIAM, ROBERT, AND ANDREW BURNETT, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-four and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from unknown owners, twenty-nine and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, thirty-four and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; and south-

wardly by land before described as taken from Charles D. Presho, thirty-three and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and seventy-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to A PERSON, OR PERSONS, UNKNOWN (*being a portion of a common passage-way*), bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, thirteen and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of John B. Tremere, twenty-nine and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, sixteen feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from William, Robert and Andrew Burnett, twenty-nine and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; containing four hundred and twenty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF JOHN B. TREMERE, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, nineteen and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by Holden court, thirty and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, nineteen and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from unknown owners, twenty-nine and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and eighty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to A PERSON, OR PERSONS, UNKNOWN (*being a portion of Holden court, so called*), bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, fourteen and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of George Holden and from Sally C. Cummings, twenty-one and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by said land hereinafter described as taken from Sally C. Cummings, nine and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; again north-westwardly by the same, nine and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly again by the present line of Commercial street, six and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of John B. Tremere, thirty and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and ninety-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF GEORGE HOLDEN, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, eight and $\frac{84}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Sally C. Cummings, eight and $\frac{83}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Holden court, $\frac{4}{100}$ of a foot; containing two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to SALLY C. CUMMINGS, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of George Holden and by

the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, eight and $\frac{8.3}{100}$ and thirteen and $\frac{7.3}{100}$ feet, respectively; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Spencer W. Richardson, executor, etc., and by the present line of Commercial street, thirty-two and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by said present line of Commercial street, twenty-two and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ and eleven and $\frac{5.5}{100}$ feet; south-eastwardly by Holden court, nine and $\frac{7.0}{100}$ feet; south-westwardly again by the same, nine and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; and again south-eastwardly by the same, twenty and $\frac{8.6}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and ten square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to SPENCER W. RICHARDSON, EXECUTOR, MORTGAGEE IN POSSESSION, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, nineteen and $\frac{9.1}{100}$ feet, on a curve of one hundred feet radius thirty-five and $\frac{6.0}{100}$ feet, and thirty and $\frac{6.3}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John P. Healy, trustee for Sarah M. Crehore, thirty and $\frac{1.9}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, forty-one and $\frac{2.3}{100}$, twenty-three and $\frac{2.2}{100}$ and twenty-three and $\frac{4.8}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Sally C. Cummings, thirty and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-five hundred and fifty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOHN P. HEALY, TRUSTEE FOR SARAH M. CREHORE, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, thirty-six and $\frac{5.6}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by Hanover street, thirty-one and $\frac{3.3}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, fifty-one and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Spencer W. Richardson, executor, etc., thirty and $\frac{1.9}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and sixteen square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF FRANCIS A. GOODRICH, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, thirty-seven and $\frac{4.5}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by Globe alley, thirty and $\frac{8.3}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, thirty-three and $\frac{6.0}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Hanover street, thirty-three and $\frac{7.2}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and thirty-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to A PERSON, OR PERSONS, UNKNOWN (*being a portion of Globe alley, so called*), bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, fifteen and $\frac{5.9}{100}$ feet; north-

westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Eliza Smith, ten and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from William A. Prescott, seven feet; again north-westwardly by the same, twenty-two and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; again north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, six and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; and south-westwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Francis A. Goodrich, thirty and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to ELIZA, WIFE OF TIMOTHY H. SMITH, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, thirteen and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Richard J. Watts, nine and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from William A. Prescott, thirteen and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Globe alley, ten and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and thirty-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to WILLIAM A. PRESCOTT, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by Globe alley and by land before described as taken from Eliza Smith, twenty and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Richard J. Watts, twenty-five feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Globe alley, twenty-two and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; containing four hundred and ninety-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF RICHARD J. WATTS, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, fifteen and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Samuel Wingersky, thirty-four and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, fourteen and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from William A. Prescott and from Eliza Smith, thirty-four and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and fourteen square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to SAMUEL WINGERSKY, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, fourteen and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Elizabeth R. Hayes, thirty-five and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, fourteen and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Richard J. Watts, thirty-four and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and thirteen square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to ELIZABETH R. HAYES, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, fifteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet ; north-westwardly by Greenough lane, thirty-six and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet ; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, fourteen and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet ; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Samuel Wingersky, thirty-five and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet ; containing five hundred and thirty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to SARAH MCNEIL, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, thirty-two and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet ; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Francis Raynes, thirty-eight and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet ; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, thirty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet ; and south-eastwardly by Greenough lane, thirty-seven and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet ; containing eleven hundred and ninety-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to FRANCIS RAYNES, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, forty-three and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet ; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Patrick McManus, forty-one and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet ; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-one and $\frac{3}{100}$ and twenty and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet ; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Sarah McNeil, thirty-eight and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet ; containing seventeen hundred and twelve square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to PATRICK MCMANUS, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, sixteen and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet ; north-westwardly by Commercial place, forty-two and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet ; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, nine and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet ; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Francis Raynes, forty-one and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet ; containing five hundred and forty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to A PERSON, OR PERSONS, UNKNOWN (*being a portion of Commercial place, so called*), bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, eight and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet ; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Bridget Conley and from Patrick McManus, forty-two and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet ; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, eight and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet ; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Patrick McManus, forty-two and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet ; containing three hundred and forty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to BRIDGET CONLEY, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by Henchman street, eight and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Patrick McManus, twenty and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Commercial place, four and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and thirty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to PATRICK McMANUS, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by land before described as taken from Bridget Conley, twenty and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by Henchman street, thirty-four and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Commercial place, thirty-eight and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and forty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOSEPH SCARLETT, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, thirty-five and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Kenney, nine and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Patrick McLaughlin, seventeen and $\frac{1}{100}$ and seventeen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Henchman street, five and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and sixty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to PATRICK McLAUGHLIN, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by land before described as taken from Joseph Scarlett, seventeen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet and seventeen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Kenney, thirty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, forty and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Henchman street, thirty-seven and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and eighty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOHN KENNEY, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, forty-two and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Bela T. Jacobs, forty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, forty-two and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Joseph Scarlett and from Patrick McLaughlin, forty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; containing seventeen hundred and forty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to BELA T. JACOBS, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of

widening of Commercial street, forty-two and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Kelley, forty-one and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, forty-two and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from John Kenney, forty-one and $\frac{28}{100}$ feet; containing seventeen hundred and thirty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOHN KELLEY, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-one and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Julia Leonard, forty-one and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-one feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Bela T. Jacobs, forty-one and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and sixty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JULIA LEONARD, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-one feet; north-westwardly by Foster street, forty-one and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-one and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from John Kelley, forty-one and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and sixty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to MARTHA E. PARKS, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, fifty-three and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Francis H. Tremere, forty and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, fifty-four and $\frac{28}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Foster street, forty and $\frac{97}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-two hundred and three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to FRANCIS H. TREMERE, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-four and $\frac{65}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by Commercial court, forty-one and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-two and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Martha E. Parks, forty and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and fifty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to A PERSON, OR PERSONS, UNKNOWN (*being a portion of Commercial court, so called*), bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed

line of widening of Commercial street, eight and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Eliza J. Emmes, forty and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, nine and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Francis H. Tremere, forty-one and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and sixty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to ELIZA J. EMMES, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-two and $\frac{51}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Jeremiah McCarthy, forty-one and $\frac{97}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-three and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Commercial court, forty and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and thirty-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF JEREMIAH MCCARTHY, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-five and $\frac{52}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of John McAllister, forty-two and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-four and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Eliza J. Emmes, forty-one and $\frac{97}{100}$ feet; containing ten hundred and forty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF JOHN MCALLISTER, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty and $\frac{37}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Nathan Robbins, forty-two and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty and $\frac{72}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Jeremiah McCarthy, forty-two and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and fifty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to NATHAN ROBBINS, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, thirty-one and $\frac{68}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of John W. Bolton, forty-two and $\frac{32}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, thirty and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of John McAllister, forty-two and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and ninety-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF JOHN W.

BOLTON, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-four and $\frac{63}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by Jackson avenue, forty-two and $\frac{48}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-three and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Nathan Robbins, forty-two and $\frac{32}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to A PERSON, OR PERSONS, UNKNOWN (*being a portion of Jackson avenue, so called*), bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, five and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of William Earle, forty-two and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, six and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of John W. Bolton, forty-two and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and forty-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF WILLIAM EARLE, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, seventeen and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from unknown owners, twenty-six and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; again, south-westwardly by the same, one foot; north-westwardly again by the same, fifteen and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-two and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by Jackson avenue, forty-two and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to A PERSON, OR PERSONS, UNKNOWN (*being a portion of a common passage-way*), bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, five and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Christopher Leonard, forty-one and $\frac{85}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, five feet; south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of William Earle, fifteen and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly again by the same, one foot; and again south-eastwardly by the same, twenty-six and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and thirty-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to CHRISTOPHER LEONARD, bounded as follows, viz.: south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, eighteen and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the Boston Gas Light Company, forty-one and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet;

north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, eighteen and $\frac{23}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from unknown owners, forty-one and $\frac{85}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and sixty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the BOSTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, one hundred ninety-five and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Lime alley, forty-four and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, one hundred seventy-seven and $\frac{71}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by the same, one foot and $\frac{39}{100}$ of a foot; again north-eastwardly by the same, thirty and $\frac{27}{100}$ feet; and south-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Christopher Leonard, forty-one and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet; containing eighty-four hundred and fifty-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to MARY ANN FINN, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, twenty-one and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Robert Burnett, twelve and $\frac{22}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Robert and Andrew Burnett, ten and $\frac{74}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the same, $\frac{64}{100}$ of a foot; north-eastwardly again by the same, eleven feet; and again eastwardly by Lime alley, twelve and $\frac{83}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and seventy-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to ROBERT AND ANDREW BURNETT, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by land before described as taken from Mary Ann Finn, eleven feet; westwardly by the same, $\frac{64}{100}$ of a foot; again south-westwardly by the same, ten and $\frac{74}{100}$ feet; westwardly again by land hereinafter described as taken from Robert Burnett, thirty-two and $\frac{59}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, twenty-two and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Lime alley, thirty-one and $\frac{59}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and eighty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to ROBERT BURNETT, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening Commercial street, fourteen and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Andrew Burnett, forty-four and $\frac{96}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, fifteen feet; and eastwardly by land before described as taken from Robert and Andrew Burnett and from Mary Ann Finn, forty-four and $\frac{72}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and forty-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to ANDREW BURNETT, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening Commercial street, fourteen and $\frac{2.5}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Hawes Atwood, forty-five and $\frac{3.1}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, fifteen feet; and eastwardly by land before described as taken from Robert Burnett, forty-four and $\frac{9.6}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and forty-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to HAWES ATWOOD, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, seventeen and $\frac{3.9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Margaret Gough, forty-one and $\frac{5.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the present line of Commercial street, seventeen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land before described as taken from Andrew Burnett, forty-five and $\frac{3.1}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and forty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the HEIRS OF MARGARET GOUGH, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, seventeen and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Robert Parkin, thirty-seven and $\frac{7.8}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the present line of Commercial street, seventeen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land before described as taken from Hawes Atwood, forty-one and $\frac{5.5}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and seventy-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to ROBERT PARKIN, bounded as follows, viz. : south-westwardly and southwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, on a curve of two hundred and thirty-eight feet radius, thirty-eight and $\frac{2.5}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from William J. Hallett, thirty-two and $\frac{6.1}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the present line of Commercial street, thirty-nine and $\frac{5.6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Margaret Gough, thirty-seven and $\frac{7.8}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and forty-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to WILLIAM J. HALLETT, bounded as follows, viz. : southwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, on a curve of two hundred and thirty-eight feet radius, fifteen and $\frac{3.5}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Thomas Malone, thirty-two and $\frac{5.1}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the present line of Commercial street, nineteen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land before described as taken from Robert Parkin, thirty-two and $\frac{6.1}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and fifty-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to THOMAS MALONE, bounded as follows, viz. : southwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, on a curve of two hundred and thirty-eight feet radius, fourteen and $\frac{37}{100}$ feet; south-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Maloney, twenty-seven feet; north-westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, nineteen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land before described as taken from William J. Hallett, thirty-two and $\frac{51}{100}$ feet; containing four hundred and ninety-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to JOHN MALONEY, bounded as follows, viz. : southwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, on a curve of two hundred and thirty-eight feet radius, fourteen and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet; south-westwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Patrick Monahan, nineteen and $\frac{46}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, nineteen and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; and north-eastwardly by land before described as taken from Thomas Malone, twenty-seven feet; containing three hundred and seventy-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to PATRICK MONAHAN, bounded as follows, viz. : southwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, on a curve of two hundred and thirty-eight feet radius, forty and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Charter street, five and $\frac{48}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by the present line of Commercial street, thirty-four and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; and north-eastwardly by land before described as taken from John Maloney, nineteen and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; containing four hundred and twenty-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the BOSTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, bounded as follows, viz. : northwardly by the proposed line of widening of Commercial street, on a curve of two hundred and fifty-three feet radius, eighty-two and $\frac{23}{100}$ feet; again northwardly and north-westwardly by the same, on a curve of one hundred fifty-seven and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet radius, seventy and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly again by the same, three hundred eleven and $\frac{86}{100}$ and one hundred seventy-seven and $\frac{79}{100}$ feet; again northwardly by the same, on a curve of ten feet radius, eighteen and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet; south-westwardly by Charles-River bridge, thirty-three and $\frac{0}{100}$ feet; south-eastwardly by the present line of Commercial street, one hundred ninety-six and $\frac{62}{100}$, three hundred sixteen and $\frac{25}{100}$, fifty-nine and $\frac{9}{100}$ and forty-two and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by the same, thirty-seven and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; containing eleven thousand three hundred and two square feet, more or less.

And Whereas due notice has been given of the intention

of this Board to take the said parcels of land for the purpose aforesaid, as appears by the return hereunto annexed, *It is Therefore Ordered*, that the parcels of land before described be and the same hereby are taken and laid out under the provisions of law authorizing the assessment of betterments as a public street or way of the said city—according to a plan of the said widening, made by T. W. Davis, City Surveyor, dated June 9, 1879, and deposited in his office. And this Board doth adjudge that the expense of widening the said Commercial street, as aforesaid, will amount to four hundred seventy-three thousand three hundred and ninety dollars; and that the damages to the estates, parts of which are taken as above, are the sums set against them respectively on the schedule hereto annexed.

**Estimate of Damages Occasioned by the Widening of
Commercial Street from Eastern Avenue to Charles-
River Bridge.**

PATRICK BERGEN, 5 and 7 Eastern avenue.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$7,600
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$100	100
Net damages		\$7,500
JAMES M. ROBBINS, 1 and 3 Eastern avenue and 269 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$14,760
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$250	250
Net damages		14,500
HEIRS OF S. O. RICHARDSON, 277-9 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$10,000
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$800	
Value of old material to be removed	200	1,000
Net damages		9,000
JOHN WORSTER, 281-3 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$8,200
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$600	
Value of old material to be removed	100	700
Net damages		7,500
FRANCIS PARKMAN and CAROLINE H. CORDNER, 285-7 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$8,100
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$650	
Value of old material to be removed	100	750
Net damages		7,350

JOHN WORSTER, 289-93 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$19,500
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$1,500	
Value of old material to be removed	250	1,750
Net damages		\$17,750
B. G. BOARDMAN, Sargent's wharf.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$500
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		500
JOB A. TURNER, and others, trustees, 295 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$6,250
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$1,000	
Value of old material to be removed		1,000
Net damages		5,250
HEIRS OF GEORGE BALLARD, 311-15 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$2,200
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$300	
Value of old material to be removed		300
Net damages		1,900
HEIRS OF JOHN P. OBER, 317-23 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$5,900
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$900	
Value of old material to be removed		900
Net damages		5,000
UNION WHARF CORPORATION, Union wharf.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$25,500
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$4,000	
Value of old material to be removed	500	4,500
Net damages		21,000

JOB A. TURNER, and others, trustees, 300-10 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$12,400
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$7,500	
Value of old material to be removed	150	7,650
Net damages		\$4,750
HEIRS OF JOHN BROWNRIGG, 312-14 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$8,000
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$2,500	
Value of old material to be removed	100	2,600
Net damages		5,400
UNKNOWN OWNERS, part of Smith alley.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$229
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		229
HEIRS OF TIMOTHY DODD, Commercial street, corner of Smith alley.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$990
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		990
HEIRS OF JOHN B. TREMERE, Murphy court.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$186
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		186
UNKNOWN OWNERS, part of Murphy court.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$164
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		164

WILLIAM H. GUILD, 332 Commercial street.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$11,000	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining			
Value of old material to be removed	\$250	250	
Net damages			\$10,750
JOHN MCCOY, 336 Commercial street.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,500	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining			
Value of old material to be removed			
Net damages			4,500
CELIA LEONARD, 338 Commercial street.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$7,400	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining	\$500		
Value of old material to be removed	100	600	
Net damages			6,800
JOHN J. MAHONEY, 340-6 Commercial street.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$6,600	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining			
Value of old material to be removed			
Net damages			6,600
WILLIAM A. PRESCOTT, 348-54 Commercial street and 373 North street.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$9,500	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining			
Value of old material to be removed	\$100	100	
Net damages			9,400
WENDELL PHILLIPS, 356 Commercial street, corner North street.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$3,410	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining			
Value of old material to be removed			
Net damages			3,410

CITY OF BOSTON, Police Station No. Eight.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate . . . . .		.....
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining . . . . .	.....	
Value of old material to be removed . . . . .	.....	
Net damages . . . . .		.....
MOSES B. WILDES, 382-4 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$6,850
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$250	
Value of old material to be removed		250
Net damages		\$6,600
CHARLES D. PRESNO, 386-90½ Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$9,200
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$1,200	
Value of old material to be removed		1,200
Net damages		8,000
WILLIAM, ROBERT, AND ANDREW BURNETT, 202 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$10,600
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$500	
Value of old material to be removed	100	600
Net damages		10,000
UNKNOWN OWNERS, part of a passage-way.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$428
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining . . . . .	.....	
Value of old material to be removed . . . . .	.....	
Net damages		428
HEIRS OF JOHN B. TREMERE, 398 Commercial street		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$2,500
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining . . . . .	.....	
Value of old material to be removed . . . . .	.....	
Net damages		2,500

UNKNOWN OWNERS, part of Holden court.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$397
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		\$397
HEIRS OF GEORGE HOLDEN, 2 Holden court.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$300
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$200	
Value of old material to be removed		200
Net damages		100
SALLY C. CUMMINGS, 402 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$3,250
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		3,250
SPENCER W. RICHARDSON, executor, mortgagee in possession, 404-18 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$25,500
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$500	500
Net damages		25,000
JOHN P. HEALY, trustee for SARAH M. CREHORE, 420-22½ Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$8,000
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		8,000
HEIRS OF FRANCIS A. GOODRICH, 426 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$8,650
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$500	
Value of old material to be removed		500
Net damages		8,150

UNKNOWN OWNERS, part of Globe alley.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$304
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		\$304
ELIZA, wife of TIMOTHY H. SMITH, on Globe alley.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$1,200
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$200	
Value of old material to be removed		200
Net damages		1,000
WILLIAM A. PRESCOTT, 432 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$2,500
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		2,500
HEIRS OF RICHARD J. WATTS, 434 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,300
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$100	100
Net damages		4,200
SAMUEL WINGERSKY, 436 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,300
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$100	100
Net damages		4,200
ELIZABETH R. HAYES, 438 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$5,500
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$350	
Value of old material to be removed	100	450
Net damages		5,050

SARAH MCNEIL, 440-1½ Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,900
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		\$4,900
FRANCIS RAYNES, 442-4 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$11,800
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$3,000	
Value of old material to be removed		3,000
Net damages		8,800
PATRICK MCMANUS, 446-50 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$8,500
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		8,500
BRIDGET CONLEY, 25 Henchman st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$1,100
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		1,100
JOSEPH SCARLETT, 24 Henchman st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$1,800
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		1,800
PATRICK McLAUGHLIN, 454-6 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$7,500
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		7,500

JOHN KENNEY, 453-60 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		6,450
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$400	
Value of old material to be removed		400
Net damages		\$6,050
BELA T. JACOBS, 462-4 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$10,400
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$800	
Value of old material to be removed	100	900
Net damages		9,500
JOHN KELLEY, 466 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$5,400
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$400	
Value of old material to be removed	50	450
Net damages		4,950
JULIA LEONARD, Commercial st., cor. Foster.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,600
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$50	50
Net damages		4,550
MARTHA E. PARKS, 470 Commercial street, and cor. of Foster street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$16,300
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of material to be removed	\$300	300
Net damages		16,000
FRANCIS H. TREMERE, 474 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$3,800
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		3,800

UNKNOWN OWNERS, part of Commercial court.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$364	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining			
Value of old material to be removed			
Net damages			\$364
ELIZA J. EMMES, Commercial street, corner of Commercial court.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$11,200	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining			
Value of old material to be removed	\$200	200	
Net damages			11,000
HEIRS OF JEREMIAH MCCARTHY, 482 Commercial st.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$3,900	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining			
Value of old material to be removed	\$50	50	
Net damages			3,850
HEIRS OF JOHN MCALLISTER, 484 Commercial st.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$3,450	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining			
Value of old material to be removed	\$50	50	
Net damages			3,400
NATHAN ROBBINS, 490 Commercial st.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$7,500	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining	\$1,500		
Value of old material to be removed	100	1,600	
Net damages			5,900
HEIRS OF JOHN W. BOLTON, 492 Commercial st.			
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,200	
Deductions:			
Value of buildings remaining			
Value of old material to be removed	\$100	100	
Net damages			4,100

UNKNOWN OWNERS, part of Jackson avenue.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate . . . . .		.....
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining . . . . .	.....	
Value of old material to be removed . . . . .	.....	
Net damages . . . . .		.....
HEIRS OF WILLIAM EARLE, 496 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,150
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining . . . . .	.....	
Value of old material to be removed	\$50	50
Net damages		\$4,100
UNKNOWN OWNERS, part of a passage-way.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$233
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining . . . . .	.....	
Value of old material to be removed . . . . .	.....	
Net damages		233
CHRISTOPHER LEONARD, 500 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,500
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining . . . . .	.....	
Value of old material to be removed	\$75	75
Net damages		4,425
BOSTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 502 Commercial st. to cor. of Lime alley.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$30,000
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$3,500	
Value of old material to be removed	500	4,000
Net damages		26,000
MARY ANN FINN, Lime alley.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$700
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining . . . . .	.....	
Value of old material to be removed . . . . .	.....	
Net damages		700

ROBERT AND ANDREW BURNETT, 524 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,100
Deductions :		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$50	50
Net damages		\$4,050
ROBERT BURNETT, 526 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$2,750
Deductions :		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		2,750
ANDREW BURNETT, 528 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$2,760
Deductions :		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed		
Net damages		2,760
HAWES ATWOOD, 530 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$3,200
Deductions :		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$50	50
Net damages		3,150
HEIRS OF MARGARET GOUGH, 532 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$2,900
Deductions :		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$50	50
Net damages		2,850
ROBERT PARKIN, 534-40 Commercial street.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$7,900
Deductions :		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$100	100
Net damages		7,800

WILLIAM J. HALLETT, 542-4 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,250
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$50	50
Net damages		\$4,200
THOMAS MALONE, 546-8 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$4,050
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$50	50
Net damages		4,000
JOHN MALONEY, 550-2 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$3,750
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining		
Value of old material to be removed	\$50	50
Net damages		3,700
PATRICK MONAHAN, 554-60 Commercial st.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$7,400
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$350	
Value of old material to be removed	50	400
Net damages		7,000
BOSTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, north-west side of Commercial st., cor. of, and north-eastwardly from, Charles-River bridge.		
Value of land taken and buildings on estate		\$101,000
Deductions:		
Value of buildings remaining	\$51,000	
Value of old material to be removed	500	51,500
Net damages		49,500
		\$473,390

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR THE

COLLECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

1879.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Sept. 4, 1879.

The Joint Standing Committee on the Treasury Department respectfully transmit herewith a communication from the City Collector, requesting an additional appropriation of \$4,500, to meet the necessary expenses of the Collector's Department during the present financial year.

This request has been duly considered by the committee, and they are of opinion that the appropriation is required for the proper performance of the work of the department.

The committee would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

GEORGE H. WYMAN.

Ordered, That in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for the Collector's Department for the financial year 1879-80, there be appropriated a further sum of \$4,500.

COLLECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, Sept. 2, 1879.

To the City Council of the City of Boston: —

The undersigned respectfully asks for an additional appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500), to meet the necessary expenses of this department during the present financial year.

The estimate of the cost of collecting the revenue for city and county during the year 1879-80, as submitted in February last, was as follows: —

For salaries	\$37,800 00
“ extra clerk-hire	4,000 00
“ printing, stationery, car-fare, postage, etc.	2,500 00
“ horse-hire in Brighton, Dorchester, and West Roxbury	200 00
	\$44,500 00

The sum allowed in the annual appropriation order was \$40,000. The appropriation for the year 1878-9, including \$2,000 granted by order passed December 5, 1878, was \$45,600.

In the request for the additional sum above named, submitted to the City Council Nov. 11, 1878, reference was made to the law then recently enacted (Acts 1878, Chap. 243, Sect. 8), which changed the manner of collecting poll-taxes, and provided for the holding of separate ward collections. As was then estimated the increased cost resulting from this change in the law has proved to be about \$2,000.

The estimate for the present year was made with due regard to the importance of economy, and also to the importance of performing the work of the department with accuracy, with safety to the city, and with convenience to the tax-payer. It is believed by the undersigned that the sum asked for is required, in order that the business of this

department may be transacted in the manner most advantageous to the city.

The following is a statement of expenditures, including draft for September, 1879 : —

Salaries	\$15,749 00
Stationery, clerk-hire, etc.	1,123 40
	\$16,872 40

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS SHERWIN,

City Collector.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1879-80.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, }
CITY HALL, September 3, 1879. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1879-80, as shown in the books in his office, September 1, 1879, including the September draft,—being five monthly payments of the financial year,—exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1878-79, the amount drawn September 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

In cases of special appropriations made by the City Council, covered by loans and transfers, only the amount of loans negotiated is placed under the head of appropriations with the transfers, and only the balances of said amounts not expended from last year appear. The total expenditures charged to these appropriations, covering loans negotiated and transfers, may be found in the table on the last page.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Approp- riation.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Aug.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water*.....	\$138,198 64	\$8,701 56	\$83,977 89	\$54,220 75
Advertising.....	1,200 00	187 34	458 57	741 43
Architect's Department.....	10,000 00	891 33	4,896 47	5,103 53
Armories.....	20,000 00	793 90	6,653 78	13,346 24
Assessors' Department.....	94,000 00	6,232 06	59,941 91	34,058 09
Auditor's Department.....	15,800 00	1,266 18	6,296 01	9,503 99
Bells and Clocks.....	1,000 00	3 20	96 45	903 55
Board of Health.....	47,000 00	4,747 80	21,824 47	25,175 53
Boston Harbor.....	2,500 00	125 00	791 99	1,708 01
Bridges.....	55,000 00	4,341 62	18,661 34	36,338 66
Broadway Extension (loan).....	\$80,680 21			80,680 21
Burnt District (loan).....	\$126,283 99		43,804 05	82,479 94
Cedar Grove Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received, \$3,816 15 }	45,581 41	1,596 20	8,061 06	1,338 50
Chelsea Bridge.....	\$4,961 63			4,961 63
Chestnut Hill Driveway.....	3,000 00	440 54	1,305 30	1,694 70
City Debt (payment to Sinking Fund Commissioners).....	495,704 00			495,704 00
City Debt:				
Received from Commis- sioners, \$100,000 00 }				
Revenue, \$58,000 00				
Sinking Funds, 42,000 00				
Redemption of City Debt Proper, \$99,000 00 }		5,000 00		
Redemption Cochitu- ate Water Debt, 1,000 00 }		1,000 00	100,000 00	
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt,				
Cost of Redemption of matured bonds,				
City Hospital.....	118,000 00	10,429 48	52,250 42	65,749 58
City Registrar's Department.....	9,500 00	613 50	2,858 32	6,641 68
Cochituate Water Works:				
Revenue, \$214,303 62				
Running expenses, \$82,269 43		20,205 57		
Interest, 62,530 00 }		645 00	148,728 64	65,574 98
Proportion paid under contract, 3,929 21 }				
Collector's Department.....	40,000 00	3,161 07	16,828 80	23,171 20
Common, etc.....	40,000 00	3,810 18	28,009 33	11,990 67
Commonwealth Avenue Extension.....	40,000 00		35,220 50	4,779 50
Completion West Chester Park, etc.....	\$21,698 92			21,698 92
Contingent Funds:				
Joint Committees.....	2,000 00	62 95	1,028 31	971 69
Mayor.....	1,500 00	25 50	616 87	883 13
Board of Aldermen.....	2,000 00	422 70	944 00	1,056 00
Common Council.....	2,500 00	329 70	1,485 75	1,014 25
County of Suffolk.....	350,000 00	16,719 51	112,358 62	237,641 38
Court Rooms, Criminal Business.....	80,000 00			80,000 00
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc. }				
Add Revenue received, \$6,793 75 }	77,808 09	6,115 34	8,689 83	5,912 01
East Boston Ferries.....	155,000 00	18,632 92	63,961 67	91,038 33
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan).....	\$13,569 79			13,569 79
Eastern Avenue wharf.....	6,000 00		1,346 91	4,653 09
Carried forward.....	\$1,990,486 68	\$116,450 15	\$831,097 24	\$1,484,302 96

¹ Brought from last year,
Loan,

\$59,198 64
79,000 00

² Brought from last year,

80,680 21

³ Brought from last year,

126,283 99

⁴ Brought from last year,

581 41

⁵ Brought from last year,

\$4,961 63

⁶ Brought from last year,

21,698 92

⁷ Brought from last year

7,808 09

⁸ Brought from last year

13,569 79

* Total appropriations, \$5,412,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$5,141,886.80. Loan not negotiated, \$271,000.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Aug.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,990,486 68	\$116,450 15	\$831,097 24	\$1,484,302 96
Engineer's Department.....	25,000 00	1,901 50	10,087 31	14,912 69
English High and Latin School Buildings*.....	1124,027 78	2,035 26	16,137 49	107,890 29
Evergreen Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received, \$10 00	21,377 25	154 69	824 17	563 08
Fencing and Grading around Army and Navy Monument.....	34,431 50	1,763 90	2,568 90	1,862 60
Fire Alarms.....	17,000 00	1,301 45	6,273 47	10,726 53
Fire Department.....	550,000 00	34,599 68	298,520 97	251,479 03
Francis Street School-house.....	43,214 72	.....	1,626 00	1,588 72
Health Department.....	320,000 00	25,243 68	134,164 46	185,835 54
Home for Poor, Deer Island.....	52,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Homeless Wanderers.....	52,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Improved Sewerage.....	7922,051 80	47,891 86	183,616 82	738,434 98
Incidental Expenses.....				
Add income on Foss and Babcock Funds .....\$459 23	45,000 00	2,163 90	27,638 24	17,820 99
Inspection of Buildings.....	18,000 00	1,456 34	6,997 76	11,002 24
Interest and Premium.....	1,693,000 00	8,034 37	471,221 71	1,226,778 29
Lamps.....	400,000 00	29,193 97	152,455 26	247,544 74
Law Department.....	19,200 00	1,639 63	8,178 73	11,021 27
Liquor License Expenses:	52,000 00	5,260 26	164,345 09	155,108 58
Add Revenue received ...\$217,453 67				
Markets.....	9,625 00	680 25	3,773 92	5,851 08
Mount Hope Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received ...\$4,130 85	15,780 63	2,072 63	10,338 70	9,572 78
Mystic Sewer (loan).....	123,781 64	.....	60 00	23,712 64
Mystic Water Works:				
Revenue.....\$49,024 52				
Running expenses.....46,697 23		17,409 12		(\$22,290.52 provided for.)
Interest.....12,950 00		570 00	71,315 04	
Proportions paid under contracts.....11,667 81		2,282 52		
New Ferry Boat.....	45,000 00	.....	4,748 22	40,251 78
Northampton-street District§.....	112,346 60	534 49	202,234 49	(\$189,887.69 pr. for.)
Old Claims.....	2,000 00	.....	703 96	1,296 04
Old Records.....	12,600 00	60 00	300 00	300 00
Orchard Park.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00
Overseers of the Poor.....	118,000 00	7,828 20	26,418 14	91,581 86
Park Department.....	5,000 00	150 00	774 28	4,225 72
Park Nursery, Austin Farm.....	182,000 00	.....	1,585 05	414 95
Paving, etc.....	650,000 00	79,196 76	284,077 46	365,922 54
Play Grounds.....	.....	65 00	65 00	(\$65 pr. for.)
Police.....	825,000 00	67,046 46	333,943 63	491,056 37
Police Station House No. 6.....	20,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	16,000 00
Primary School-house, City Point.....	1415,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Primary School-house, Polk street.....	1510,527 56	301 32	3,688 09	6,839 47
Printing and Stationery.....	23,000 00	2,415 36	10,031 11	12,968 89

Carried forward \$7,941,451 16 \$463,792 75 \$3,173,819 71 \$5,575,866 65

¹ Brought from last year,	\$89,027 78	⁶ Brought from last year,	\$2,000 00
² Brought from last year,	177 25	⁷ Brought from last year,	914,051 80
³ Brought from last year,	3,431 60	Loan,	8,000 00
Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	1,000 00	⁸ Brought from last year,	2,000 00
⁴ Brought from last year,	3,214 72	⁹ Brought from last year,	1,780 63
⁵ Brought from last year,	82,500 00	¹⁰ Brought from last year,	23,781 64
Transferred to Marcella-street Home for Girls,	43,500 00	¹¹ Brought from last year,	10,146 60
Transferred to Addition to Marcella-st. Home,	25,000 00	Loan,	2,200 00
Transferred to Addition to Austin Farm building,	12,000 00	¹² Brought from last year,	600 00
		¹³ Brought from last year,	2,000 00
		¹⁴ Brought from last year,	15,000 00
		¹⁵ Brought from last year,	10,527 56

* Total appropriation \$400,000; loan authorized \$350,000; loan negotiated, \$275,000; transfer, \$15,000; appropriation, \$35,000.

† Total appropriations, \$3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loan authorized, \$3,713,000; loan negotiated, \$1,407,000.

‡ This amount was for expenses incurred under the law, as follows:—

By Police Commissioners	\$9,812.99
City Clerk's Department	418.50
Collector's Department	246.35
Paid State, proportion of receipts.....	53,867.25

§ Transfers authorized, \$78,000; loans authorized, \$500,000; loans negotiated, \$252,200.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Approp- riation.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Aug.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$7,941,451 16	\$463,792 75	\$3,173,819 71	\$5,575,866 65
Public Baths	21,000 00	2,354 43	10,015 27	10,984 73
Public Buildings	65,000 00	4,557 67	26,646 64	38,353 36
Public Institutions, viz.:—				
House of Industry	165,000 00	12,116 41	57,024 14	107,975 86
House of Correction	85,000 00	5,930 00	32,449 95	52,550 05
Lunatic Hospital	45,000 00	3,726 95	19,699 83	25,300 17
Pauper Expenses	90,000 00	5,018 72	35,711 47	54,288 53
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"	14,000 00	809 75	4,190 85	9,809 15
Office Expenses	8,000 00	573 74	3,100 35	4,899 65
Marcella Street Home	25,000 00	2,388 41	8,672 34	16,327 66
Almshouse, Austin Farm	12,000 00	577 19	3,104 93	8,895 07
Almshouse, Charlestown District	9,000 00	397 24	2,441 82	6,558 18
Brick Extension, House of Industry..	16,000 00	4,402 42	7,789 26	8,210 74
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford } Islands.	10,000 00	430 23	1,756 98	8,243 02
Barn, Austin Farm	12,500 00	136 53	669 67	1,830 33
Steamboat Wharf, Deer Island	29,000 00	.....	6,852 38	2,147 62
Marcella-Street Home for Girls	\$43,500 00	940 87	1,261 75	42,238 25
Addition to Marcella-Street Home....	\$25,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
Addition to Austin-Farm Building....	\$12,000 00	956 07	1,189 24	10,810 76
Public Lands	4,000 00	635 22	2,100 70	1,899 30
Public Library	115,000 00	9,215 09	45,745 50	69,254 50
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, } and appropriation	\$158,014 68	7,460 58	22,857 32	135,157 36
Quarantine Department	14,500 00	1,007 54	5,863 78	8,636 22
Record Commissioners	3,000 00	196 00	265 50	2,734 50
Registration of Voters and Election } Expenses	37,000 00	1,190 85	7,382 27	29,617 73
Reserved Fund	\$124,000 00	.....	.....	124,000 00
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)*..	\$74,691 59	2,811 40	48,397 47	26,294 12
Salaries	32,000 00	2,741 17	13,455 29	18,544 71
Schools and School-houses, viz.:—				
School Instructors	1,055,000 00	88,697 97	447,568 82	607,431 18
School Expenses, School Com.	195,000 00	43,751 65	102,395 25	92,604 75
Salaries, Officers School Com.	50,000 00	3,735 95	22,258 62	27,741 38
School-houses, Public Buildings	100,000 00	16,856 02	32,942 02	67,057 98
Sealer of Weights and Measures	5,700 00	474 17	2,303 62	3,396 38
Sewer Department	100,000 00	15,657 50	55,506 41	44,493 59
Sinking Fund Commissioners	800 00	.....	217 50	582 50
Soldiers' Relief	\$115,506 80	6,820 23	28,123 33	87,383 47
Suffolk Street District	101,741 48	.....	596 27	1,145 21
Surveyor's Department	25,000 00	1,918 70	9,987 10	15,012 90
Treasurer's Department	22,700 00	1,885 16	9,355 62	13,344 38
Washington Street Extension (loan)....	\$129,363 90	.....	4,970 05	24,393 85
West Boston and other Bridges	7,000 00	464 54	2,714 17	4,285 83
Widening Shawmut Avenue	122,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03
Widening Streets	100,000 00	1,065 08	12,110 95	87,889 05
Total Appropriations	\$9,133,429 00	\$715,694 20	\$4,273,514 14	\$7,505,427 70
Balances from 1878-79	1,748,077 64		Less prov. for	212,243 41
Loan	89,200 00			
Revenue	\$10,970,706 64			\$7,293,184 29
	595,991 79			
	\$11,566,698 43			

¹ Brought from last year,	\$2,500 00
² Brought from last year,	9,000 00
³ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	43,500 00
⁴ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	25,000 00
⁵ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	12,000 00

⁶ Brought from last year,	\$38,014 68
⁷ Transferred to Fencing and Grading around Army and Navy Monument,	1,000 00
⁸ Brought from last year,	74,691 59
⁹ Brought from last year,	115,506 80
¹⁰ Brought from last year,	1,741 48
¹¹ Brought from last year,	29,363 90
¹² Brought from last year,	2,237 03

* Appropriation and loan authorized, \$341,000; loan negotiated, \$300,000.

UNCOMPLETED PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MAY 1, 1879.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH.

The following table shows the total amount of appropriations for these objects made from time to time by the City Council,—the amount expended and balance unexpended, including the September draft.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water (transfer, loans, and premium on loans)	¹ \$5,141,886 80	\$5,087,666 05	\$54,220 75
Broadway Extension (loan)	1,000,000 00	919,319 79	80,680 21
Burnt District (loans)	6,671,176 65	*6,588,696 71	82,479 94
Chelsea Bridge (appropriation)	158,000 00	†153,038 37	4,961 63
Completion West Chester Park, etc. (appropriation)	150,000 00	128,301 08	21,698 92
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan)	200,000 00	186,430 21	13,569 79
English High and Latin School Buildings (loan and appropriation)	2325,000 00	217,109 71	107,890 29
Francis Street School-house (appropriation)	20,000 00	18,411 28	1,588 72
Improved Sewerage (loan and transfer)	² 1,447,000 00	708,565 02	738,434 98
Mystic Sewer (loan)	205,000 00	†181,287 36	23,712 64
Northampton Street District (loan and transfers) . .	4330,200 00	520,087 89	(189,887.89 pro. for.)
Primary School-house, Polk Street (appropriation) . .	30,000 00	23,160 53	6,839 47
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, and app'tion)	637,700 00	\$502,542 64	135,157 36
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)	300,000 00	273,705 88	26,294 12
Suffolk Street District (loans and transfers)	2,428,248 96	2,427,103 75	1,145 21
Washington Street Extension (loans)	1,670,000 00	1,645,606 15	24,393 85
Widening Shawmut Avenue (transfer)	77,000 00	74,762 97	2,237 03
	\$20,791,212 41	\$19,655,795 39 Less prov. for	\$1,325,304 91 189,887 89
			\$1,135,417 02

¹ Total appropriations,	\$5,412,886 80
Loans negotiated, premium, and transfer from Reserved Fund,	5,141,886 80
Loan authorized but not negotiated,	271,000 00
² Total appropriation,	400,000 00
Loan authorized,	350,000 00
Loan negotiated,	275,000 00
Appropriation,	35,000 00

Transfer,	\$15,000 00
³ Total appropriation,	3,753,000 00
Loan authorized,	3,713,000 00
Transfer,	40,000 00
Loan negotiated,	1,407,000 00
⁴ Transfers authorized,	78,000 00
Loans authorized,	500,000 00
Loans negotiated,	252,200 00

* Of this amount, \$225,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

† Cost of work, \$117,038.37; amount remaining in Treasury as revenue for 1878-79, \$36,000.

‡ Of this amount, \$75,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

§ Of this amount \$439,690.90 paid for land, and \$62,851.64 for filling and expenses.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, September 25, 1879.

The Joint Special Committee to whom was referred the communications from the Board of Health, recommending that further interments in the tombs in King's Chapel and Granary Burying-grounds be prohibited, beg leave to submit the following report:—

Agreeably to the provisions of Chapter 182 of the Acts of 1877,¹ notice was given to the owners of tombs in the above burying-grounds to appear before the committee at a time specified, and show cause why each and all of said tombs should not be closed.

The hearing relating to the Granary Burying-ground was given on the 15th of July last, and, at the request of the proprietors of tombs, a second hearing was given on the 31st of July.

The hearing concerning the King's Chapel Burying-ground was given on the 22d of July, and was adjourned to the 4th of September.

An abstract of the evidence and arguments presented at these hearings will be found in the Appendix.

The question of prohibiting interments within the limits

¹ See page 61.

of the city has been considered by previous City Councils, and the agitation of the subject, as well as a growing sense of the impolicy of permitting such a flagrant violation of sanitary laws, materially aided the establishment of the rural cemeteries which now ornament our suburbs.

The subject has received considerable attention in other cities of this and of foreign countries, and has resulted in a large amount of legislation.

Believing that a summary of what has been done in past years may be of interest at this time, the committee present a brief sketch of the history of intramural interments, compiled from such sources of information as are available.

The titles of authors quoted are given as far as known, and, for the convenience of those who may desire to consult the originals, the shelf and number of the book in the Boston Public Library are added.

The principal methods of disposing of the dead from time immemorial have been :—

1. Interment, or the burial of the body in earth or stone.

2. Incineration, or the burning of the body and subsequent entombment of the ashes.

3. Mummification, or the embalming of the body.

The origin of each method is enveloped in the mists of antiquity.

If we accept the theory of the pre-historic origin of man and his gradual development, we may suppose that in his original savage state he had little concern in the disposition of the remains of his kindred. They may have been left where they died, without attention, or they may have been devoured by the survivors, in which latter case, as Dr. Adams wittily remarks in his article on cremation and burial,¹ alluding to our pre-Adamite progenitors, "the prospect of funeral baked meats must have filled their minds with unhallowed joy." It is probable, however, that when man became sufficiently developed to be sensible of any feeling of respect or veneration for the remains of his kindred, inhumation was adopted, and became the general, although not the universal, custom of disposing of the dead. It is certainly the oldest method of which we have any record.

The Babylonians, Assyrians, Carthaginians, and other great nations of antiquity, buried their dead, and it is believed they did so in consequence of a tradition common among them that the first man was buried.² The Hebrews

¹ Cremation and Burial, by J. F. Adams, M.D. Sixth Annual Report State Board of Health, 1875.

² Religious Ceremonies and Customs, by Wm. Burder, B.A. London, 1851. Boston Public Lib., 3532.7.

practised interment; they had public burying-grounds, and their first care upon arriving in a new country was to set aside a plot of ground for a burial-place.

The Chinese, from the earliest times, buried their dead, and used coffins long before the Christian era. Their attachment to burial in the earth arises from a belief that the body must rest comfortably in the grave, or misfortune will follow the family.¹

The early Christians buried their dead in accordance with the Hebrew custom. They objected to cremation on the ground that it involved in it the idea of inhumanity to the body.² With the believing Romans inhumation was simply a return to an ancient practice which had never become entirely obsolete. As Christianity spread, the nations which were brought under its influence and who had previously disposed of their dead in another manner, adopted this custom as a part of their religion.

The origin of the practice of incineration is lost in obscurity. It seems to have been most practised in early times, by the most warlike tribes; hence the belief that it was adopted as a means of protecting the dead from desecration by the enemy. Pliny ascribes the first institution of burning among the Romans to the impossibility of interring human remains left exposed during the wars of the republic, and to their having discovered that the bodies of those who fell in distant wars were dug up and treated with indignity by the northern barbarians. In some places it was undoubtedly resorted to from sanitary motives, and in others it was practised as a religious rite, from a belief in the purifying influence of fire. In Asia it was extensively practised, and the Egyptians adopted it after they abandoned mummification, about the sixth century. It was extensively practised by the Greeks and Romans in historical times; but in both countries it was preceded by inhumation, and at no time did it entirely supersede the latter method.

It is not positively known when the Greeks adopted the custom; they are supposed to have learned it from the Thracians, who inherited it from their progenitors, the Scythians. The institutes of Lycurgus (B.C. 900) specify the manner in which burial was to be performed. In the fifth century B.C. it would seem that cremation and burial were both practised, for Plato makes Socrates say that he did not care whether he was burned or buried.

The Romans adopted the custom of burning from the

¹ Dr. Eatwell.

² Dr. John Jamieson, *On the Origin of Cremation*. Trans. Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol. viii, 1817. Boston Pub. Lib., E. 163.1, vol. viii.

Greeks. At first it seems to have been reserved for persons of distinction and wealth; but after the cremation of Cornelius Sylla (B.C.676) the practice became more general. It reached its height in the latter days of the republic, and became obsolete in the fourth century, after Christianity became fully established.¹ Children who had not cut their teeth, and persons killed by lightning, were not burned, but buried.² Cremation is still extensively practised in Hindostan and other Eastern countries, as well as by a number of uncivilized tribes in different parts of the world.

During the present century, attempts have been made in Europe and America to revive the custom, but as yet without much success.³

Mummification was practised, to some extent, by several ancient nations, especially by the Egyptians, who embalmed all their dead. It is estimated that 400,000,000 human mummies were made in Egypt, from the beginning of the art of embalming until its discontinuance in the seventh century.⁴

The ancient Peruvians dried their dead in the sun, and interred them in a sitting posture, bound in cloth, the quantity of saltpetre in the ground completing the desiccation, — a system analogous to embalment.³

From the teachings of history and tradition, we may conclude that the custom of burying the dead has come down to us from the remotest ages, and though at different periods other methods have prevailed, interment has been the final lot of a vast majority of the human race.

To the three methods of disposing of the dead which have been recited was due the establishment of the burying-ground and cemetery.

At first the dead were probably buried in natural caverns, or, perhaps, in a rude grave, marked by a simple mound or a rough stone. In proportion as man became more enlightened his respect and veneration for the dead increased, and sought expression in the memorials which marked their last resting-places. The mound and stone increased in size until they grew into the vast tumuli and huge monoliths, which stand to-day as the only evidences of a pre-historic race. The development of art was stimulated by this desire to honor the dead, and mural decoration furnished an early opportunity for employment to the pencil and chisel. In por-

¹ Adams.

² Burder.

³ For a bibliography and historical sketch of Cremation, see *Cremation of the Dead, its history and bearings upon Public Health*. William Eassie, C. E., London, 1875. Boston Pub. Lib., 3975.55.

⁴ Appleton's Enc.

traying the history of the dead, the artist unconsciously wrote, for future generations, the story of the living.

When men began to live in settled communities the disposition of the remains of the dead became a matter of prime importance. The Romans originally used their dwellings as tombs for their deceased relatives. The same practice prevailed among the early Greeks.

The Thebans had a law that no one should build a house without providing a repository for the dead.¹ Among the Egyptians the body, having been embalmed, was returned to the relatives, who enclosed it in a wooden case, made to resemble a human figure, and placed it in the repository of their dead.² Experience, however, in course of time, demonstrated the danger of these customs, and led to the enactment of laws, by which intramural interments were generally prohibited. The privilege was only accorded to holy men, or those who were regarded as public benefactors, or had rendered eminent services to the community.

The Romans permitted vestal virgins, and some illustrious men, to be buried within the city. The right of making a sepulchre for himself within the Pomærium was decreed to Julius Cæsar, as a singular privilege.³

The Roman law of the twelve tables, enacted about the fourth century, expressly forbade the burial or burning of the dead within the city, and continued in force many years.

The Greeks had similar laws. The Lacedæmonians were, however, an exception. Lycurgus taught them to bury within the limits of the city, both for the purpose of removing the prevalent belief that the touch of a dead body conveyed pollution; and also to encourage the youths to deeds of valor, by familiarizing them with the spectacle of death.

Burying-grounds were established without the limits of the cities, usually near the highways, and the dead deposited either in the earth or in tombs, more or less magnificent, according to the rank and condition of the deceased.

When burning prevailed, the ashes were placed in cinerary urns, and deposited in niches cut in the walls of the sepulchre, called columbaria.

In Egypt the accumulation of mummies within the cities caused a serious epidemic, and led to their being deposited in catacombs and pyramids outside the limits of habitation.

Severe penalties were enacted against the desecration of burial-places. This, however, did not prevent the intervention of the authorities, when required by the public welfare.

¹ Jamieson.

² Intramural Interments in Populous Cities, and their influence upon health and epidemics, by John H. Rauch, M.D., Chicago, 1866. Boston Pub. Lib., 5796.43.

³ Burder.

The vast number of interments in the burying-ground for the poor people of Rome having rendered the neighborhood unhealthy, Augustus, with the consent of the Senate and people, gave a part of it to his favorite Mæcenas, who built there a magnificent house, with extensive gardens, whence it became one of the most healthy situations in Rome.¹

The growth of Christianity brought about radical changes in respect to the interment of the dead. At first the Christians, a despised and persecuted sect, buried their dead in catacombs, excavated in the hills about the city of Rome. There were, in the third century, twenty-five or twenty-six of these, corresponding with the number of parishes within the city, and measuring, in the aggregate, about three hundred and fifty miles in length.² As the sect grew in power, and churches became established, the Roman law against intramural interments was occasionally disregarded, in the case of persons eminent for piety, or services to the church, although the church herself authoritatively ever set her face against the innovation of burial within the churches, or even within the city. Constantine is said to be the first person interred within the church edifice, and even he was not deemed worthy to approach nearer than the outer court or porch. At first the privilege was only accorded to such as these; but at length the desire to be buried within the sacred precincts, and near the relics of the saints and martyrs, became so great that the power of wealth was freely exercised, and the privilege was purchased by splendid gifts to the church. The civil authorities were sensible of the danger of the practice, and legislated against it several times. In 381 the Emperor Theodosius explicitly prohibited interments in cities, and ordered the removal of the remains. The prohibition was subsequently embodied in the Justinian Code, and it was not until 509 that formal permission was obtained to establish the first Christian cemetery in Rome.

Burials in churches became more frequent from this time forth, and the health of the worshippers became seriously endangered by the emanations from the decomposing remains. The bodies of prelates and dignitaries of the church, and of eminent laymen, were buried inside the walls. Those less fortunate, or less powerful and wealthy, were laid in the enclosure around the church.

Thus originated the graveyard of the present day; an evil gradual in its growth, but at last attaining such magnitude that its deleterious effect upon the public health again demanded the intervention of the authorities.

¹ Burder. ² Adams.

After the sixth century the custom of interring the dead in and around churches became almost universal in the West, notwithstanding frequent efforts were made to abolish it. In the East the ancient prohibition was more rigorously maintained, although exceptions were occasionally made in the case of important personages. Toward the close of the eighth century Charlemagne employed himself in restoring the ancient ecclesiastical discipline. Councils were frequently assembled, and from these emanated the capitularies or public statutes, established by the concurrence of civil and ecclesiastical authorities. These statutes forbade the interment within churches of all persons whatsoever.

It does not appear, however, that these edicts were sufficient to prevent the practice; for we find that more than twenty synods and councils, convened at different periods from the ninth to the seventeenth century, protested against it; but without avail.¹

In the fifteenth century the magistracy of Nuremburg provided for the burial of the dead outside the city; and at a later period, in 1541, they forbade interments within any church in the city. Interments in the city of Vienna were forbidden during the reign of Maria Theresa, about 1730. In Paris, in 1765, the nuisance became so intolerable that the Parliament of Paris decreed the closing of the churchyards for five years, and the opening of cemeteries outside the city. This decree was occasioned by an almost universal complaint from the inhabitants of parishes of the noisome and sickly influence of churches and cemeteries.² This was not sufficient, and, in 1774, the same authority was compelled to issue another decree against the opening of vaults for the admission of bodies.

Louis XV. concurred in the prohibition of graveyards in Paris, and granted to the parish of St. Louis, at Versailles, a piece of land in the forest of Sartoris to be used as a cemetery. Louis XVI., in 1776, prohibited graveyards in cities and towns; but made an exception in favor of clergy, lords, and patrons of churches, who were allowed to be buried under vaults, the bodies to be placed six feet under the lower pavement.

In 1777 a general disinterment was commenced in Paris, beginning with the Cemetery of the Innocents, and the remains were removed to the catacombs under the city.

The National Assembly, in 1790, commanded towns and villages to discontinue the use of their old burial-places, and

¹ London Quarterly Review, Vol. 73. Boston Pub. Lib., 3134.1.

² An Exposition of the Dangers of Interments in Cities, by Felix Pascalis, M.D., New York, 1823. Boston Pub. Lib., Medical Pamphlets, 18.

form others at a distance from their habitations. In 1804 four cemeteries were authorized in the vicinity of Paris, and in 1874 it was found necessary to establish a new one at Mery-sur-Oise, twelve miles from the city.

The example of France in interdicting intramural interments was followed by other countries on the continent of Europe. The influence of physicians and a better knowledge of sanitary laws have resulted in the gradual closing of the old burial-places and the establishment of rural cemeteries.

In Great Britain the subject of intramural interments received but little attention until within the last thirty-seven years, although the evil effect upon the public health was noticed many years before. In 1721 an anonymous pamphlet was published in London, entitled, "Seasonable Considerations on the Indecent and Dangerous Custom of Burying in Churches and Churchyards;" but it does not seem to have led to any action on the part of the authorities. In 1740 a pestilential fever raged in Dublin, which was distinctly traced by the authorities to the exhalations from the graveyards, and they were ordered to be removed out of the city.

In 1839 Mr. George Alfred Walker, a London surgeon, published a work on the condition of the graveyards of London, which attracted much attention, and led to the appointment by Parliament of a select committee of fifteen "to consider the expediency of framing some legislative enactments to remedy the evils arising from the interment of bodies within the precincts of large towns, or of places densely populated."

This committee reported on the 14th of June, 1842, expressing the opinion that the practice of interment within the precincts of large towns is injurious to the health of the inhabitants thereof, and frequently offensive to public decency, and recommending that intramural interments, with some exceptions, be prohibited.¹

A Supplementary Report on the Results of a Special Inquiry into the Practice of Interments in Towns, by Edwin Chadwick, was presented to the Home Department in 1843. From the evidence on the subject Mr. Chadwick arrives at the following conclusions: "That, inasmuch as there appear to be no cases in which the emanations from human remains, in an advanced state of decomposition, are not of a deleterious nature, so there is no case in which the liability to danger should be incurred, either by interment or by entombment in vaults, which is the most dangerous, amidst the

¹ Boston Pub. Lib., 5760.50.

dwellings of the living, — it being established, as a general conclusion, in respect to the physical circumstances of interment, from which no adequate grounds of exception have been established, that all interments in towns, where bodies decompose, contribute to the mass of atmospheric impurity, which is injurious to the public health."¹

The National Society for the abolition of burial in towns was formed in 1845. The address of the society, which called for "a decided expression of public opinion," was distributed in circular form throughout the kingdom.

In 1849 the Asiatic cholera destroyed no less than 16,000 persons in London alone, and the General Board of Health, consisting of Carlisle, Ashley, Edwin Chadwick, and T. S. Smith, was directed to cause inquiry to be made into the state of burial-grounds, and frame, if necessary, a scheme to be submitted to Parliament for the improvement of interment in towns. Their report, submitted in 1850, takes decided ground against the practice of intramural interments.²

In 1851 a report on a general scheme of extra-mural sepulture for country towns was made to Parliament by Carlisle, Ashley, Chadwick, and Smith. These reports had the effect of bringing about the required legislation.²

In 1806 the Board of Health of New York city appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. Edward Miller and Messrs. John Pintard and Winart Van Zant, to report on measures necessary to secure the health of the city. This committee recommended that interments in the city be prohibited, and suggested that "the present burial-grounds might serve extremely well for plantations of grove and forest trees, and thereby, instead of remaining receptacles of putrefying matter and hot-beds of miasmata, might be rendered useful and ornamental to the city."³ This report was instrumental in causing the passage of a law, which authorized the corporation of New York to regulate, and, if necessary, to prevent the interment of the dead within the city. It does not appear that this law was ever enforced. In 1822 the yellow fever prevailed in New York to an alarming extent, and the virulence of the disease in the vicinity of Trinity Church awakened fresh interest in the subject of intramural interments. Dr. F. D. Allen published a pamphlet on the subject,⁴ in which he cites numerous cases of disease attributable to the exhalations from graveyards. In 1823 Dr. Felix Pascalis published "An Exposition of the Dangers of Inter-

¹ Boston Pub. Lib., 7063.9.

² Boston Pub. Lib., 7063.5.

³ On Interments within the Populous Parts of the City of New York, 1806.

⁴ Documents and Facts showing the Fatal Effects of Interments in Populous Cities. Boston Public Library Medical Pamphlets, 11.

ment in Cities,"¹ which to this day is an authority on the subject. An ordinance was passed prohibiting interments within the city of New York, but remained inoperative for a long time. The establishment of Greenwood Cemetery in 1842, and since then of other rural cemeteries, led to the gradual discontinuance of the old burying-grounds, and now interments within the limits of the city are prohibited by law.

The regulation of the interment of the dead in Boston was vested in the selectmen until 1809, when by vote of the town it was transferred to the Board of Health. In 1797 an act (C. 16, 1797) was passed, authorizing towns and districts to appoint a Health Committee, consisting of not less than five nor more than nine persons. This is probably the origin of Boards of Health in this Commonwealth. At a meeting of the town, December 5, 1798, the representatives were directed to apply to the General Court for a Board of Health. In 1799 an act was passed repealing so much of the Act of 1797 as related to the Town of Boston, and providing for the election by the people of a Board of Health, consisting of one member from each ward of the town. This Board, however, had nothing to do with the burial of the dead, until, as before stated, it was transferred to them by vote of the town in 1809. At a meeting of the selectmen, January 17, 1810, a communication was received from the Board of Health, expressing their willingness to accept the care of the burying-grounds. The first printed regulations of the Board are dated May 7, 1810. They divided the burying-grounds and cemeteries into three districts, viz.: the North District, comprising the North Burying-ground and Christ Church Cemetery; the Middle District, comprising the Granary and Chapel Burying-grounds and Chapel and Trinity Church Cemeteries; South District, comprising the Central and South Burying-grounds. A superintendent was appointed over each district. The superintendents were required to cause tombs which were opened between the 1st of July and 30th of September to be closed and pointed with lime within twenty-four hours after the deposit of bodies therein; to cause at least three bushels of lime to be slaked in each cemetery on the 1st and 15th days of July, August, and September. The top of any coffin was not allowed to be placed within three feet of the surface of the ground. The bottom of the first coffin placed in any grave must be at least eight feet from the surface of the ground. The regulations further declared that after the first of the following July (1810) the old part of the North Burying-ground,

¹ Boston Public Library Medical Pamphlets, 18.

(except for the interment of people of color) and the whole of the Central Burying-ground, should be closed, and continue closed for ten years. Minute regulations were prescribed for the conduct of funerals, etc.

These regulations were continued, with slight changes, until the abolition of the Board of Health, in 1824.

The city charter provided that power and authority vested by law in the Board of Health should be transferred to the City Council, "to be carried into execution by the appointment of Health Commissioners, or in such other manner as the health, cleanliness, comfort, and order of the said city may in their judgment require." Soon after the inauguration of the City Government a Board of Temporary Health Commissioners was appointed (May 3, 1822). A conflict of authority soon arose between the Board of Health and the City Council, which continued until May 31, 1824, when an ordinance was passed abolishing the Board and vesting the duties in a Commissioner of Health and Superintendent of Burial-Ground and Cemeteries, acting under the direction of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. All matters relating to the interment of the dead were placed in charge of the said Superintendent. As no new regulations were adopted at that time, it is presumed that the old regulations continued in force until December 25, 1826, when an ordinance relating to the subject of interring the dead was passed. The rules prescribed by this ordinance differed but little from those previously in force. The seventh section provided that the Central, Chapel, and Granary Burying-grounds should be so far closed that no new graves should be opened or dug therein, nor tombs built, until the further order of the Mayor and Aldermen; and that the old part of the North Burying-ground should be so far closed that no new graves should be opened or dug therein. Permission might be obtained from the Mayor and Aldermen to build tombs in the new part of the North Burying-ground and in the South Burying-ground. No graves or tombs could be opened from the 1st day of June to the 1st day of October, except for the purpose of interring the dead, without permission of the Mayor and Aldermen.

The burying-grounds and cemeteries remained in charge of the Mayor and Aldermen until the organization of the Board of Health, in 1872. In 1849 the office of Superintendent of Burial-grounds and Cemeteries was abolished and that of City Registrar created. An ordinance passed August 20, 1850, provided that no graves shall be opened or dug in any of the burying-grounds in the city, excepting at East Boston and South Boston, unless by permission of

the Mayor and Aldermen, or the City Registrar. By ordinance of Oct. 14, 1869, the exception in favor of East and South Boston was removed. The present regulations in regard to the interment of the dead will be found on pages 413 to 417, inclusive, of the edition of laws and ordinances for 1876.

The first burial-place in Boston was what is now known as the King's Chapel Burying-ground, and the first interment therein was made in 1630. For thirty years it was the only burial-place in the town. In 1660 a lot of land on Charter and Snowhill streets was purchased and set apart for a burying-ground, and in the same year another burying-ground was established on the Common, which then extended as far north as Beacon street. The first lot referred to was the beginning of what is now called Copp's Hill Burying-ground, then known as the North Burying-ground. The lot on the Common was known as the South Burying-ground until about 1737, when it began to be called the Granary Burying-ground, because the old Granary building was removed that year from its former location to the present site of the Park-street Church, marking the southern termination of the burying-ground. In 1660 the town ordered that the old burying-ground should be "wholly deserted for a season, and the new places appointed for burying only made use of." In 1708-9 and in 1711 additional land was purchased for the enlargement of the North Burying-ground. In 1810 the new North Burying-ground was established on land adjoining the old ground. In 1819 thirty-four tombs were built by Hon. Charles Wells, in a small yard adjoining the old ground, and called the Charter-street Burying-ground. The division fences between the two last-named lots and the old ground have been removed, and it is to all appearances one burying-ground. In 1832 a row of tombs was erected in what was called the Hull-street Cemetery, bordering on the north-west side of the old ground. This cemetery was discontinued in 1853, and the remains were removed to Mount Hope Cemetery in 1861.

The South Burying-ground was sometimes called the Common Burying-ground, from its location, and sometimes the Middle Burying-ground, because it was situated in the middle burial district, Copp's Hill forming the north, and the Boylston-street Burying-ground the south. It is, however, better known as the Granary Burying-ground. Originally the graves were only made at the westerly and northerly part of the yard. The oldest tombs were built near the back part of the yard, and, with the contiguous graves, occupy about one-quarter of the burial-ground.

On the 15th of May, 1717, a vote was passed by the townsmen, "to enlarge the South Burying-ground by taking in part of the highway on the easterly side thereof, so as that thereby y^e said highway be not thereby too much straitened."

On the 19th of April, 1719, it was "Ordered, That the South burying-place should be enlarged next the Common or training-field." Under this last vote fifteen tombs were built near the extreme south-west corner of the yard, and extended in a line on the south side.

In 1722 six tombs were built on the same line, extending easterly. The other tombs on the southerly side, fifteen in number, were built during the years 1723, 1724, and 1725; the first thirty on the easterly side, in the years 1726, 1727, and 1728, and the northerly thirteen in 1736. Of those on the northerly side, the first five were built in 1738, and the remaining twenty-six in 1810, and twenty-six were built on the westerly side during the same and next three years. There are sixty other tombs within the yard, which do not border upon either of its sides, one of which belongs to the city. In one respect the selection of the site for this cemetery was particularly unfortunate. The soil was springy and exceedingly damp, and, therefore, required drainage. It is said that when Judge Sullivan, at the close of the last century, repaired the Bellingham tomb, he found the coffin and remains of the old governor—who died on the 7th December, 1672—floating around in the ancient vault.

The fourth burying-ground in point of antiquity was the Quaker burying-ground, situated on Congress street. It was established in 1709, and was discontinued in 1815. In 1826, by permission of the Board of Aldermen, the remains were exhumed and conveyed to Lynn, excepting the bodies of two persons, which were deposited in King's Chapel Cemetery.

In 1740 the selectmen received a petition from John Chambers and others, grave-diggers, representing "that the Old and South burying-places are so filled with dead bodies, they are obliged, oftentimes, to bury them four deep, praying it may be laid before the town for their consideration." This caused the town authorities to look for a new burial-place; but it was not until 1754 that a location was decided upon. On the 11th of October of that year the town voted to purchase a pasture at the foot of the Common, and in 1756 the purchase was consummated. Here was established the South Burying-ground, afterwards known as the Common Burying-ground until 1810, when, in consequence of the establishment of the burial-place on Washington street, it was des-

ignated as the Central Burying-ground. The first interments in this lot were made in graves. The first tomb was erected in 1793, as far as can be ascertained. From this time until 1800 a few were built each year. In 1801, 2, and 3, a large number were built. Boylston street then formed one boundary of the lot, but in 1839 two rows of tombs on that side were discontinued, and the Boylston-street mall laid out. Tombs were built on the westerly side, to compensate for those which were discontinued.

In 1795 a committee was appointed by the town to consider the subject of the burying-grounds at large, and to report on some suitable place of deposit for the dead, in order that the town may be enabled to discontinue the opening of graves in the Common and Chapel Burying-grounds. The committee reported on the 6th of November, 1795. that, "having consulted the physicians of the town, they find it to be, in their opinion, that the health of the inhabitants is in danger from the crowded state of these grounds, and the exhalations which must frequently arise from opening graves therein. In addition to which, they find it is almost impossible to open new graves without disturbing the relics of the dead already interred. From an equal regard to health, for a decent respect for the living and the dead, they recommend to the inhabitants to adopt the following measures :—

"First. That no graves or new tombs shall be opened or built in either the Common or Chapel Burying-ground, after the first day of May next.

"Second. As the South Burying-ground is already sufficiently large for the present accommodation of the inhabitants, and will admit of such enlargement, that the Selectmen be empowered to allot to any inhabitant who may apply for the same, sufficient ground for erecting a tomb in the ground, and to enlarge the said South Burying-ground in a direction westerly whenever the public convenience shall in their judgment require it.

"Third. Inasmuch as in remarkably inclement weather it may be inconvenient for funerals to proceed to the South Burying-ground, that the selectmen cause to be erected under the vestry-room of the stone chapel, or in some other part of the Chapel Burying-ground, a vault or tomb suitable for temporary deposit, in which any of the inhabitants who may incline thereto shall have the right to deposit the bodies of their deceased friends or relatives, for a term of time not exceeding twenty-four hours (unless in particular cases), by permission of the selectmen, until it may be convenient for them to remove such bodies to the place of final interment."

The report was accepted by the town.

The South Burying-ground, on Washington street, was opened for burials in 1810. It was formerly the location of the gallows, and culprits were generally buried in deep graves within the cemetery, near the place of their execution. A large portion of it was marshy, and consequently wet, and hardly fit for purposes of sepulture. Until 1827 interments were made in graves. In that year tombs were first built at the sides of the yard, and from year to year others were erected, until the number amounted to one hundred and sixty-two. In 1837 a large quantity of proper soil was carted upon it, and the surface graded. In 1866 the tombs on the northerly side were discontinued, and a strip of land ceded to an abutter on that side for yard-room, and another portion for a hotel.

In addition to these burying-grounds there have been five cemeteries built beneath church edifices in the city proper. That under Christ Church, Salem street, contains thirty-three tombs. Interments were made here very soon after the erection of the church, in 1723. The first Trinity Church, a wooden building, consecrated in 1735, contained twenty-five tombs. The new church, consecrated in 1829, and destroyed by fire November 9, 1872, contained fifty-five tombs. After the fire the remains were removed by the friends and families of the deceased.

The original King's Chapel, erected about 1688, contained several tombs, but the exact number is not known. The present building, erected in 1749-50, contained twenty tombs in the basement, and a large vault, called the stranger's tomb, under the tower.

St. Paul's Church contains sixty-four tombs. In December, 1822, the proprietors of St. Paul's petitioned for leave to use the cellar of the building for interring the dead, giving as a reason that, having erected the church at great expense, they had incurred a debt, from which they could not be relieved unless their prayer was granted. Formal permission was granted September 1, 1823, and the cemetery has been in use since that time. By chapter 28, Acts of the year 1879, further interment in these tombs was prohibited, and preparations are being made to remove the remains to another resting-place.¹

In January, 1823, the proprietors of Park-street Church petitioned the City Council for leave to erect tombs under their church, and the petition was granted. Thirty tombs were built. In 1862 the cemetery was discontinued, and the

¹ This historical sketch of the burying-grounds and cemeteries of Boston is compiled mainly from Shurtleff's *Topographical Description of Boston*. Boston, 1871. Boston Pub. Lib., 4451.20.

remains removed to Mount Auburn and deposited in a lot purchased by the society for the purpose.

In June, 1823, the proprietors of Bromfield-street Church petitioned for a like privilege. This drew the attention of the City Council to the subject, and the petition was referred to a committee, of which the Mayor, Josiah Quincy, was chairman, to consider the expediency of granting such a right. This committee reported adversely to the petitioners, in a very able report, which may be found in Volume 1 of the City Records. In concluding their report the committee recommended the prohibition of the erection of new tombs within the ancient peninsula of Boston; the adoption of measures ultimately tending to exclude all burials hereafter within the peninsula, and devising methods for applying the only perfect and satisfactory remedy, by adopting some common place of burial for all the inhabitants; selected, if possible, beyond the limits of the city, but certainly beyond the limits of the peninsula, of an extent sufficient to meet the future exigencies of the population. The resolutions embodying these recommendations were adopted by the City Council.

Interments, however, continued to be made in the several burying-grounds, although from time to time vigorous protests against the practice appeared in the public prints. In 1831 Mount Auburn Cemetery was established, and this in some degree met the wants of the constantly increasing population of the city. The records of the city are silent upon the subject until 1847, when the following appears in the inaugural address of the Mayor (Josiah Quincy, Jr.): —

Another subject which demands your attention is the burial of the dead in the city. There are reasons connected both with health and the natural feelings of man that have caused almost all large cities to forbid interments within their limits, except under particular circumstances. In our own no burials are made in graves. There are in the city, including one at South Boston, not used, nine burial-places, containing nine hundred and thirty-three tombs. There are six churches with cemeteries below them, containing two hundred and seventy-nine tombs, making in all one thousand two hundred and twelve tombs. As it respects tombs owned by families I would suggest the propriety of preventing any bodies being deposited in them excepting members of the family, and of fixing a time after which no interments whatever should be made. As to the tombs belonging to undertakers and others, where bodies are deposited on the payment of a fee, and where it has been the practice after a few years to remove the remains to make way for others, and thus render them a source of constant income, I recommend that it be ordained that these and all tombs, when once filled, shall be closed forever. This is due to the health and feelings of the living, and to the respect due to the dead. This may in time render it necessary to provide burial-places out of the city, which by charging a small fee for the rights of sepulchre, could be done without expense to the city, and

would at least enable the poor man, when he died, to feel that his dust was to rest in a quiet grave.

In 1849 Mayor Bigelow, in his inaugural address, referring to a threatened visitation of the cholera, says :—

In this connection, I would renew the suggestions of my honored predecessor in reference to burials within the limits of our dense population. Upon this point of economical regulation we are entirely behind the age. The average annual number of deaths for some years has exceeded three thousand five hundred. Making all allowances for interments in Mount Auburn, and other suburban cemeteries, there cannot be much less than two thousand human bodies annually consigned to their rest within the boundaries of Boston, — all deposited in tombs. Such an amount of accumulating decomposition cannot but tend, in some degree, to impair the purity of the atmosphere; and the evil, as our population increases, will daily become more serious. It cannot be doubted that a desirable burial lot may be obtained at no great distance from Boston, and in the vicinity of some of our numerous railroads, which would furnish ample facilities for conveyance of funeral trains. The example of the enlightened city of Roxbury,¹ in this respect, is worthy of our imitation. For a lot, similar to that recently consecrated there, the expense would be inconsiderable, and would soon be liquidated by charging a small fee for the right of sepulture.

The committee to whom this address was referred reported in April, 1849, recommending the passage of an ordinance, prohibiting burials in any part of South Boston north of Dorchester and east of Seventh streets, excepting in the tombs of Saint Matthew's Church. Appended to this report are the depositions of several persons in regard to the dangerous condition of one of the burying-grounds in South Boston.²

This committee afterwards obtained the passage of an act (chap. 150, 1849), authorizing the City of Boston to establish a public cemetery in any town in the Commonwealth (the consent of the town to be first obtained), and to make and establish all suitable rules, orders, and regulations for the interment of the dead therein.

On the 27th of September, 1849, this committee reported that they had obtained this act, and recommended the passage of an order, authorizing them to purchase a suitable lot of land, without the limits of the city, at an expense not exceeding \$25,000.

The committee again reported, on the 11th of October, 1849,³ giving their views of a plan for a cemetery, and urging the passage of the order which they had previously offered. The committee say: "The committee believe it to be con-

¹ Alluding to the establishment by Roxbury of Forest Hill Cemetery.

² City Document No. 28, 1849.

³ City Document No. 51, 1849.

ceded by all, that no more interments should take place within the limits of the City of Boston, . . . the reasons for which must be obvious. . . . The increasing growth of our population, the limited amount of soil possessed by us, the evidences, furnished by all preceding generations, of the poisonous nature of the decomposing matter of human bodies, all conspire to render this a fixed fact."

The committee quote an article which appeared in the London "*Times*" of December 29, 1848, on intramural interments, which says: "This subject is incomparably painful and revolting, but it is, at the same time, of such importance to the health of the community, that it must be enforced upon the public attention again and again. Any measure for the health of the metropolis, which shall not include as one of its principal features an absolute veto upon intramural interments, will be incomplete and ineffective. Let no one deceive himself with the idea that, however fortunately he may be placed, he is preserved from the danger of infection from this source."

The committee express their firm conviction, that the voice of reason and Christianity both call aloud and demand of the City Government the immediate passage of a law which shall close, at once and forever, the burial-grounds, as well as all other places of interment, within the city limits.

During the following December the same committee made another report, giving the results of their endeavors to secure a suitable lot for a cemetery.¹ A list of the lots which they examined is given, and they recommend the purchase of a lot in Malden. They again urge the passage of the order making the appropriation.

The subject was finally referred to the next City Government.

In his inaugural address for 1850, Mayor Bigelow again alluded to the subject, as follows:—

I would again call the attention of the City Council to the necessity of making early and adequate provision, beyond the boundaries of the city, for the burial of the dead. Every one of our cemeteries is already full, to an extent which, to a greater or less degree, is prejudicial to the public health. Indeed, during the prevalence of the epidemic it became necessary to disuse several of our burying-grounds, not really on account of offensive exhalations, but for want of actual space for additional interments. This state of things is discreditable to Boston, and is inconsistent with a due regard to the safety of its citizens. It may easily be remedied without involving any very large expenditure.

This part of the address was referred to a special committee, who were also requested to examine existing ordi-

¹ City Document No. 59, 1849.

nances, and see what amendments were necessary. The committee reported 11th of December, 1850.¹ The report gives the number of burials in the city for 1849 (1,479) and ten months of 1850 (689). The burials in the city proper were mostly in family tombs, and the committee do not think that the public good requires, or that public opinion would sanction, the passage of an ordinance by which all interments in family tombs would be prohibited. The statistics of each year indicate that the number of interments in tombs is annually decreasing; a few years will show a more marked decrease than during the past five years. It is a matter of congratulation that a subject of this nature can be safely left to the gradual, but sure and potent, influence of a correct public sentiment; and that, by the silent operation of agencies which now engage public attention, many of the evils attending the use of tombs in our city will be corrected without the interference of stringent municipal regulations. The enormous abuses which have been brought to the public notice by the recent investigation of the subject of intramural burials in England, can never, it is thought, exist in this country. The idea that the revolting and terrible scenes which have been officially authenticated before the proper authorities in England, in relation to the burial of the dead, can ever occur in New England, is an insult alike to the natural feelings, and to the moral sense of our population. There is no similarity in the condition of the two communities in relation to the subject of the burial of the dead, and the popular sentiment and legislative action which have recently taken place in England are not applicable to this country, particularly to a city like Boston.

The committee advertised for a lot for a cemetery, but failed to find one which was satisfactory. Referring to two cemeteries which are about to be started at different points from the city, the committee are of the opinion that the wants of the citizens will be well served by their establishment, and recommend that no further action be taken upon the subject of purchasing for a cemetery to be controlled by the city. The committee recommend that a lot of land, owned by the city, situated on the borders of Dedham, be set apart for a cemetery, to be used when the wants of the population shall require additional burial facilities, and that an appropriation be made for ornamenting the grounds with forest trees, in anticipation of its future use for that purpose. This report was accepted.

In 1851 Mount Hope Cemetery was established by a pri-

¹ City Document No. 39, 1850.

vate corporation, organized under the General Statutes, Chap. 28, and was consecrated June 24, 1852.

In his inaugural address, 1851, Mayor Bigelow expressed his satisfaction that during the preceding year private enterprise had, in a great measure, remedied the wants of the community in regard to suitable burial accommodations, by the establishment of extensive and well-located cemeteries in Malden and Dorchester.¹

In his inaugural address, in 1853, Mayor Seaver says:—

The practice of interments of the dead within the limits of the city has been a subject of anxiety for several years past, and I think the time has arrived when the question should be seriously considered as to what measures are proper to be taken to prohibit it. Many intelligent medical gentlemen are of opinion that the public health demands such prohibition, and it has been hoped that the increasing disposition among the citizens to provide burial lots in the vicinity of the city will, at no very distant day, lead to the discontinuance of this practice. . . . The subject has, I am aware, many difficulties, but I trust that some measures may be adopted to remove the evil without too great an infringement on private rights, or the wounding of private feeling.

On the 28th of February an order was passed directing the Mayor to petition the Legislature for an act authorizing the Mayor and Aldermen to prohibit any and all interments within the limits of the city proper when they shall deem it expedient to do so.

On the 14th of March an order was passed directing the City Registrar to grant no license to bury or inter any dead body in either of the following-named burial grounds, on and after the first day of the following July, viz.: the Hull-street Burial-ground, the Granary Burial-ground, the Chapel Burial-ground, and the tombs under Trinity Church, Christ's Church, and Park-street Church.

Later in the year the wardens and vestry of Trinity and Christ's Church petitioned to be exempted from the terms of the order. Their petitions were referred to a committee who reported that the order was wise and judicious and recommended that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

In 1854 the proprietors of St. Matthew's Church petitioned that interments might be prohibited in the cemetery of that church. The petition was referred to a committee, who reported, July 24, "That their attention has been particularly called to the subject of intramural interments in those places in the city which were excepted from the order of the Board of 1853, and they are fully satisfied that intramural interments should be abridged within this city as far as possible, and that no measure appertaining to the public

¹ Woodlawn and Mount Hope.

health is so important as this." They recommended the passage of an order closing certain burial-grounds. The report was recommitted.

The committee again reported, July 31, taking stronger grounds than before against the practice of intramural interments; they say:—

The committee have in no way changed their views in regard to interments in the City of Boston. The territory is so limited, and the increase of population such, as to render it morally certain that the accumulation of decomposing human bodies at the ordinary rate of mortality, if burials are continued, must prove essentially prejudicial to the living. Aside from the combined testimony of all intelligent medical men, to the evil consequences of stowing decaying animal remains under churches and in tombs, in compact settlements, it is the common sentiment of this community, freely expressed, that burials should no longer be tolerated in Boston. Where an opinion is advanced in opposition to this philosophical conclusion, it is generally based on some reference to a property interest. Throughout Great Britain measures have been energetically adopted to prevent further interments in populous cities. If, by the increase of a terrible nuisance, the people cannot occupy residences contiguous to these vast receptacles of the dead, in several sections of the city, on account of the offensive odors perpetually wafted from them through the air,—a condition of things that may certainly be anticipated,—it is an act of humanity, as well as official obligation, to prevent a calamity which has had its origin from such a source in other cities. A train of injurious effects arising from fetid exhalations and destructive gases emanating from putrid animal matter might be collected in melancholy array, to sustain the position taken by the committee; but the fact that a simple declaration of the facts set forth in the history of intramural burials are all that the circumstances of the case require. Several rural cemeteries in the vicinity, distinguished for beauty of location, are accessible at all seasons, and at moderate prices. A large majority of citizens, bereft of their friends by death, prefer these tastefully prepared grounds, where no encroachments incident to the march of business would hereafter disturb the sacred remains of those deposited there. A knowledge, however, of the consequences that may follow a continuance of the custom of intramural burials in the midst of a thickly inhabited city must obviously, upon the broad principle of self-preservation, be abandoned, and it will redound to the official credit of the Board of Health to close every yard and forbid the opening of another tomb in Boston, till their present contents have entirely disappeared.

The report was laid on the table and the committee were requested to consider the expediency of prohibiting the interment of the dead in any burial-place within the limits of the city. In response to this order the committee reported recommending that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the city could provide a burial-place beyond the city limits.

On the 9th of October an order was adopted directing the City Registrar to issue no permits for burials in the burying-ground on Dorchester, Sixth, and F streets, and under St. Matthew's Church, and in Copp's Hill ground.

In 1855, Mayor Smith, in his inaugural address, recommended that a tract of land situated in Readville, belonging to the city, should be set apart for a burial field and suitably ornamented. He complained of the offensive condition of the tombs in the Washington-street Burying-ground, and recommended that they be sunk underground below the sidewalk and an iron fence substituted for the stone wall in front. He says :—

Burials within the city are not to be continued after April, without special permission, under peculiar circumstances, and then but temporarily. Masses of decomposing animal remains in tombs and under churches cannot remain there with impunity in the heart of a city. An interdiction of intramural burials is the first sanitary law that should be rigidly observed.

During the year active measures were undertaken to decrease the number of burials within the city limits and to abate the nuisances which then existed from this cause.

An order was passed, April 16, authorizing the committee to sink the tombs in the South Burying-ground below the level of the ground, and to remove entirely the tombs owned by the city.

On the 23d of April the Committee on Cemeteries were authorized to offer each owner of a tomb within the limits of the city a sub-soil lot in one of the suburban cemeteries, on condition that the right to the tomb be forever relinquished to the city, to the end that the tomb may be forever closed.

On the 10th of September the City Registrar was directed not to issue permits to undertakers to deposit bodies in tombs for purposes of speculation.

On the 24th of September the Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, calling attention to an act passed by the last Legislature in relation to burials, which, among other things, authorized owners of tombs to appeal to a jury from the order of the Board of Health, in regard to closing a tomb. He expressed the opinion that the act was liable to occasion great expense to the city by causing interminable lawsuits. It completely paralyzed the efforts of the city to gradually abolish intramural interments and arrested the wise and judicious measures which had been adopted to that end. He recommended that the orders adopted March 14, 1853, and October 9, 1854, be rescinded and burials be permitted in any and all burial-grounds and tombs in Boston.

The communication was referred to a committee, who reported an order rescinding and declaring null and void the orders referred to.

Mt. Hope Cemetery was conveyed to the city by deed dated July 31, 1857, for the sum of \$35,000. The Board of Trustees was organized Feb. 19, 1858, and they submitted their first report in 1859.¹ In his annual report for 1859,² the City Physician, Dr. Henry G. Clark, congratulated the City Council that the discussion of the subject of intramural interments has been forever terminated by the establishment of Mt. Hope Cemetery,—"thus removing the last obstruction to the discontinuance of a practice fraught with so much discomfort and danger to the living." Four and three-fourths acres have been set off for the benefit of the inhabitants of the city, free of charge, and is known as the City Cemetery. In 1868 the city purchased an additional lot of twenty acres for \$14,000. The cemetery contains, at the present time, an area of about one hundred and five acres.

Undoubtedly the origin of extra-mural interment is to be traced to the fact that the ancients early perceived that they could not retain the remains of the dead in their habitations with impunity to the living. Embalmmment might remove the offensiveness, but the accumulation of remains in course of time soon became too great to be retained within the limits of the cities, and too burdensome a care for the survivors; therefore a special place of deposit became necessary.³ Cremation likewise demanded a place for the preservation of the ashes, and involved much additional expense; in fact, special objections attended every method of disposing of the dead; but inhumation was probably shown, by experience, to be least objectionable of all, when performed under proper restrictions. Hence the most ancient practice of any, that of putting the body away in a grave or tomb, to be resolved into its original elements by the natural methods, again prevailed. The evil effects of this method arise from its abuse.

It would seem almost unnecessary, at the present advanced stage of sanitary knowledge, to endeavor to prove that the burial of the dead in the vicinity of habitations is injurious to the health of the community; yet it may not be deemed superfluous to cite a few of the many instances on record, to show the evil effects of the practice.

The decomposition of bodies gives rise to a very large amount of carbonic acid. Ammonia and an offensive putrid vapor are also given off. The air of most cemeteries is

¹ City Doc. No. 10, 1859.

² City Doc. No. 9, 1859.

³ Dr. Latour, in "*L'Union Médicale*," remarks, that if the human race had, for the last three thousand years, practised embalming, there would not have been to-day a portion of the earth's surface which was not occupied by a mummy.

richer in carbonic acid (7 to 9 per thousand — Ramon de Luna), and the organic matter is perceptibly larger when tested by potassium permanganate. In vaults, the air contains much carbonic acid, carbonate or sulphide of ammonium, nitrogen, hydro-sulphuric acid, and organic matter. Fungi and germs of infusoria abound.¹

The influence of these emanations of health is manifest in proportion to the degree of concentration. It is evident that in a very concentrated form they may cause asphyxia and sudden and complete extinction of life. In less concentrated form the result may be a depression of the vital powers, and a disturbance of the healthy functions of the system. If these effects are often repeated, and the putrefactive emanations long applied, they may produce fevers, or impart to fevers due to other causes a typhoid or low putrid character. Contagious material may also be present in the effluvia from dead bodies. The putrefactive exhalations may cause the most developed form of typhus fever.²

The disorders commonly complained of in the neighborhood of burial-grounds are headaches, diarrhœa, and ulcerated sore throats. According to a report of the French Academy of Medicine, the putrid emanations of Père-la-Chaise, Montmartre, and Montparnasse, have caused frightful diseases of the throat and lungs, to which numbers of both sexes fall victims every year. "Thus a dreadful throat disease, which baffles the skill of our most experienced medical men, is traced to the absorption of vitiated air into the wind-pipe, and has been observed to rage with the greatest violence in those quarters situated nearest the cemeteries."³

In 1764 Dr. Haguenot, a professor in the University of Montpellier, had his attention called to the danger of intramural interment by an incident which he relates, as follows:—

On the 17th of August, 1764, the body of a layman was conveyed to the church of Notre Dame; while lowering the corpse a man first went down to support the coffin, and fell senseless; another followed to assist him, and, though drawn out in time, was afflicted with a severe illness; the third was drawn up immediately; a fourth dared the danger, and died as soon as he had entered the vault; the fifth came out once to recover strength, and, returning the second time, staggered from the ladder and fell dead. The bodies at last were drawn up with hooks. In the neighborhood of the church, where the above calamity took place, the small-pox broke out and raged with great violence. Dr. Haguenot made many experiments, showing its influence on causing fatal or epidemic diseases.⁴

¹ Dr. Parkes' Practical Hygiene. Boston Pub. Lib., 3766.77.

² Hygiene and Public Health, N.Y., 1879.

³ Essie.

⁴ Pascalis.

Dr. Maret, of Dijon, in a book published in 1773, relates that "a catarrhal affection, or influenza, existed in Saulien, a populous town of Burgundy. Two persons who died with it were buried beside each other, in graves dug under the pavement of the parish church, within an interval of twenty-three days. The coffin of the first accidentally broke, and a quantity of putrid fluid was effused, which in an instant filled the whole building with a stench intolerable to the bystanders, and out of one hundred and seventy persons one hundred and forty were seized with putrid malignant fever, which assumed the character of an epidemic, differing only in intensity and fatality.¹

Dr. Navier, an eminent physician of Chalons, wrote in 1775 on the subject of inhumation. He states that the confidence with which cemeteries were suffered to exist in large and populous cities is founded on the erroneous belief that bodies in the earth are very soon destroyed; but this is far from being the case. He ascertained that four years are not a sufficient period for this purpose; and relates that, having examined three bodies disinterred,—the one after twenty, the second after eleven, the third after seven years,—he found the bones were still invested with some flesh and integuments; from which it is certain that, whatever receptacles of the dead are opened, there is unavoidably a contamination of the air, or some attacks of disease occasioned or increased; this he says he has often witnessed. He attributes the abuses which existed in burying-grounds at that time to the selfish and unreasonable custom of burying the dead among the living,—a custom kept in operation by vanity, avarice, and superstition.¹

During the general disinterment of the remains of the dead in Paris, in 1785, a number of grave-diggers were killed on the spot by the poisonous gases which arose from the graves, although the exhumation was performed in the winter. The neighborhood of the Cemetery of the Innocents had become extremely unhealthy, and the neighbors had complained for several years of the offensiveness of the cemetery. Since the removal of the remains the vicinity has become very healthy. M. Fourcroy, who superintended the disinterment, wished to make further researches into the nature of the gases evolved from bodies; but he could find no grave-digger who could be induced, even by a promised reward, to assist in its collection, because it resulted in almost sudden death if inhaled in a concentrated form near the body, and even at a distance, when diluted and diffused through the atmosphere, produced

¹ Pascalis.

depression of the nervous system, and an entire disorder of its functions.

In 1814 a battalion of militia was stationed in a lot on Broadway, the rear of which bounded on Potter's field, from whence a most deadly effluvia arose. A number of the soldiers were attacked with diarrhœa and fever. They were removed at once; one of the sick died, and the others rapidly recovered. It was the opinion of Dr. Joseph Ackerly, that Trinity church-yard was an active cause of the yellow fever in New York in 1822, and that it aggravated the malignity of the disease in its vicinity. The effluvia was so offensive as to annoy passengers on the surrounding streets before the yellow fever commenced. The virulence of the disease in the immediate neighborhood of the cemetery called for active measures on the part of the authorities, and the yard was covered with quicklime, fifty-two casks being used. During the operation the excessive stench caused several of the laborers employed in the work to vomit.¹

In 1828, Professor Bianchi explained how the dire reappearance of the plague in Modena was due to an excavation made in the ground where, three hundred years previously, the victims of the disease had been interred.² The outbreak of the plague in Egypt, in 1823, was traced to the opening of a disused burial-ground at Kelioub, fourteen miles from Cairo.² In 1843, when the parish church of Menchinhampton was rebuilding, the soil of the burial-ground, or what was superfluous, was disposed of for manure, and deposited in many of the neighboring gardens. The result was that the town was nearly decimated.²

Tardieu states that in 1830, at the Marche des Innocents, on the site of an old cemetery, temporary burials were made, and a ditch was dug twelve feet by seven, and ten feet deep. When the pavement was removed and about six inches of sand beneath it, they came upon a black, greasy soil, filled with bones and pieces of coffins, and exhaling such fetid odors that one of the workmen was suddenly suffocated. At Riom, in Auvergne, the earth of an ancient cemetery was dug up to embellish the city. A little while after an epidemic occurred, which carried off a great number of persons, and was most fatal near the cemetery. The same thing caused an epidemic, six years before, in a small town of the same province, called Embert.³

The epidemic of yellow fever in Charleston, S. C., in 1838-39, was attributed to the decomposition of animal and vege-

¹ Allen.

² Essie.

³ A Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health, N. Y., 1879.

table matter. A report upon the subject recommended burying the dead without the limits of the city.¹

Dr. Shank² relates the case of a man who died of cholera in California, in 1850, and who was buried with his cloak around him. The natives exhumed the body for the purpose of getting the cloak, and six of them died of cholera.

During the prevalence of the cholera in Burlington, Iowa, in July, 1850, a number of the dead were interred in the city cemetery. No deaths occurred in the neighborhood of the cemetery until about twenty had been buried there; after this, until the epidemic ceased, cases occurred, and always in the direction from the cemetery in which the wind blew.³

During the epidemic of yellow fever at New Orleans, in 1853, it appears that in the fourth district the rate of mortality was four hundred and fifty-two per thousand of the population, being more than double that of any other district. There are three extensive cemeteries in this district, in which were buried during the preceding year nearly three thousand bodies. The third ward of this district contained all the cemeteries and most of the *vacheires*, and the proportion of deaths in this ward was five hundred and eight per thousand. The authorities were advised to close the cemeteries within the city against future use.⁴

The virulence of the cholera in London, in 1854, was enhanced by the excavations made for sewers in the site where, in 1665, the victims of the plague were buried.⁵

In 1855 the yellow fever carried off forty-five per cent. of the population of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. In a paper upon the subject,⁶ Dr. Bryant attributes the virulence of the disease to decomposing animal matter. He recommends the disinterment of the dead, and their removal to a distance of not less than eight miles from the city, together with the total prohibition of intramural, or even suburban, cemeteries. He believes that if this is not done it is unquestionable that sporadic, and, at intervals, epidemic yellow fever will prevail.

The investigation by the committee of Parliament, in 1842, elicited a vast amount of conclusive testimony as to the evil effects of the exhalations from burying-grounds and cemeteries upon the public health. It was shown that typhus

¹ Rauch.

² Hay's Medical Journal.

³ Rauch.

⁴ Report of the Sanitary Commission on the Epidemic of Yellow Fever in 1853, published by authority of the City Council of N.O., by Dr. E. H. Barton, 1854.

⁵ Cooper "On the Cause of Some Epidemics," Glasgow, 1874.

⁶ American Journal of Medical Sciences, April, 1856. Boston Pub. Lib., 3736.1. Vol. xxxi.

and other fevers were prevalent in the neighborhood of such places. Persons employed upon the grounds testified to suffering from inhaling the fœtid odors which arose from the graves and vaults. Houses in the vicinity of burying-grounds were found to be infected and rendered unhealthy by the poisonous gases. In his testimony before the committee, Sir James Fellowes, M.D., says :—

It becomes a serious question with an increased and increasing population upon what rational grounds such an objectionable feature can be longer continued without danger to the public health.

Dr. Southwood Smith, of London, states that "the miasms arising from church-yards are in general too much diluted by the surrounding air to strike the neighboring inhabitants with sudden and severe disease ; yet they may materially injure the health, and the evidence appears to me to be decisive that they often do so."¹

James Copeland, M.D., Censor of the Royal College of Physicians, says :—

I believe that the health of large towns is influenced by four or five particular circumstances : the first, and probably the most important, is the burial of the dead in large towns. In considering the burials in large towns, we have to consider not only the exhalations of the gases, and the emanations of the dead into the air, but the effect it has upon the sub-soil, or the water drank by the inhabitants.

Other eminent physicians testified to the same effect.

Mr. Chadwick sums up the result of his investigations, as follows :—

There is no doubt that the emanations from human remains are of a nature to produce fatal diseases, and to depress the general health of all who are exposed to them, and that interments in the vaults of churches, or in graveyards surrounded by inhabited houses, contribute to the mass of atmospheric and other impurities by which the general health and average duration of life of the inhabitants are diminished.

Numerous cases of infection, caused by the emanations from burial-grounds, could be quoted from the medical authorities ; but it is believed to be unnecessary. Enough has been said to show that the removal of the dead is essential to the safety of the living.

We have thus briefly endeavored to trace the history of intramural interments, and to present some facts pertinent to the subject. It would seem that a natural feeling of love, and the dread of parting from those dear to him, has prompted man to keep the remains of his kindred and friends near him ; while, on the other hand, the dictates

¹ Chadwick.

of prudence warned him of the danger of so doing. In fact, the history of the subject shows a continual struggle between the affectional nature and sound reason, — a conflict between the head and the heart. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Nature ordains that, when life is extinct, the materials composing all living forms shall return to their natural affinities, to be assimilated, and spring into new life again. Any practice inconsistent with this order is resented. It would seem as though, in order to secure this result, the decomposing human body is made one of the most horrible and offensive objects that can offend the senses of the living. The only true way is to commit the body to the earth, and permit the repulsive process of decomposition to go on unseen. This can only be properly done in rural cemeteries, where the space will permit of allowing the dead to rest undisturbed until the body returns to dust. Within the city limits land is too valuable to be devoted to such uses. The wants of the living and the demands of business must necessarily encroach upon the dead; besides, there is something incongruous in associating the peaceful sleep of death with the din and bustle of city life. In the words of Dr. Jacob Bigelow: —

We regard the relics of our deceased friends and kindred for what they have been, and not for what they are. We cannot keep in our presence the degraded image of the original frame; and, if some memorial is necessary to soothe the unsatisfied want which we feel when bereaved of their presence, it must be found in contemplating the place in which we know their dust is hidden. The history of mankind, in all ages, shows that the human heart clings to the grave of its disappointed wishes; that it seeks consolation in rearing emblems and monuments, and in collecting images of beauty over the disappearing relics of humanity. This can be fitly done, not in the tumultuous and harassing din of cities, not in the gloomy and almost unapproachable vaults of charnel-houses; but amidst the quiet verdure of the field, under the broad and cheerful light of heaven, where the harmonious and ever-changing face of nature reminds us, by its resuscitating influences, that to die is but to live again.¹

The question of closing the Granary and King's Chapel Burying-grounds is not surrounded with any of the disagreeable circumstances which have attended like questions in the past. It is not pretended that the present condition of these grounds renders them dangerous to the public health. Burials are infrequent, and, although it has been shown that, under certain conditions, one decomposing body is capable of doing much harm, but little danger need be apprehended on this account. But, as long as the right of burial is main-

¹ Modern Inquiries, Boston, 1867. Boston Pub. Lib., 4407.4.

tained the public safety is continually threatened. While the contingency is extremely remote, there is a liability that burials might become more frequent and the tombs be filled, in which case no one would pretend but that the health of the city would be endangered. In 1849 the Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society was compelled to close the windows overlooking King's Chapel Burying-ground, on account of the disagreeable effluvia which arose from the graves.¹ Since history repeats itself, it is well to guard against such an occurrence in the future. Therefore, the committee believe that, as a prudential measure, it is advisable to close the tombs at the present time.

The reports of the Board of Health have from time to time called attention to the dilapidated and dangerous condition of the tombs in our burying-grounds, and to the liability of accidents from this cause. Owing to the difficulty of tracing the ownership of such tombs, the expense of making necessary repairs has been borne by the city, and has amounted to no inconsiderable sum. It has been found that the rights of ownership are not apt to be very strenuously asserted when any expense is to be incurred. Aside from the questions of danger and expense, the neglected condition of these tombs is discreditable to the city and inconsistent with the respect due the dead.

The opposition to closing the tombs arises chiefly from an impression among the proprietors that it is but the first step towards removing the remains and using the grounds for other purposes. As far as the committee are concerned this view of the case has not influenced their judgment in the slightest degree. They believe that the historical value of these grounds, as mementos of the past history of the city, is too great to admit of their obliteration; that while public sentiment would approve of closing the tombs it would not sanction the destruction of the grounds. Another objection is found in the desire of some descendants of the original proprietors to be buried with their ancestors. This, although a purely sentimental objection, is entitled to respect, for, with many, the wish to be laid after death with those who were dear to them in life, is a feeling too deep and sacred to be lightly treated.

But, in dealing with questions concerning the public health, objections founded upon sentiment should have no weight. Even hereditary rights must conform to the changes which time brings about. The hereditary right to be buried in a tomb does not include a right to poison the air and endanger

¹ Dealings with the Dead, vol. 1. L. M. Sargent, Boston, 1856. Boston Pub. Lib., 2406.12.

the health of the survivors, and, from a purely practical stand-point, to insist upon any such right is to display a selfish disregard of the public welfare.

Believing, therefore, that the practice of intramural interment is a relic of antiquity, which it is desirable, for many reasons, to abolish, the committee respectfully recommend the passage of the following order.

JOSEPH A. TUCKER,
JOSIAH S. ROBINSON,
GEORGE T. PERKINS,
JAMES J. BARRY,
GEORGE H. WYMAN.

Ordered, That the Board of Health be directed to grant no permit to bury or inter any dead body in either the Granary Burying-ground, or the King's Chapel Burying-ground, after January 1, 1880.

APPENDIX.

ABSTRACT OF THE STATEMENTS BEFORE THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL ON THE SUBJECT OF CLOSING THE TOMBS IN THE KING'S CHAPEL AND GRANARY BURYING-GROUNDS.

THE GRANARY BURYING-GROUND.

TUESDAY, July 15, 1879

The committee met at three o'clock, P.M.

PRESENT. — Alderman Tucker, Chairman; Councilmen Perkins, Barry.

W. H. WHITMORE called the attention of the chairman to the fact that the names on the list were those of the original grantees of the tombs; that the tombs have been transferred from time to time, and by reading the names on the printed list the chairman would be apt to mislead some of those present.

GEO. WM. PHILLIPS suggested that those present be heard; and if they could satisfy the committee that no tombs should be closed, that will settle the decision of the whole. There are two hundred and four tombs. Some one who is away might be willing to have his tomb shut; and another, for a satisfactory reason, would prefer to let his remain open. He desired the inquiry to be a general one.

The CHAIRMAN said the statute required that if any parties present represent any particular tomb, that number should be taken up; and it is not necessary to go through the whole list.

JAMES M. ENGLISH, representing tomb No. 1, on behalf of himself and Dr. Bethune, grandson of the gentleman who built the tomb, objected to its being closed. They had taken care of it for a number of years. They expect and desire to be buried there. They inherited it from the builder. It has been abandoned by all the other heirs; and the present owners cannot conceive of any public necessity for closing that tomb. There has not been an interment in it for ten years.

In reply to questions by Mr. Whitmore, Mr. English said he could not state by what title the tomb is held at present. All the other descendants had abandoned the tomb to Dr. Bethune and himself. There are many other persons in the country belonging to the family. He presumed the tomb was held by family inheritance. The city passed an ordinance some years ago, and attempted to prevent interments there. He and his sister and Dr. Bethune made an application to the court, in the nature of an appeal, but before it came to trial the order was repealed.

In reply to questions by Mr. Perkins, Mr. English said all but two of the family had abandoned it; that not long ago it had been cleaned out, and everything put in order, for which they paid the undertaker. Everything offensive was removed; the skeletons were put into boxes, and properly marked. Dr. Bethune and himself had looked after it for the past twenty years. Should think there had been no interments there for about fourteen years. John Bethune was put into the Faneuil tomb about fourteen years ago. The tomb is at present in perfect order. It is an old family tomb; his ancestors had been buried there, and he should like to lie with them unless it is injurious to the health of the city; and if it is the owners will submit. It is supposed by persons interested in the tombs that the ultimate object is to use that ground for other purposes; and if the use of the tombs can be prevented all their value is gone, and the city may take it for any public use, without being obliged to make compensation. He did not think there is any foundation for that, because it struck him as scandalous to suppose that the city would get possession of the ground for nothing, to prevent its use by the present owners when that use is not injurious to the public health.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, representing tomb No. 60, appeared and objected to its being closed. In it are buried his father, the first mayor of Boston, his wife, and nearly all of his children, and the wife and children of himself. In 1853 a movement similar to this was made, and Dr. John C. Warren, a high authority on sanitary matters, who lived on Park street, headed the remonstrances, and scouted the idea that there was anything unhealthy in continuing burials there, and who, rather than have the graveyard closed, would be willing to have another in front of his house. Mr. Phillips had looked through the records of the past few years, and found that from 1873 to 1879 there have been only fourteen interments; in 1873, seven; in 1874, two; in 1875, one; in 1876, four; in 1877, four; and in 1878, two. If this were a nuisance the Tremont House, with its broadside toward that graveyard, would have been heard from a hundred times; the residents of Park street would have been here. He had lived near the Athenæum many years, and never heard a word against the burial-ground as being mischievous. It does not average three burials a year. In the early history of the town these tombs were laid out, and by actual grant the owners had given them an easement, and the right to bury in that yard. The ground is used for the purposes for which it was granted. The tombs are worth from fifty to two hundred dollars each, and the city will hear from it if the closing is finally decreed. Every man has an attachment for the burial-place of his kindred. He desired to be buried where his kindred were laid. The new blood that comes down to Boston from New Hampshire and Vermont brings many people who do not appreciate this feeling. Here are a few tombs opened twice a year to receive the remains of those on that long list who ask to be buried there. Ten to fifteen years, at the farthest, will close the list. What he said is not a mere sentiment, but a regard for that feeling which is imbedded in every man's heart, that the burial-place of his

ancestry shall be respected. He asked the New Hampshire and Maine men to decide upon this thing just as they would upon the breaking up of their own burial-places. He did not believe they are prejudicial to public health. If so, why has it not been heard from before? If they are a nuisance the Board of Health is bound to come forward and show it before the hearing was opened. The fact that in this dense population no complaint has been heard for the last twenty years calls for some justification more than has been hinted at. St. Paul's Church is opened a hundred times to the Granary ground once; and yet nobody has ever suggested that that was an unhealthy use of the ground. Tomb No. 60 has been opened thirteen times in sixty-four years, and may be opened three or four times more. Unless the committee see reasons other than those named they should allow it to be used a few years longer.

Mr. WHITMORE called attention to the legislation expressly prohibiting burials under St. Paul's Church; and more than that all the remains are to be removed, which is more than has been suggested in regard to the Granary Burial-ground. He desired to know of Mr. Phillips, whether the large number of occupants who paid nothing for the tombs had any claim for damages in case they are closed. He asked this, because he knew that a great many of the tombs are not in the possession of the descendants of the persons who received the grants, and that no regard was paid to the feelings of the original owners. At the time of the Revolution a number of the loyalist families owning the tombs in various city grounds were exactly in the position of Mr. Phillips at present; the tombs were not only confiscated, but the contents were thrown out, and other persons received the tomb as a free gift. Governor Hutchinson's tomb was despoiled, and was occupied by others, — a well-known historical fact. There are others who desire to be buried in the city with their relatives, and why is there any particular reason why the owners of tombs are to have their feelings in that respect, if contrary to the public interests, any more considered than those who are buried in graves? Yet in 1796 the town forbade further interments in the graves, and none have taken place in the city since. It is a great hardship to prevent a person from depositing his remains with those of his relatives; but it is no greater to those who own tombs than to those who expect to be buried in graves. Since the laying out of Mt. Auburn many persons preferred having the remains of their friends transferred from the city yards to the new tombs and graves in Mt. Auburn. But the question he desired Mr. Phillips to explain is in regard to the pecuniary interest of those who claim rights in the tombs.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is a mere bagatelle. I shall not claim any damages. But can anything be clearer that a man who has a right of burial in a certain spot has a pecuniary interest? Mr. Whitmore has been in Judge Paine's office long enough to know that a man who squats on a place has a title to his position. The town having given them the right, for which they paid, how is it possible to say it is not property, for which the constitution gives an indemnity? He did not understand the Hutchinson case, as presented by Mr. Whitmore, to be correct. The Board of

Health cannot say that opening the ground four times a year can injure the public health, and it is absurd nonsense to talk about it. Think of the cesspools and open vaults which have had no protection for years; and here they come squalling about three interments a year.

FRANK W. BIGELOW, representing tomb No. 70, objected to the closing of the tomb. Hon. Thomas Hubbard was the original owner, and it was inherited from him. There have been no interments since 1874; it is in thorough repair, and not a nuisance. He had it repaired himself, and stopped up with suitable flag-stones; it is covered up to a depth of three feet. He did not think his family would use it, but they are certainly not willing that the rights granted by the town of Boston should be taken away.

MRS. CAROLINE M. SHUTE, representing tomb No. 39, the Capt. Thomas Adams tomb, objected to its being closed. It descended to her from her father, who inherited it from his grandfather, Thomas Adams. She has a father, mother, brothers, and sisters, and four children buried there. She has three more children, and hopes herself to be buried there. From childhood, she has been taught that that is her future home, and would feel very bad indeed to know that she is to be deprived of being laid there to rest with her relatives. Twenty years ago it was opened for her father, and on the 20th of last February for her child, — the only interments in twenty years. There are only four more to go into that tomb. She had a letter from Col. Staples, who has a right in the tomb, and decidedly objects to its being closed. She had no other home to go to when she dies. It may be years, and it may be a very little while; but she hoped to go where her father, mother, and children are laid. It has always been kept in repair; there is nothing about it which can be considered a nuisance. Nobody can bear the idea of being separated from relatives; we all want to go to one place; those who have nice places outside can go there. She had no home to go to except this. She hoped the committee would think how hard it will be to be separated from a father and mother in that home. Her father taught her, from a little bit of a girl, that she was to go there when she died. The idea that it is going to be closed up, and that right taken away from her, had grown upon her so that she could hardly sleep. She wanted to be put there, and have the rest of her children put there.

L. H. BEAN, representing tomb No. 3, objected. It is one of the original tombs granted, by the town of Boston, to his ancestors and others, provided they built the tombs satisfactory to the town and maintained them for purposes of burial, and so long as they maintained them in good order they were to have the use of them. It descended to him from the original owner, in 1721. He had had the custody of the tomb for forty-five years, — had kept it in repair. It had been cleaned and whitewashed, and there is nothing about it detrimental to the public health. It is many years since it was last opened. But three persons will probably request to be interred there, and it may be that circumstances will be such that they will not. His immediate family have been

removed to Forest Hills, but this is kept as the family tomb; he protested against his rights being taken away. The tomb is directly in the rear of the house formerly occupied by Hon. Abbott Lawrence. A large window opens directly upon the grounds. He had never heard any complaint from the family, or from the Union Club, as to its being a nuisance. When the hearing took place, some years ago, on the intention of the city to close the tombs, Dr. Warren, residing on Park street, Dr. Gardner, and all the gentlemen on that street, joined in testifying that they never considered it a nuisance. They did complain that one or two of the tombs had gone into the hands of speculators, and were opened oftener than they ought to be. Where they are used for family purposes he could not see any objection. The last interment there was ten years ago, and the one previous to that was six years before. All his ancestors, from the time of the Revolution, with the exception of his own family, are buried there. He protested against any infringement of his right to use it for family purposes. He did not intend to be buried there himself, nor to have his children buried there.

Mr. BEAN also spoke in regard to the Thomas W. Sumner tomb, No. 99. The only three persons who will ever be placed in it are very aged—one over ninety-five, and another about seventy-eight; they reside in New Bedford. The tomb was opened a number of years ago to bury an army officer; the last interment was three years ago, when it was covered with flag-stones and sealed with cement. It is nearly opposite the Tremont House, well up in the yard, and it would be impossible for any effluvia to escape from it; besides, it would be very difficult to get it open.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Sr., representing tomb No. 88, objected to its being closed. He is the grandson of the man to whom it was granted,—to him and his heirs forever. He inherited it from his grandfather who died in 1814. He was at his house on the previous thanksgiving day; all the family were there, and of all those present none are now living but himself, and he had been hoping to be buried there with them. Mr. Paine also represented No. 148, belonging to the father of his wife, who opposes any change. The stone is covered four feet deep, and he could not believe there are any injurious exhalations from it.

ALBERT PARKER SIMPSON objected to the closing of No. 117, endorsing what had been said. It had belonged in the family ever since the original grant, and had always been intended to be used by those now living. It is in the rear of the yard, about in the middle. One interment was made the first part of this year. Perhaps there are three or four more to be buried there. In the last fifteen years there have been but five burials. He and all the parties likely to be buried there are residents of Boston. Should think there were perhaps a dozen or fifteen bodies in the tomb.

EBENEZER GAY appeared for tomb No. 124, built in 1772 by his grandfather. The last burial was two or three years ago. Burials have occurred there in the last sixty years, and some bodies have been recently removed to Forest Hills. His grandfather was buried in 1809. He endorsed what Mr. Phillips and Mr. English

had said as general considerations. He had no other burying-place for himself and family. If the scope of this inquiry is limited to the sanitary use of the grounds, he hoped the committee would give time for the remonstrants to present reasons and opinions of judges and experts. He thought it could be shown that as a sanitary measure the tombs need not be closed.

Mrs. EMILY A. BELL, representing tomb No. 164, said it is in good condition and has always been attended to. It is in the arena back of the monument. It was opened about two years ago, and there are about half a dozen more who claim a privilege there. There are only a few bodies there belonging to her family. There are six more to use it.

JOHN B. OSBORN, representing tomb No. 91, said he adopted the sentiments of the gentlemen who had spoken, and protested against closing the tomb.

HENRY F. JENKS, representing tomb No. 177, said it was put down in the name of Fitch & Freeman; but he thought the Freemans had sold their part to his grandfather. Probably only one person more in the family will be buried there. There has been no burial for fourteen or fifteen years. He objected to the tomb being closed. He would be likely to remove the bodies if the tomb was closed. If any tombs are left open he wanted the same privilege.

ANDREW GEER appeared for tomb No. 72, in the name of John Endicott. His family had had a right of burial there as far back as 1830 down to within twelve years. His sister and himself are the only two remaining of the family. It has not been opened for twelve years; it cannot be much of a nuisance, and he protested against having it closed. His father, mother, brothers, and sisters are buried there, and perhaps he might want to go in there some day himself. The last interment was made twelve years ago. In 1860 his mother was buried there; in 1856 or '57 his sister, and in 1840 his father. He didn't think it had been opened for any other parties except his family for forty years.

Miss MARY C. OLIVER, for tomb No. 26, objected to its being closed. Her parents and brother are buried there, and she wanted the same right if she chose to exercise it.

The committee received a request from Messrs. Phillips, English, and others representing various tombs, for a further hearing, that they may offer evidence on the general question.

Adjourned to Thursday, July 31, at two o'clock, P.M.

THE SECOND HEARING.

THURSDAY, July 31, 1879.

The committee met at two, P.M.

PRESENT. — Alderman Tucker, Chairman; Councilmen Perkins, Wyman, and Barry.

JAMES H. MUNROE, representing tomb No. 113, said there had been only two interments in it for the last fifteen years. The

name Hayden is down for this number; but he did not know what interest that man has. The interment previous to the one mentioned was seven years before, and the previous one was twenty years earlier. He examined the tomb thoroughly in 1871; it was as perfect as when built in 1810. There is nothing detrimental to health in it. He strongly opposed its being closed, and endorsed the sentiments of Mr. Phillips and the other remonstrants at the last meeting. He objected on the ground that these tombs and monuments should be preserved. If another satisfactory place was given him he might not object individually, but could not speak for the other owners who have other places of interment.

THOMAS C. AMORY objected to closing tomb No. 78. He had ancestors buried in it, where they have rested quietly for a hundred years, and he hoped would be permitted to rest many hundred years longer. Though we have the glorious Common and this burying-ground, we have not too many places for breathing and elbow-room in the heart of the city. We have half a million people, more or less; are bound to have a million and a half in the future, and it is very desirable to keep as much open land in the centre of the city as possible. On that ground, if no other, he trusted there will be no disposition to disturb the tombs. One of the tombs he was interested in, where his ancestor lies, was given by the city for public services during the Revolution, after he came to take up his abode in Boston. From fifty to sixty of his ancestors are buried there, and within ten years the speaker had followed a hearse to that tomb with one of his relatives to be buried. As a general rule the tombs are very rarely used except for guarding the ashes of the dead, and in that burying-ground are deposited the remains of a very large number of the historical personages in whom we take most pride, whose memories we are bound to cherish, and on whose tombstones should have been inscribed what Shakespeare put upon his own, "Accursed be he who removes these bones." It would be a most sacrilegious act and entail endless disgrace upon Boston if they and their descendants should be removed for the sake of any private, immediate, or future profit, or from a disposition to violate the tombs. The whole community shuddered when it was proposed to place a court-house there, and it was contrary to the wishes and taste of the public to put it to any such purpose. He had a burial-place at St. Paul's, and trusted there would be some hesitation about carrying out the disposition to close up the tombs there. If a time should ever come when a public opinion would be generated so as not only to close up these tombs, but appropriate them under the right of eminent domain for any sanitary purpose, or public use, when the time came for making compensation, the present actual use would be an important element in the amount to be paid by the city for what was taken. It will be an injury in advance and an indirect violation of the constitutional safeguard, that no man's property should be taken without compensation, by lessening the value of the present use of the tomb. If you take away the present use you ought to pay for the privilege. If you close it up by the right

of eminent domain, when the whole privilege is taken, and the Granary Burial-ground applied for some other purpose, then the whole expense of placing it in some position,—into a place equally agreeable,—the city would omit the element of present use in computing the value. He objected to separating the present use from the property in the tomb itself. It would be difficult for the city to settle upon the amount of damages. Finding a resting-place somewhere else would be perhaps a very serious matter. Many people of very limited means have struggled along until they are threescore years and ten, who are looking forward with great satisfaction to their final rest in those tombs with those they love. If this is taken away the families are so scattered there would be much trouble to find another place of interment. Burial-grounds have been in existence in London and Rome some two thousand years, and there has always been a disposition everywhere to respect the sanctities of the tomb.

Mr. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS obtained permission to introduce a few witnesses upon the general question of the effect of the tombs upon public health.

H. C. BROOKS, residing at the Tremont House for sixteen to eighteen years, occupying a room on the south side next the burying-ground, had never heard any complaint of injurious effect from burials on that ground, and had never perceived any bad effect himself.

Mr. PHILLIPS read a letter from Hon. Alpheus Hardy, trustee of and boarder at the Tremont House, and familiar with it for twenty-five years, stating that he never had had a complaint of the burial-ground or heard of one from any source. If there had been cause for complaint he should have known of it.

LEWIS P. JONES, undertaker, and sexton of St. Paul's Church, had never heard any complaint from burials in the city grounds during thirty-five years. Dr. Warren, who lived on Park street, told him he considered the light and air from the burial-ground one of the greatest things he could have for the estate. Most of the tombs used for the last thirty years are covered by stones, the planks having been taken away. He lived thirty-five years in the rear of St. Paul's Church; never saw a sick day since he has been in Boston. His wife had not been well for some years; but her family, who never lived there, were much the same as she was. He was in the St. Paul's Church tombs about a third of the time for thirty years, and never experienced any bad effect from effluvia. Mr. Jones told one or two anecdotes to show the superstitious fear people have of dead bodies. The Granary Burying-ground is in good condition; once in a while a place is found where the boards are rotten, and in many cases the boards are replaced with stones. He was in the ground yesterday, and saw no tombs except what were in perfect condition. He had two children, and they had always been in good health.

RICHARD SULLIVAN, owner of one-half of tomb 146, had a great many friends buried there, and objected to the right of burial being taken away. It was last opened about ten years ago; was in good condition then: had heard no complaint. He would prefer a burial-place there to one at Mt. Auburn.

HENRY G. DENNY, representing one-half of tomb No. 111, built by Obadiah Wright, appeared for the present owner, Miss Caroline Wright, who objected to the tomb being closed. The last interment was in 1844. Miss Wright would consider it a case of peculiar hardship if prevented from having her remains deposited in the tomb which her father provided two-thirds of a century ago, and which she has looked forward to occupying for the last thirty years. Apart from the considerations of sentiment and association in her case it will be a peculiar hardship to be deprived of the right of burial there. She has no means of providing a burial-place for herself and the other members of the family, and she has looked to this as her last resting-place for a long time; she is decidedly opposed to being deprived of her rights in the tomb. About a dozen years ago, Mr. Denny lived for a year on Park street, and was a frequent visitor at the same house for about ten years; he occupied a room opening upon the burial-ground; never heard anything objectionable or any complaint from that house or the neighboring house in regard to the ground, which was regarded as an advantage to the estates, as being ornamental, and giving additional value to them on account of the rear outlook. He never found anything objectionable.

ELLIOT PETTE represented the Faneuil tomb, No. 138. When it was proposed to close the tomb, in 1854, his family secured a lot at Mt. Auburn, and one member was buried there. When the restriction was removed the remains of his relatives were brought into Boston, and they sold their lot in Mt. Auburn. His family and the Jones family decidedly object to closing the tomb. The last interment was in 1875. The tomb is in good condition. It is the tomb of Peter Faneuil, has his coat of arms upon it, and, apart from personal objections, it is historical ground and should not be destroyed. If the city should agree to provide a suitable place he would still object to this tomb being closed. He thought there were four of each family likely to be buried there.

JAMES L. WILSON, a part owner of tomb No. 174, known as the Gray and Wilson tomb, said it came into the hands of Robert Gray fifty years ago, and into the hands of Mrs. Wilson, his wife, who is present. Her great-grandfather, all her ancestors, and her children, are buried there. She is naturally very sensitive against this movement to deprive her of her rights. The last burial was that of her father about fourteen years ago. Her father had cared for it forty years before his decease at eighty-one years of age, since which time the speaker had had the care of it. It is in good repair and always has been. He had lived within a short distance of it in Montgomery place, and never heard any complaints against it. He never heard of anybody dying at the Tremont House except from extreme old age. The same may be said of other places in the vicinity. It is one of the healthiest neighborhoods in the city.

W. R. GRAY, representing tomb No. 162, asked if there would be any objection to allowing the bodies to be removed if the tombs are closed; to which the chairman replied that he was under the impression there never had been any objections to removing the

remains from any of the tombs. If the tombs are merely to be closed and the grounds remain open, with rights of the owners protected, Mr. Gray said he should not object; otherwise he would.

CHARLES HUBBART objected to closing tomb No. 158, on the ground that he had no where else to bury the dead. The tomb is in good condition. It was last opened about thirty-two years ago. He was in the tomb some time last spring. There was something said about taking the burial-ground for public purposes, and he thought he would not do any more repairs until he found out what was going to be the result. If the majority of the owners decided to give the city that piece of ground for speculation, he would decide with them. Most of the heirs of this tomb, about twenty in his family, who will take care of it, are all young people. He did not propose to give the City of Boston an inch of ground. The city cannot make a nuisance of it. The whole thing could be taken care of for a little money if the owners were a mind to put their heads together. He had never lost any of his family and hoped he never should. At the same time the right in the tomb comes handy, and will save a few dollars, for it costs a good deal to bury a body nowadays. It is considerable honor to own a burial-place in the Granary burial-ground. It is an historical place, and ought to be fenced up more than it is now. If it had a higher fence it would keep the corporations and peanut-stands away from it. He went all over the ground last spring and found only one place where the rats were getting in at the top of the tomb.

FRANK W. BIGELOW said that within thirty years there had been nearly a hundred dollars spent on the two tombs he represented, he having expended sixty odd dollars on the one in the Chapel-ground. He objected to closing the tomb even if another place was provided.

MR. PHILLIPS addressed the committee on the general question of the expediency of closing the tombs. He quoted the statute authorizing the proceedings, and admitted that if the tombs can be shown to be a nuisance, no matter whose ancestors are buried there, they should be closed. The Board of Health have simply reported that the public health requires that future interments in each and all the tombs of the Granary Burying-ground should be prohibited. They presented this without a single reason except their own statement. What right have they to say that all the tombs, from 1 to 204, need to have this prohibition put upon them? How can the committee say that tomb No. 1 comes within that category? It contains a box and some dry skeletons. Are they going to accept the sweeping charge, when the evidence is plain that it may as well never have been occupied? In his own case the tomb has not been opened for sixteen years, and in sixty years but about twelve times. It is covered with flagging, and about three feet of loam. Nothing is more impervious to noxious gases than loam, and yet the Board of Health say it is noxious. Mr. Phillips quoted from the reports of the Board of Health from 1875 to 1878, to show that, with the exception of once, they have never used the word "sanitary" in regard to closing these tombs, having all the while urged it upon the ground that it is expensive,

having put it in black and white that the land is worth over a million dollars, and could be used as a court-house. It would seem that when they found they could not get rid of it in that way, they make this charge. Upon the case presented, there is no evidence by which the committee can report to the government that the tombs are unfit for future interment. Mr. Phillips stated that he appeared also for tomb No. 60, No. 157, No. 96, and No. 107½. The statute requires the committee to report that the specific numbers referred to are nuisances, and he claimed there was nothing in the evidence authorizing them to make such a report.

GEORGE ALLEN, owner of tomb No. 12, said it had not been opened for twenty years, no more interments are intended to be made there, and while it is not his intention to open it again, he did not wish to dispose of it. He had no objection to having it permanently sealed.

WILSON J. WELCH, representing tomb No. 144, remonstrated against its being closed unless it is proved to be unhealthy to the city; or if the city will provide such a place as they would choose, the owners would not object. He would prefer that the city would give them the money for the value of the tomb, and let them go to Forest Hills or somewhere else, and provide a place for themselves. The tomb was in perfect order in 1839, and has never been opened since.

The chairman filed the following letter with the papers in the case:—

MACHIAS, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE,
July 28, 1879.

Messrs. TUCKER, BARRY, AND PERKINS, *Joint Special Committee of the City Council on the Granary Burying-ground*:—

GENTS, — I see by the proceeding before you on the 15th, that Mrs. Caroline M. Shute represented tomb No. 39, owned by Capt. Thomas Adams. Her father was the son of Jacob Rust, who married Mary Adams, daughter of Capt. Thomas Adams. My father, Capt. Edward Staples, married Diana Adams, also a daughter of Capt. Thomas Adams. The Rust family and the Staples family being the only owners of the Capt. Thomas Adams tomb, No. 39, Granary Burying-ground, on Tremont street, in the City of Boston. Upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, you propose to prohibit any further interments in said Granary Burying-ground. I protest against the closing of the tomb which I represent, on the ground that it is a nuisance. This tomb has been opened only four times in the last seventy years (70); in 1809, 1819, 1822, and 1841, for my father, mother, and two brothers. I have a brother buried in Philadelphia, and two sisters in Belvidere, Illinois. I am the only one of my father's family living, and I have passed my seventy-fifth year (75). I was born in the City of Boston; my father lived at 83 Prince street, and done business on Long Wharf, and I desire to be buried in the city where I was born. I have one daughter who desires to be buried in the tomb in Boston, and the remains of my wife who died since I lived there, I intend to remove to Boston, tomb No. 39, Granary Burying-ground. I had three daughters, one married here, and her husband and children are buried here, and she probably will be. One of my daughters married Otis N. Jones, of Boston, son of Eliphalet Jones; died, and was buried at Mt. Auburn.

I protest against the closing the Granary Burying-ground against any further interments. I don't believe the Board of Health or the authorities of the City of Boston, or State of Massachusetts, have the right to deprive me of my

property and resting-place, without making a sufficient compensation for the same. I am desirous the burial-place of my father, mother, brothers, uncles, and aunts, grandfather and grandmother, should be respected.

I am with respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS ADAMS STAPLES.

This closed the public hearing upon the closing of the tombs in the Granary Burying-ground.

The chairman called upon the members of the Board of Health, and Mr. Keith said the closing of the tombs was no new thing, having been mentioned in the reports every year since the Board had been in existence, and mention had also been made of burial-grounds at other places in the heart of the city proper. Some of the tombs in this Granary Burying-ground are in such a dilapidated condition that men employed to cut the grass around them have in some instances fallen into them and disappeared out of sight. In two instances the men were so frightened that they refused to go back there to work. Most of the tombs have been opened by the frost and rain, and are in such an exposed condition that if a body were deposited there the gases would come out without any let or hindrance. Every one knows the difficulty of confining such gases. Ever since the organization of the Board of Health, whether under the city or town government, it has called the attention of the public to the closing of those burial-grounds in the heart of the city. In 1795 the selectmen voted that no graves or new tombs shall be opened or built in either the Common or Chapel Burying-grounds after the 1st day of May next then ensuing. No new graves have been opened since that time. The City of Boston then only had a population of eighteen thousand. He inferred that the selectmen would have closed the tombs had they the power to do it. Sanitarians agree that burials in tombs are infinitely more unhealthy than in the ground, where the body is covered with earth which will absorb the gases. There has not been sufficient authority in the law to prevent burials in the tombs until the Legislature of 1877 amended the law in a way that it could be acted upon, saying the City Council should have power to do so after the Board of Health recommend that future interments should cease. As to the condition of the tombs, he knew of one near the Tremont House where the coffins are wedged in edgeways and are sticking up upon the steps of the tomb. The frost often causes them to give way before the authorities are aware of it, and, as was the case at the burying-ground on Eustis street, the first they knew the dogs and cats were bringing out the bones and playing with them upon the ground. All the tombs are in such an open, cracked condition that the gases will escape very easily. The law does not contemplate that the Board shall prove the tombs are actually in a state of nuisance. The law is to prevent the arising of a nuisance. The Board recommend that future interments shall cease because the condition of the tombs is such that a nuisance must arise. If a rat or mouse dies within the walls of a house the stench becomes so great you cannot live there. The human body is no sweeter than that of a rat. It is all flesh.

In the process of decay the human body is no sweeter than that of any animal upon the earth's surface. Just so much more offensive will a human body be as it is larger, and the gases will exhale in the same proportion. The stench from that burial-ground has been such that members of the Board of Health, whose office has been next to the ground, have been sick ever since its organization. Mr. Whiting, Mr. Crowell, Mr. Boardman, the clerk of the Board, and the clerk in the rear office, were all made sick by it. I have gone to the office feeling perfectly well, and in ten minutes my head would turn round so that I would have to go back into the open air. This is caused by the gases from that burial-ground. Mr. J. P. Bradlee, for several years President of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, occupied the room we did, and was made sick in the same way, and he told the Board he could not stand it. The janitors say that when they come in in the morning the stench is fearful, often so they cannot stand it, and they have to open the doors and windows and go out. They say there have been only a dozen burials in the King's Chapel burial-ground lately. So much the worse. A few burials, and we have had this experience. The water permeates through those tombs, runs into the basement of the building and fills the whole space underneath.

The statute does not contemplate waiting until a case of pestilence arises before we can stop it. It is a remedial, preventive process. You are to anticipate the effect of these gases and prevent diseases from arising in consequence of them. Sickness and disease have arisen repeatedly, as we are able to show, and I could take up considerable of your time in doing so, if I deemed it essential. The contemplation of the statute is to stop this thing in the future. If our selectmen in 1795 saw the evil from this place to the extent that they said no more interments should be made there if they had the power to control it, how much more a necessity is it when we have a population of three hundred and fifty thousand, and the evil is growing worse every day. The only plea they make is that our ancestors are buried there, and they want to be buried there too. That is a matter of sentiment which would be taken out of these people if they would look into the tombs and see how the remains of their ancestors appear. I do not believe one-half of them would allow themselves to be buried there.

These people profess to have much respect for their ancestors; but when we tried to find some one to repair a tomb we could not, and have had to repair it at the expense of the city; and subsequently, when a man with a right in the tomb turned up and we presented the bill, he would say, I don't know as I have such an interest in it that I care to pay such a bill. The community is not called upon to bear the offensive smell of decaying bodies simply because the ancestors of these people are buried there.

The CHAIRMAN. — A great many of these people want the city to provide them with a place of burial somewhere else. How is the statute on that point?

Mr. KEITH. — Nothing is said about that, one way or the other.

It is undoubtedly within the discretion of the city to do as it pleases. One thing may be said, the rights which these people have, never cost them anything, but descended from their ancestors. If the city took possession of the grounds and used them for another purpose, then I should think it would be called upon to make suitable remuneration for them. But if it simply orders the tombs closed, then I do not see why it should make remuneration. The statute simply contemplates closing the tombs.

Mr. WYMAN.—Who has the ownership in these lands?

Mr. KEITH. — I cannot tell whether it originally belonged to the town, or not. My impression is it belonged to the town, which was in the habit of granting permits to use the tombs; but that implied that the ownership of the fee vested in the town.

Mr. WYMAN.—If these places are closed up, will the land revert to any one else, as in the case of a street, when it is abandoned by the city the land reverts to the original owners?

Mr. KEITH.—That is where the vote was originally to take the land for a street. The difference between the two cases is this: when land is taken for a street, it is used for street purposes, and when its use as a street is given up, it reverts to the original possessors. But in this case the town originally owned the land, it voted to give not the land, but an easement in it for purposes of burial. If the title comes into anybody's hands, I think it will be the city of Boston.

Mr. BARRY.—Suppose the city should stop burials there, it would not have the right to use the land for any other purpose, except by getting an Act of the Legislature.

Mr. KEITH.—That is my idea at present. The present statute enables the city to close the tombs so that they shall not be used in the future.

Mr. WYMAN.—I am informed that if they are closed, the abutting owners will claim that the land reverts to them.

Mr. KEITH.—That question should be referred to the City Solicitor. I have no idea that the claim is well-founded. My own idea is that the land originally belonged to the town.

Mr. BARRY.—The Board of Health says that all the tombs are in bad condition. Suppose there are some in good condition, would the city have a right to close them?

Mr. KEITH.—You will see by the statute that we have not got to show that a tomb is in bad condition: "The City Council of any city may, upon the report of the Board of Health thereof that the public health requires it, and after public notice and hearing in the manner hereinafter provided, forbid future interments in any tomb or tombs in the city." The Board of Health report that the public health requires that future interments in these tombs should be prohibited. They do not have to show that a particular tomb is in a dilapidated condition.

Dr. DURGIN.—We worked nearly two years under the old law with the hope of notifying the proprietors, and then taking the step which we have now taken to close those tombs. We found it utterly impossible to do so. We employed a man for a year or more to look up these very records, and see if it were possible to

notify the proprietors according to the old law, which required that at least one owner in each tomb should be served with a notice.

The fact that the Board of Health consider the tombs a nuisance, and that public health requires they shall be closed, is not of recent origin.

In regard to the stench in the Board of Health office, of which Mr. Keith spoke, you can now go down there and see from half a dozen to forty of those large blue flies collected in the cracks in the walls facing that burial-ground, — a condition of things you never see except where a stench exists. That is within five feet of where my desk used to be, and that is the condition of things we are obliged to have, when the windows are open. The stench is decidedly bad; it has affected my health as it has that of other members of the board. Mr. Phillips made a great point about these bodies being buried several feet under the surface of the ground. He ought to know that these tombs are the worst possible places for the escape of gases; that you cannot confine them in the tomb.

In 1843, during an investigation in regard to prohibiting the further interment of bodies in cities in Great Britain, it was found that gases came up from a grave twenty feet deep. Several physicians stated that five or six feet of earth above the bodies would be sufficient to confine the gases; but it was afterward proved that it was not sufficient. The idea that a covering of a few feet of earth will confine these gases has been proved to be entirely erroneous. It is true that a few feet of earth may confine a certain degree of animal matter so that you will not perceive it; but it is not true that a large amount of gas can be confined under the same depth of earth. We maintain that the soil in King's Chapel and Granary Burying-grounds is literally saturated with these bodies. Giving to each tomb ten bodies, — and there are forty to fifty in some of them, — you will have nearly three thousand bodies in those two little grounds. You can very easily imagine what condition the earth is in. The time has long since arrived when further interments there should be prohibited. This has been the sentiment in all large cities abroad, and decided measures have been taken to prohibit further burials within city limits. In regard to St. Paul's Church, an act has been passed not only prohibiting further burials under it, but absolutely requiring that the bodies now under the church should be carried away. If the city is responsible for the care of those grounds, something should be done to make their condition safe. On pulling away the grass alongside one of those tombs, I disclosed a hole some ten inches in diameter showing that about three feet of the tomb had already settled; it will soon give in. We have to hire people to cut this grass and make those places reasonably safe. A man cutting the grass is in danger of going through.

Mr. KEITH. — If the grounds are closed, and the Board of Health have authority to care for them, they will be kept in repair.

Dr. GREEN, CITY PHYSICIAN. — I feel very confident that the Board of Health cannot urge with too much force the necessity of closing these graveyards. I have as much interest in each of them

as almost any one. I have ancestors lying in each, and I say, by all means shut them up. That would be my opinion of what most persons would do who have members of their family buried there. Naturally the persons who feel the least interest in closing them are not those who come here to give their opinions to you. Those who feel a strong desire not to have the tombs closed come here.

I cannot tell what will become of the fee of the land, but I have an opinion, based upon something I have seen, that these two graveyards were originally one. King's Chapel Graveyard, the oldest in the city, was probably a tract in the outskirts of the village, and undoubtedly interments were made in a part of it which we now call the Granary Burial-ground. Afterwards, when Tremont street was laid out, they found a part of the tract of land that had not been used for burial, and straightened the street and carried it through, making two separate burial-grounds. I have no doubt that at one time in the early history of Boston, the two graveyards were spoken of as the same, but the street having been laid out, they have practically become two distinct grounds.

MR. PERKINS.—Do you think the public health requires this measure?

DR. GREEN.—I do, most decidedly. I have often noticed what Dr. Durgin mentioned, that in the warm part of the year you can see twenty to one hundred of these large blue flies huddled together in the cracks of the walls where the Board of Health was located.

MR. PERKINS.—What is your opinion about the condition of the grounds?

DR. GREEN.—They are bad indeed. Knowing they were bad, I was surprised to find them so bad. I did not see a tomb I thought in good order.

MR. PERKINS.—Then, in the short time you spent there this afternoon, you saw that the tombs were in bad condition?

DR. GREEN.—Yes, sir.

MR. BARRY.—If the city closed the tombs, parties having rights in them cannot bring a legal action under the statute? Mr. Phillips could not sue the city?

MR. KEITH.—It is one thing to bring a suit; another thing to maintain it. There is no legal ground to maintain a suit, in consequence of the tombs being closed to burials; that being done under authority of the Legislature. As long as we follow that act there is no ground of action for closing the tomb. That is my judgment as a lawyer.

MR. PERKINS.—We made a very careful examination of the tombs, and were obliged to mark fourteen bad, twelve very bad, ten fair, and two open.

Adjourned.

KING'S CHAPEL BURYING-GROUND.

FIRST HEARING.

JULY 22, 1870.

The committee met at 2 o'clock, P.M.

PRESENT.—Aldermen Tucker, chairman, and Robinson; Councilmen Perkins, Barry, and Wyman.

The clerk read the call, and the report of the Board of Health, recommending that further interments in the ground be prohibited; and the chair announced that the committee were prepared to hear remonstrances.

MARY E. SEAVER, representing tomb No. 10, asked if the tombs are closed, if the city will furnish a burying-spot elsewhere, she not being able to provide another. Her family have been buried there. No other heirs claim the tomb except her family. She was no relation to the party named in the list, James T. Austin, the tomb having come to her family from Zachariah Jahonnet, and been in their possession about forty years, if not longer. She objected to the tomb being closed without she could have a burial-spot elsewhere. There are, perhaps, ten or eleven members of the family likely to be buried there. The last burial was Charlotte Seaver, an adult, who died three years ago.

J. G. BELL, representing tomb No. 22, objected to its being closed. No interments there to make it detrimental to the public health. Do not think one of the family will be buried there, but it is the only burial-place they have now. It was five or six years since the tomb was opened. The tomb is in thorough repair, and has always been kept in good condition. He spoke only for himself, Mr. Edward Bell and Mr. Wm. A. Bowdlear being the other owners. There is some mistake about the list representing a party by the name of Wells having an interest in this tomb. On the old plan you will find it marked as the Crafts and Bell tomb. Do not think it is detrimental to public health, because there are not interments enough to make it so. The swill-carts which go about the streets are more detrimental. He expected to be buried at this place or in the Granary. Visited this tomb not three days ago. It is near Tremont street, next to the Chapel, on the right-hand side, near School street, two or three tombs from the street.

WM. HAYDEN, representing tomb No. 5, in the name of Wm. and Edwin Davis, asked what it was proposed to do, whether the city contemplated removing the remains, or hermetically sealing the tombs. There is no one connected with his family who would be likely to be interred there, and he did not care to retain it as a place of sepulture for himself. He should object to removing any of the remains, and wished the tomb closed so it shall never be opened again. There have been no interments there for five or six years. His grandfather, Edward Davis, who lived all his life in State street, and occupied for fifty years the estate upon which the Tre-

mont bank recently erected a new building, owned the property, made a thorough repair of the tomb, and died in 1811, very soon after the repairs were made. Mr. Hayden himself had the interior arranged some ten or a dozen years ago, and had not heard any complaint from the tomb. The tomb is on this side of the burial-ground, just below the probate office. If the remains are left in the tomb he should not object to their being closed.

W. DAWES COOLIDGE, representing tomb No. 19, inherited from his grandfather, Wm. Dawes, said that when Mr. Pierce was Mayor the speaker consulted with those interested in this tomb. They left the matter pretty much with him, and he proposed to the city some four years ago that if it would give him a lot in a proper location he would not object to closing the tomb. This is a natural question which fills the heart of almost every one having an interest in the tombs. He proposed to relinquish his right if the city would give him another lot as it did his mother, who had one on Boylston street and received one at Mt. Auburn from the city. The mayor thanked him for the proposal, and said he would place it on file. He would be most happy to unite with the city, and supposed that the high-toned honor of Boston would not deprive him of his burial-place without providing him with another.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee are not prepared to enter into any contract of that kind. Their object is to obtain the views and feelings of the owners.

Mr. COOLIDGE. — I should gladly coöperate with the city in any wish it may have. There was an interment there about a year and a half ago, but it was not in his branch of the family. It was an old lady. The tomb had always been in good order. If anything wrong came to his knowledge about the place where his father and mother lie, he would take care of it. The tomb is near the south-west corner of City Hall, and would have been covered by thirty feet removal of the chapel. He presumed no one has any right in the soil. The town never gave any right in the land, but simply the right of burial.

THOMAS MINNS appeared for tomb No. 9. To see what bearing the interments had on the public health he examined the City Registrar's office to find the records of the last five years. He found that the burials in 1874 were two, in 1875, two, in 1876, one, in 1877, none, in 1878, four, making nine interments in five years, or on an average of one in less than six months. The removals from other cities and towns to this burial-ground were, three in 1874, two in 1875, one in 1876, none in 1877, one in 1878, making a total of seven in five years. Miss Mary Clement, the last surviving daughter of the owner of the tomb, thinks it would be an act of gross injustice and hardship to deprive her of the right to be laid where her parents and sisters are, and where she proposes to be laid. The last interment was in 1872. Previous to that there was a temporary interment in 1870, and the previous one was in 1865. He saw the tomb in 1870, and it was in perfect condition. Miss Clement is very old and infirm, her family all lie there, and when she dies the race will be extinguished. It is one of those excep-

tional cases which ought to be provided for. Should think there are perhaps the remains of twenty persons in the tomb. Think there are none others of the family besides Miss Clement that care particularly to use it.

ELIZA P. BAKER, represented tomb No. 26, speaking for Margaret Hopkins, especially. Her sister is seventy-five years old, feels very bad, and don't want to have the tomb closed. It has been open but once in fifteen years, when her mother was buried, until last August, when her father died. The undertaker said the condition of the tomb was good. Mrs. Newcomb, who has an interest in No. 26, removed her husband to Woodlawn about a month ago, and a brother was temporarily buried there last August, and afterwards taken to Woodlawn. No smell came up from the tomb then. They are all poor; could not get another place, and would like to be buried there. Mr. Joseph Clyde owns the tomb, and it was her Grandfather Clyde who had it built. It is right here at the gate, with a brown top to it. They would have no objection to the tomb being closed if the city would provide them with another place.

Mrs. HARRIET W. LOVERING, representing tomb No. 1, said it was open a year ago last June; there are seven bodies in it now. The tomb was cleaned in 1864; is in excellent condition; there are about seven members of the family who are to be buried there, and they are not able to buy another place. They would be willing to take another place.

CLARA WENDELL also represented tomb No. 1, and said only her mother and herself were left. They had no objection to closing the tomb if another place is provided them. She had often thought that if she had the means she should decidedly prefer to remove the remains of her father from that place, and would be very happy to do so if the city would allow her the money. Her father, mother, and all her folks were residents of Boston.

MARY E. HATHAWAY, representing tomb No. 4, said that her own children, her mother, grandmother, and all her ancestors are buried there. Her mother was buried there some ten years ago, and her son nine years ago. If the tombs are closed she would not remonstrate on her own responsibility. Her aunt had the tomb put in good condition nine years ago, when the last interment took place.

FRANK W. BIGELOW, representing tomb No. 11, built by James Johnson, in 1787, said that in 1849, or thereabouts, there was a hole in the entrance, and his father had it repaired, and the planks replaced with stone. There are only four coffins there. Don't think there has been an interment since 1814, though there has been a temporary one. Do not think it is right to disturb the tombs if they are not a nuisance, and do not think they are. Reside in Weston. Would rather have these places remain just as they are. Five generations of his mother's family are buried in the King's Chapel Burying-ground.

Mrs. E. J. COX said she had a brother and four sisters in the infant's tomb, as well as a grandmother. Have no objection to the tomb being closed if another place is provided.

C. L. RIDGWAY appeared for tomb No. 20, at the corner of School street. He objected to its being closed, even if another place is provided. The last interment was that of a child, five years ago. His family are buried there ; have no other place of interment. If the city would give him the best place in Mt. Auburn for his right in this tomb, perhaps he would take it. There are as many to be buried there as the tomb will hold. He did not see any reason for shutting the tomb. So far as accepting another place is concerned he would say about that as one would about buying a horse — should like to see it first.

EDWARD R. BROADERS appeared as one of the heirs of tomb No. 34. He had no objection to its being closed, provided the city will furnish another suitable place for burial. He agreed with the views of Mr. Coolidge. Should think there were eight or ten bodies in the tomb. Himself and his brother are the only direct descendants that remain. His children are mostly provided for in other places. He should like to be buried there because his father, mother, grandfather, and grandmother, and ancestors farther back than that are laid there. The tomb has been in the family one hundred years. Understand it is in good order. Have not seen it for a good many years. Have been absent for the last sixteen years. Think it was opened about two years ago, to take out two persons that had been previously buried there. They were buried about six years previous to that.

Mr. MINNS presented a request signed by himself, Mr. Bigelow, and others, requesting an adjournment of the hearing to the time of the adjourned hearing on the Granary Burial-ground, that evidence may be presented on the question of the effect of burials on public health.

The committee consulted, and the chairman announced that the next hearing would be on Thursday, September 4, at two, P.M.

SECOND HEARING.

THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1879.

The committee met at two o'clock, P.M.

PRESENT. — Aldermen Tucker, chairman, and Robinson ; Councilmen Perkins, Barry, and Wyman.

THOMAS WM. CLARKE appeared in behalf of himself and the other proprietors of tombs upon the Tremont-street front, especially representing tomb 15 originally belonging to Samuel Tyley. He desired and obtained leave to introduce evidence.

JOHN HASSAM, a conveyancer, in the habit of visiting the registry of deeds and probate building very often, nearly every day for fifteen or sixteen years, stated in reply to questions by Mr. Clarke that he had never noticed any offence or nuisance from the King's Chapel Burying-ground. Was present a few days since when some of the tombs were opened, stood near them, and did not notice any nuisance or offensive odor when they were opened.

Some had a large number of coffins, but nothing bad in them, There were many people on the sidewalk looking in; heard none of them remark anything about the tombs being offensive. It was quite a warm, muggy day. The desk he usually occupied in the registry is at the window opposite Tremont street, looking directly out upon this tomb, and if there had been anything offensive he should have noticed it. Know all the people who have come there for years examining titles and never heard any one say anything about it. (To Mr. Perkins.) Detected no offensive odor. Did not look into all of them. Noticed nothing unusual about the tomb nearest the registry of deeds on Tremont street when it was opened. Could not tell by their looks whether the coffins had been there a long time or not. Am very quick to detect odors. Some of the coffins were much discolored and black. (To Mr. Barry.) Took a general look at all of them. Thought they were in admirable condition. Was surprised to find them in such a good condition.

Dr. JOHN HOMANS, a physician in practice about seventeen or eighteen years, testified in answer to Mr. Clarke's questions, that he had been familiar with the King's Chapel Burying-ground in that time; am familiar, by observation, with the condition of cities abroad where intramural interments are practised, particularly London and Vienna.

Mr. CLARKE stated that it appeared from the City Registrar's Record, that in 1874 five tombs were opened in King's Chapel Burying-ground, two for interment, and three for removal; four were opened in 1875, two for interment, and two for removal; two in 1876, one for interment, and one for removal; none in 1877; six in 1878, four for interment, and two for removal; making an average of three or four tombs opened in each year, some for interment and some for removal.

Dr. HOMANS said the effect of that upon the health of the city in that neighborhood would be inappreciable. There is no better disinfectant than earth.

Mr. CLARKE asked Dr. Homans, what he thought of the statement in the report of the Board of Health as to the value of the King's Chapel ground for building and other purposes.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that that had nothing to do with the question before the committee.

Mr. CLARKE desired to put the question as a matter of sanitary experience.

The CHAIRMAN thought that was diverting from the subject before the committee.

Mr. CLARKE desired to put the question and have the committee rule upon it, whether building upon that ground and destroying it as a breathing-place would have a greater injury upon public health than five to ten interments a year.

The CHAIRMAN decided that the question of building on the ground was not before the committee.

Mr. CLARKE asked for a vote of the committee upon the question, and the chairman consented.

Mr. PERKINS understood they were simply considering the expediency of closing the tombs and prohibiting interments.

Mr. WYMAN understood that erecting buildings there had nothing to do with the question before the committee.

Mr. CLARKE understood that the Board of Health had recommended it.

Mr. PERKINS said there was nothing of the kind in the order. They are simply to consider the expediency of closing the tombs on sanitary grounds; but building upon the land had never been mentioned.

Dr. HOMANS, in reply to questions by Mr. Perkins, said the effect of burying-grounds upon the health of people in localities near them depended much upon the crowded state of the population. At the North End, where there are crowded tenements, it would be unhealthy; but around the St. James Hotel it would not have so bad an effect. Had never heard that Park street or its vicinity was unhealthy. (To Mr. Clarke.) Was in the army; have had experience about large burying-grounds where a great number of dead have been buried at one time. Never noticed any very particular difficulty arising from troops encamped in the neighborhood, if the dead had been properly buried. If they encamped in the neighborhood of a battle-field, the horses and mules might not all have been buried, and of course they would make a disagreeable odor. (To Mr. Perkins.) As a general rule the troops never remained long enough in one position to test that question, and the battle-field was left soon after the battle was fought, but not for sanitary reasons.

Mr. PERKINS.—Many troops were buried on the ground of the first Bull Run battle, and many troops were encamped around there before the second Bull Run. I know it was generally considered important to get away from those localities.

Dr. S. L. ABBOTT, a physician in practice since 1841, testified in answer to questions by Mr. Clarke, that he had had a great many patients in the neighborhood of the chapel and Granary Burying-grounds and in the Tremont House. Did not consider the Tremont House a particularly unhealthy locality on account of its vicinity to the burying-ground. Had never seen a case of sickness there which could in any way be attributable to the influence of the burial-ground. Do not consider that four or five interments a year in King's Chapel Burying-ground could injure the public health in the slightest degree, if they are made decently. Cannot conceive of their doing any possible harm. The danger from a great amount of organic matter decomposing in crowded communities would be usually more from the injury that the drinking-water might sustain by filtering through such a soil; any bad odor from the burying-ground might be offensive, and if continued might make people sick; but it would be entirely impossible to prevent anything of the kind in the burying-ground. He remembered visiting a burying-ground in Frederick City crowded with dead soldiers; but there was not the slightest bad odor about it. The soldiers were buried in ranks side by side, in long trenches. (To Mr. Perkins.) There have been a great variety of diseases that I have treated in the vicinity of these grounds, but have not had one case of fever. They were most of them cases of boarders in the

hotel, and occasionally a domestic. The only case of zymotic disease, which is considered contagious, was two or three years ago, in March, I think, by a gentleman who arrived from an extended tour in the West, and was taken with diphtheria almost immediately on his arrival. Do not think I have had a case of dysentery during the time I have been called there. That is a class of diseases likely to be caused by effluvia and the disturbance of the digestive organs. Neither had he heard any complaint from the inmates and people employed in the house of any bad odor from the burying-ground.

WM. B. TRASK, for many years in the habit of visiting the Historical Society rooms in the Probate building, testified in answer to Mr. Clarke, that he had had occasions enough in the past thirty years to notice anything noxious or any deleterious odor or nuisance from the graveyard, but had never observed the least thing. Had asked the question, whether there was any complaint, and the answer had invariably been, not in the least. About twenty years ago he was sick with nervous prostration, and on his recovery he was particularly sensitive about this sort of thing, and his family remarked it. The Registry of Deeds and Probate building is rather a pleasant place to work in. (To Mr. Perkins.) Was present in the office looking out of the window when the tombs were opened. Detected no odor, not even from the one opened near the Registry of Deeds.

GEORGE A. FISHER, member of the Common Council from Ward 24, in answer to Mr. Clarke, testified that he was present the other day when the tombs were opened in the chapel ground; went into one of them, called the Johnson tomb. There was no perceptible odor at all. The tomb seemed to be in good condition; do not know what it was opened for; was in the Registry of Deeds at work; was in the tomb three or four minutes. There were four coffins, two on each side; three of them were whole, apparently, the fourth was broken. There was no offence at all from the remains, so far as he could see; is pretty sensitive to bad odors; have been at the Registry of Deeds the greater part of the time for twelve years; have not heard the slightest complaint of the burying-ground from the people who frequent that place; think the people who frequent the Registry of Deeds are quite a healthy lot. (To Mr. Perkins.) Did not go into the other tombs; stood close to the one by Tremont street; it was the second tomb opened; it was nearer the Registry than the Johnson tomb; did not look into it; detected no odor about the tombs at the time they were opened.

BABSON S. LADD said to Mr. Clarke, that he was present in the Chapel-ground when the tombs were opened last Tuesday. Have been in the habit of working at the Registry for the last sixteen years quite steadily, and also before that. Have noticed no special sickness among those who do business there. Conveyancers are generally healthy men. The light is poor and the air bad in the Registry, but not on account of the tombs. Went into the Johnson tomb with Mr. Fisher. Should call it dry and in good condition. (To Mr. Perkins.) Never lost a day, except one last June.

Dr. CHADWICK, a physician in active practice about six years, said to Mr. Clarke, that he was very well acquainted with the Chapel Burying-ground. Occasional interments at the rate of two to three per annum, such as took place in that ground, would have no effect whatsoever upon the public health. Never noticed anything about the burying-ground that was injurious or a nuisance in any way. (To Mr. Perkins.) Have lived in the neighborhood and passed the grounds daily. Formerly resided on Beacon street. In selecting a place for a residence he should avoid a graveyard he knew nothing about, on sanitary grounds. Know that many eminent physicians have testified in other cities of a prevalence of typhus and other diseases near graveyards, but think it depends upon whether the drinking-water in the neighborhood would be likely to be tainted by the surface-water from those grounds. As to whether such grounds would be likely to cause such diseases, each case would have to be considered separately. Do not think any one could express an opinion worth anything in that vague way; at least he could not. Mr. Perkins stated that in the great majority of these tombs the bodies were put in, a plank put over them and a little earth over that, and the plank soon rots out. He asked Dr. Chadwick whether he thought diseases were likely to prevail under such circumstances; and the doctor thought they would. (To Mr. Clark.) If the tomb was carefully cemented with brick and stone, and had a slab cemented over it, the escape of effluvia could not be appreciably distinguished in that neighborhood. (To Mr. Perkins.) If the tombs were in the condition named, and were opened from time to time, the escaping effluvia would contaminate the surrounding air for about twenty to thirty feet for about twenty minutes.

IRVING WINSLOW appeared as a representative of tombs 17 and 27. The proprietors of the tombs are satisfied from the evidence before the committee that no danger exists to the public health from opening them as they have been. Therefore, they feel free to plead the cause of sentiment. There is a feeling among the proprietors that if their legal rights are taken away, the next step will be to seize the grounds, remove the bodies, and use the land for more profitable purposes. It is unnecessary to touch upon the sanitary value of these open breathing-places. The evidence in that direction quite overbalances the evidence of the unwholesomeness of the ground. There is no practical use likely to be made of the tombs. All his family have burial-places at Mt. Auburn and other cemeteries, but desire to maintain these grounds as monuments to the memory of our honored predecessors.

Mr. MINNS read a letter from B. F. Smith, furnishing undertaker, 251 Tremont street, stating that in his business experience of twenty-five years he had never heard any complaint of the tombs in King's Chapel Burying-ground. For seventeen years he was associated with his father, sexton of King's Chapel Church, and was perfectly familiar about the ground. Do not believe there is any call for prohibiting the use of the tombs for sanitary reasons.

Mr. MINNS read the following:—

To the Special Committee on Interments:—

GENTLEMEN, — As I cannot conveniently attend the meeting on the 4th of September, I beg leave to make a brief communication in writing. I do not believe that any evil consequences happen from the very rare interments in King's Chapel Burial-ground, nor do I think any such use of it is likely to be made in the future, as to produce illness or inconvenience of any kind. On the contrary, I believe it has a positively beneficial influence, as an open breathing-space in a crowded part of the city. As one of our too few remaining monuments of the past, I hold it, in common with many others, as of priceless value to a city which has a history like ours. I have sometimes heard "sentiment" spoken lightly of when it was a question of removing old landmarks, and destroying old memorials; but what would not our friends of Chicago, or Cincinnati, give for one such monumental enclosure, with its records of two hundred years? I am one of those who have personal reasons for being opposed to any movement which there is good reason to believe looks to the eventual desecration of our ancient city church-yards, and as official estimates have been published of the money value of the ground where our forefathers are buried, the next step contemplated can hardly be doubtful. My maternal ancestors of two generations, and many of my family connections have rested, hitherto, undisturbed in the tomb, marked No. 1, in the King's Chapel Cemetery. I say my ancestors, I mean their bodies, which is all we can cover with our tombstones. And yet not all, for affections and remembrances universally held sacred, follow them to what we fondly suppose is to be their last resting-place, and make its dust holy for those who love them. These are *sentiments*, but they are sentiments which the poor savages, whom our ancestors displaced, were human enough to cherish. When did a North American Indian ever fail to respect the bones of his ancestors? I ask the same respect for those of mine, and that no step may be taken which is likely to lead to their ejection.

I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Sept. 1, 1879.

Mr. MINNS read the following:—

NEWPORT, R.I., August 28, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR, — I regret to be informed that the authorities of Boston contemplate the taking of measures to prevent future interments in the Stone Chapel Burying-ground. As the oldest living member of my family, I protest against such proposed action. Among some old papers in my possession, is one of which the following is a copy:—

"At a meeting of the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, the 26th of October, 1719, liberty granted to Wm. Hutchinson, and Mr. Francis Brinley, to make a tomb in the old burying-place, on the same spot where Mr. Francis Brinley's relatives were formerly buried, for the interring of the seigneur of the family there.

A true copy is entered in the records of the Town of Boston.

Examined, P. R. JOSEPH PROUT *Town Clerk.*"

This "seigneur" referred to was Francis Brinley, who came to America from England; married and lived in Newport. His name and standing are well known to all who are acquainted with the colonial history of Rhode Island. He had estates in Boston, which he frequently visited. He died there at an advanced age, having survived his children; but there were two grandchildren, both of them born in England. They and their widowed mother came to America by his invitation. One of these grandchildren was a daughter, who married Wm. Hutchinson; the other was a son, Col. Francis Brinley, of Datchet House, Roxbury, Mass. *They* were the persons to whom liberty was given "to make a tomb." In it repose the remains of my great-grandfather; of my great grandfather and great grandmother; of my grandfather and grandmother; of my father and mother, and of a sister; there I wish them to remain. I respectfully insist that there must be an overwhelming

indisputable necessity to justify a nullification of the vote of the selectmen, to which I have adverted; and I also insist that no proof of such necessity exists. To prevent interments in the Stone Chapel Burying-ground, cannot be from mere sanitary consideration; hence, a vote of the proprietors should be had before the city can be justified in undertaking a measure which will tend to depreciate a most valuable property, as is this God's acre, for the benefit of anybody but those whose feelings and interests are profoundly concerned. As I cannot be in Boston at the proposed hearing on the 4th prox., you are at liberty to use this as you shall deem proper and expedient.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BRINLEY.

THOMAS MINNS, Esq., 14 Louisburg Sq., Boston, Mass.

Mr. MINNS also read letters from A. J. C. Sowden, and George W. Wales, protesting against the closing of the tombs.

The CHAIRMAN stated that there seemed to be a misunderstanding on the part of some of the remonstrants as to the duty of the committee, and at his request Dr. Durgin, on behalf of the Board of Health, stated that they had presented the communication to the City Government, simply from a sanitary point of view. It is not intended to disturb the open spaces or encourage the building of anything upon them; on the contrary, he should certainly protest against any building being erected on those sites; and said the feeling of the Board of Health was that the ground should be closed against further interments, and the tombs sealed up and made secure, and the beauty of the place preserved as far as possible, by the city of Boston. It is not the feeling of the Board of Health that the bodies should be removed from the tombs, unless it be the desire of the proprietors to do so at their pleasure.

Mr. CLARKE called Dr. Durgin's attention to the valuation of the ground, made in the report of the Board of Health of 1877, and the doctor denied that it was intended as a recommendation for the building of a court-house upon the site. The Board had tried in all honorable ways to stir up the City Council and people of Boston, and make them feel that the time had come when no more bodies should be placed there. The Board do not recommend the sale of the grounds. He should protest against their sale and against any building being placed upon those grounds. The present Board would not be willing to see any building placed thereon. He should prefer to have the remains removed, but the Board do not ask for that. If the tombs can be sealed and remain closed, he should ask for nothing more; but if they are left open and dilapidated, the Board would protest against it, and continue to do so. In reply to questions by Mr. Clarke, Dr. Durgin said he was not present when the tombs were opened, but it was done by permission of the Board of Health to show their condition to the committee. If anything had been improperly disturbed, he should be very sorry. He had no sickly sentiment about this matter, but he had as much feeling of respect for the grounds as any one else, and would do as much towards their beauty and protection as any one else.

Mr. MINNS called Francis Parkman, one of the trustees of the Athenæum, who said there had been no complaint made by the

proprietors of the Athenæum about the proximity of the Granary Burial-ground during the twenty-one years he had been trustee. He believed the trustees and the proprietors both regarded the presence of the graveyard as a positive advantage in supplying light and air. That is one of the advantages usually spoken of in regard to the situation of the Athenæum.

Mr. CLARKE, on behalf of the proprietors of the tombs fronting on Tremont street, said they were all built in 1738, by a special permit granted at a town meeting, under certain conditions which have been complied with. Mr. Clarke read extracts from the records of the town to corroborate this statement, and also further extracts giving the history of the tombs, the repairs made upon them by the proprietors, and the action of the town in relation thereto, all showing that the original conditions had been fully complied with by the proprietors. He said there were too few breathing-places in the city already. The proprietors were afraid that, if the tombs were closed, the next step would be to remove the remains and confiscate the property for private gain or public use. He did not suppose there was one of the proprietors living who did not feel the highest disgust and indignation at the proposal that the rights which his ancestors had purchased and paid for should be forfeited, when nothing whatever has been shown as regards any particular tomb that is a nuisance. Point to a syllable of evidence that authorizes the closing of one of the tombs on the ground that it is a nuisance. If you cannot do that, then when we come to our appeal to the Supreme Court, which we are authorized to make, that is the issue the city have got to try before a jury. Has anything been shown that tomb No. 15 is a nuisance? It had not been opened since he was born. It has been sealed up with a stone slab laid in cement since before he was born, and the proposition is to deprive him of a right in it, — whether or not he proposed to use it is nobody's business. The proprietors want that place kept open as a shrine. They know that the report of the Board of Health, coupled with the statement of the pecuniary value of the land, will tend to the creation of a sentiment in favor of using this land for building purposes. The remains of John Leverett and John Winthrop lie there. Those are names we ought to honor, and in behalf of the memories and associations clustered about such names the proprietors protest against this first attempt to encroach upon the rights of the people who own the tombs in King's Chapel Burying-ground. Not a single case of nuisance had been proved before the committee. We have a history in these little spots, and Boston cannot afford to have them tampered with. Boston cannot afford to lose them. Faneuil Hall is not very convenient for a town-house or for public meetings of citizens, but does anybody want to sell it? Does anybody want to close it and seal it up? So we say to you, leave us this right. It has not been exercised within five years enough to cause any harm. Above all, whatever you do, do not lay the foundation for any use of those grounds which will not leave them open to God's light and air for the benefit of this neighborhood forever. We stand here to defend the rights of the citizens of Boston to have

that breathing-space, and to defend it against the insinuation of the Board of Health in 1877 that it can be sold. The Board of Health say they did not recommend it and do not believe it should be sold. Oh, no; they didn't recommend it; but they said if it could be sold, a piece of land could be bought somewhere else with the money. We have got them on record finally that it ought not to be done; but they say that sooner or later the remains must be removed. He stood here to prevent the desecration of those graves under the orders of the Board Health. They are here to resist this first step which the city has no right to take unless each and every tomb is shown to be a nuisance and injurious to public health. That is what must be proved to a jury on appeal.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clarke dwelt upon the fact, as appeared from the records, that the city tomb known as the Charnel Tomb had been in bad condition, and he strongly contrasted the neglect of the city authorities with the care which the private owners had exercised over their property.

ARTHUR T. LYMAN, representing the proprietors of the King's Chapel Church, said the society are entirely opposed to such a use of this burial-ground as would tend to allow it to be built upon, and they are opposed to further interments there. The vestry of the church last spring unanimously expressed the wish of the congregation that interments should be prevented. Nearly every one having an interest in the tombs has a place of interment provided elsewhere. The church has spent a good deal of money in keeping the tombs in perfect order. Although no nuisance has occurred under the chapel as yet, it is simply because the church looks after the tombs. If any neglect occurs they are liable to become a nuisance. A large number of the tombs near the chapel have been opened a good deal of the time last spring and winter. A year or two ago, in the winter or spring, when the frost was in the ground, a burial took place in the north part of the chapel. It was filled in when the ground was frosty; a heavy rain washed it away, and the surface water poured freely into the tomb. Such things are apt to occur in the burying-ground where there are no individuals constantly attending the tombs, and no public body to look after them. Such a case is sufficient to constitute a nuisance. In London further burials have been prohibited in many of the city cemeteries. In many cases the tombstones have been removed, and the burying-grounds turned into public gardens.

GEORGE E. LINCOLN, representing tomb No. 7, said the proprietors very seriously object to any steps being taken to close the tombs, and he thoroughly indorsed the remarks of Mr. Clarke.

E. H. DERBY stated that in 1819 he came to reside in the vicinity of those burial-grounds at No. 1 Park street, next to the church, and lived there eight years, part of the time attending the Latin School and part of the time at Haryard College. It was always a healthful spot. The health of the family was excellent, and he remembered no fever or disease of that character during the time he resided there. He appeared for two tombs — No. 16, that belonged to his maternal ancestor, Enoch Brown, a prominent merchant of Boston before and during the Revolutionary War; the other tomb

was the resting-place of John Arnold, a prominent man in his time, having command of the militia during the war with England. Mr. Derby spoke at length of the rights of the proprietors, the respect which should be shown to the memory of those who were buried in the tomb, and said that from the evidence he could see no adequate reason for closing the tomb. If he could be assured that no building would be placed upon the ground in the future, he would be inclined to acquiesce in the closing of the tombs; but he was very fearful he could not get an assurance on that subject. He thought it best to stand on the title which they held.

Mr. DERBY filed the following with the committee:—

To the Hon. the City Council of Boston:—

The undersigned, E. Hasket Derby, respectfully states that he has been for many years the sole owner of tomb No. 16, near the centre of King's Chapel Burying-ground, with rights in the land adjacent. That it contains the dust of his maternal ancestors; that he has repaired the same from respect for the honored dead. That there have been no interments in it for nearly half a century; that he wishes to keep it inviolate and in proper repair. He therefore respectfully protests against any action of the city government that shall impair the value of his estate in said tomb and land.

ELIAS HASKET DERBY.

ABIGAIL C. LLOYD, representing tomb No. 26, said it had always been taken care of, and was in good condition. She is the only one remaining of her mother's family, and would like to be laid there. The last interment was about a year ago last August. There are four more likely to be buried there. She would prefer to be buried there rather than accept another place offered by the city.

HENRY E. HOLLAND said his mother is buried in a tomb marked and belonging to Mr. Martin Smith. He had also four infants buried there, and his father and great grandfather were buried there. He did not want to have their remains disturbed, though if the city would give a good lot and remove the remains there he would not object.

MARY A. NIMS spoke in regard to the Wm. Moore tomb, and said she had a brother who wished to be buried there. The tomb was used about three years ago. She would prefer that the tomb remain as it is.

O. L. FERN, representing tomb No. 24, said there were many people who are likely to be buried there. He had not so much objection to the closing of the tomb as other members of the family had, if a suitable place is provided at the expense of the city. He would prefer to have the tomb remain as it is on the whole. If the city provided a place acceptable to him he would not object.

This closed the public hearing.

Dr. DURGIN explained to the committee that the paragraph so often quoted from the Board of Health of 1877, in regard to the valuation of the land, was never intended as a recommendation that the land be sold or built upon. The Board had been endeavoring to attract the attention of the City Council to this subject, and this was one of the means used to accomplish that end. The Board had never contemplated selling or building upon the burial-ground.

A ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT OF THE GENERAL
STATUTES IN RESPECT TO CLOSING TOMBS IN CITIES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:—

SECTION 1. The City Council of any city may, upon report of the Board of Health thereof that the public health requires it, and after public notice and hearing in the manner hereinafter provided, forbid future interment in any tomb or tombs within the city limits.

SECTION. 2. The report of the Board of Health above mentioned shall specify the tomb or tombs to which its action refers, and name the owner or owners thereof if the same be known; and thereupon the city clerk shall give notice to such owner or owners as are known and reside within the Commonwealth, and shall likewise publish a notice at least twice a week for four consecutive weeks, in two or more newspapers published in the city, or in the county wherein said city is situated. The said notice shall recite the report of said Board of Health, and shall notify all parties interested in the premises to appear before a Joint Committee of the City Council, at a time not less than two nor more than three months from last publication of said notice, and show cause why the report of said Board of Health should not be accepted, and the tomb or tombs therein mentioned be closed. After such hearing, the City Council may, upon a vote of both branches thereof, and with the approval of the Mayor, declare said tomb or tombs to be closed, and no interments shall thereafter be permitted therein.

SECTION 3. Whenever in the judgment of the Board of Health of any city any tomb therein needs repair, it shall give notice thereof to the known owner, or if there be more than one, to one of the known owners thereof, requiring that said tomb be put in a proper state of repair within three months from the date thereof; and if the owner or owners of said tomb be unknown, then the Board of Health may publish notice in the manner provided in section two, requiring the owner or owners to repair said tomb within the time above mentioned; and if the owner or owners do not repair said tomb within the time mentioned, then the Board of Health may enter upon said tomb and make the repairs needed, at the expense of said city. If the public health requires immediate action, the Board of Health may make the necessary repairs, the cost of which shall be refunded upon demand, by the owner or owners of such tomb. If the city shall incur any expense in regard to any tomb, in the manner before specified, the said tomb shall be held by said Board of Health, and no further use shall be made of said tomb until the owner or owners thereof shall pay the expense of said repairs and interest thereon; and after twenty years' possession under this act for non-repairs, all interest and right of burial in any such tomb shall vest in the city in which the same is situate.

SECTION 4. The provisions of section three of chapter twenty-eight of the General Statutes shall apply to all tombs in public cemeteries in cities, and the boards of health in cities shall exercise, in regard to such tombs, the powers granted by said section to trustees or directors of certain corporations.

SECTION 5. Any person aggrieved by the action of the City Council or Board of Health under this act, may appeal therefrom in the manner provided by sections nine and ten of chapter twenty-eight of the General Statutes.

SECTION 6. The provisions of section eighty-nine of chapter forty-three of the General Statutes shall apply to the erection of any building upon any burial-ground or cemetery belonging to any city in the Commonwealth.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 4, 1877.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON COMMON AND PUBLIC GROUNDS

ON THE

DESTRUCTION OF CATERPILLARS, AND A COMMUNICATION
FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON AND PUBLIC
GROUNDS UPON THE SUBJECT.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 15, 1879.

The Committee on Common and Public Grounds, to whom was referred the order in relation to destroying caterpillars, beg leave to submit herewith a communication from the Superintendent of Common and Public Grounds, giving his views upon the subject.

A correct estimate of the cost of destroying the caterpillars, providing it should be deemed expedient to attempt it, cannot be made until the leaves fall and an opportunity is afforded for thoroughly examining the trees.

The committee, therefore, defer making any recommendations until later in the season, when they will be better prepared to give such information as may be necessary.

For the Committee,

HUGH O'BRIEN,

Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON AND SQUARES,

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1879.

HUGH O'BRIEN, ESQ., *Chairman Committee Common and Squares*:—

DEAR SIR, — In compliance with your request I herewith submit a brief statement regarding the caterpillars that infest the trees on the Common and in other parts of the city, about which I think a very great amount of misunderstanding exists in the minds of many of the citizens. In passing along some of the paths of the Common the observer sees many of the trees covered thickly with cocoons, or the remains of them, and also with numerous white deposits of the eggs of the insects. An impression is prevalent, more or less vague, that these cocoons are or were the receptacles of reproducing caterpillars; and that the clusters of eggs on the trees, containing each from one hundred and fifty to five hundred eggs, were all the productive germs of living insects, really, as a newspaper writer has it, "to be hatched and developed into living caterpillars next season." Were this the condition of things it requires no great stretch of the imagination to believe, that not only would the leaves on all the trees on the Common be devoured before midsummer, but the twigs and branches would also in all probability disappear.

But the condition of matters does not so present itself to my mind; and just here I beg to be permitted to say that some efforts seem to be made by some parties to hold your committee and superintendent responsible for the presence of these insects on the trees this present season, and to exaggerate their numbers; while the fact is, the insects were about six times more numerous last year than the present, and for several years previously; yet little notice was taken of them, and this year the numbers are greatly diminished. Four or five years ago they were so numerous that the workmen swept them together in heaps on the paths. Your committee and superintendent therefore inherited these insects as a legacy from their predecessors, and believe the number to be rather on the decrease than on the increase. Whether this arises from efforts made last spring to destroy them, I will not presume to say; but I have no doubt that the operation which I propose to recommend during the fall, winter, and spring, will do much to eradicate this pest from the trees; or at any rate to diminish their numbers. It is well also to bear in mind the well-known fact that caterpillars of different species abound at periods on trees in certain localities, and that after a time they gradually disappear. The cause of

these changes has not, so far as I know, been explained by any entomologist. In the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, these caterpillars appeared in great numbers on Boston Common, and some of the other streets, doing great damage, chiefly to the horse-chestnuts, which they devoured very much as they have done this year on Broadway, South Boston. They then disappeared and gave place to the canker-worm, a different insect, which came some years afterwards.

The canker-worms again took leave, and the present visitors returned, four or five years ago, covering the trees and fences with their unsightly cocoons, and making their presence more disagreeable in appearance than from what they really destroyed. The unusual manner in which these insects propagate their kind renders them peculiarly liable to destruction by other insects, and these causes probably operate in destroying their eggs. This accounts in some measure for their sudden disappearance from localities which they have infested.

After giving this matter very careful study and consideration, and from a careful examination of the trees, I have come to the conclusion that the extermination of these insects by artificial means, at the present time, is wholly impracticable.

The city owns 22,254 trees; the city proper alone contains 4,783. Of these, more or less are infected with insects. Within and around the city are many thousands of forest trees, not owned by it, comparatively few of which have any care taken of them, or any provision made for the destruction of insects; yet they thrive wonderfully well, and develop their beauty notwithstanding.

I do not consider it wise or necessary to recommend an appropriation to clear the trees, or exterminate these insects, in the manner some have suggested to me, and I think the City Council would be fully justified in refusing it.

But no one interested in the preservation of the city trees will doubt or deny the fact that the trees belonging to the city are in a very bad condition and woefully neglected, and many are undergoing rapid destruction from other causes, more than from insects.

They need better protection from horses, and pruning to a very great extent. Some need their branches thinned out, and others shortened, to prevent their destruction by snow or storm, which is constantly happening to them. This work ought to be done mainly during the winter and early spring, and cannot be done under the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the public grounds, such as has been voted the past two years; and while this was being done a great number of the egg-nests of the caterpillar which remained

in a productive state could be destroyed, and thereby the risk of injury to the trees the coming season, which some have feared, would be much decreased.

On one elm-tree on the Common I found one hundred and fifty-seven nests. Of these probably not ten per cent. contained living eggs, and in my opinion few of these now on the trees will be in a state to produce living caterpillars by next May.

It is also pertinent to state that, notwithstanding the apparently large number of cocoons on the trees, a comparatively small number of fully developed caterpillars appears, and a very small amount of foliage on the trees has been destroyed, — not more than two on the Garden, and about half-a-dozen young Lindens on the Common.

In conclusion, I beg to reiterate that the great objection to these creatures lies more in their unsightly appearance than in their destructiveness.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DOOGUE,

Superintendent.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON BATHING,
FOR 1879.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 15, 1879.

The Joint Standing Committee on Bathing beg leave to submit the customary annual report of the department under their charge, as follows : —

The committee asked for an appropriation of \$22,000, to cover the expenses of the department for the financial year 1879–80. This amount was reduced to \$21,000 by the City Council, leaving the appropriation \$2,000 less than that of last year.

The several houses were opened on the first of June, the locations and regulations being as follows : —

LOCATIONS.

For Men and Boys.

- No. 1. — West Boston Bridge, foot of Cambridge street, under the charge of Alderman O'Brien.
- No. 2. — Cragie's Bridge, under the charge of Alderman O'Brien.
- No. 3. — Charles-river Bridge, near Causeway street, under the charge of Alderman Flynn.
- No. 5. — East Boston Sectional Dock, Border street, under the charge of Alderman Kelly.

- No. 7. — Federal-street Bridge, under the charge of Councilman Morgan.
- No. 8. — Mt. Washington-avenue Bridge, near Federal street, under the charge of Councilman Rosnosky.
- No. 10. — South Boston, foot of L street, Dorchester Bay, under the charge of Alderman Flynn.
- No. 11. — Dover street, at South Pier, under the charge of Alderman Flynn.
- No. 13. — East Boston, Meridian-street Bridge, under the charge of Councilman Doherty.
- No. 15. — Swett street, under the charge of Councilman Devlin.
- No. 17. — East Boston, Maverick street, under the charge of Councilman Doherty.
- No. 18. — Charlestown, Chelsea Bridge, under the charge of Councilman Morgan.

For Women and Girls.

- No. 4. — Warren Bridge and Causeway street, under the charge of Alderman O'Brien.
- No. 6. — East Boston Sectional Dock, Border street, under the charge of Alderman Kelly.
- No. 9. — South Boston, foot of Fifth street, under the charge of Councilman Devlin.
- No. 12. — Dover street, at South Pier, under the charge of Councilman Rosnosky.
- No. 16. — Dorchester, Commercial Point, under the charge of Councilman Doherty.
- No. 19. — Charlestown, Chelsea Bridge, under the charge of Alderman Kelly.

For both Males and Females.

- No. 20. — Charlestown, Malden Bridge, under the charge of Councilman Kelley.

The hours for bathing at this house are so arranged that men and boys are admitted from 5 to 8, A.M., 12 to 3, P.M., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 9, P.M.; women and girls from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, A.M. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6, P.M. Sundays, — for men and boys only, — from 5 to 9 o'clock, A.M.

REGULATIONS.

[These apply to the management of all the houses, except with regard to the hours for bathing at Bath-house No. 20, which are modified as above.]

The baths will be open daily, from June 1 to September 30, as follows :—

Males.		Females.	
Week Days . . .	5, A.M. to 9, P.M. "	Week Days . . .	6, A.M. to 8, P.M.
Sundays . . .	5, A.M. to 9, A.M.	Sundays . . .	6, A.M. to 9, A.M.

All the bath-houses will be closed by the Superintendents at 10 o'clock, P.M., on week days, and at 9½ o'clock, A.M., on Sundays.

Bathers must provide their own towels and soap. Female bathers will be required to furnish suitable bathing-dresses. Those desiring towels can obtain them of the Superintendent at three cents each.

Boys and girls under fifteen years of age will not be admitted to the bathing-houses after 6 o'clock, P.M., and the decision of the Superintendent against admission shall be final.

Each Superintendent shall have full charge of his premises, and authority to withhold the facilities from all not conforming to these rules; and he will be required to render every assistance to applicants for baths, who, in case of insult or deprivation of privileges otherwise 'than as provided for in these rules, can appeal to the chairman of the Bathing Committee.

No smoking, profanity, or noisy conversation will be allowed on the premises; and any person guilty of defacing the dressing-room, fences, or tanks, by writing, marking, or cutting, will be excluded from the baths, or arrested according to the nature of the offence.

All questions of priority in bathing, or of use of dressing-rooms, must be referred to the Superintendent, whose decision shall be final.

A police officer will be in constant attendance, for the purpose of preserving order and enforcing these regulations, in concurrence with the Superintendent.

The committee trust that all bathers will conduct themselves with propriety and decorum.

Per order Committee on Bathing,

JAMES J. FLYNN,

Chairman.

Boston, June 1, 1879.

The following statements show the expense of maintaining each establishment during the municipal year, and the number of bathers of each class :—

EXPENSES.

Bath-House	No. 1.....	\$384 05
"	No. 2.....	800 00
"	No. 3.....	386 05
"	No. 4.....	373 02
"	No. 5.....	1,276 20
"	No. 6.....	1,276 21
"	No. 7.....	379 32
"	No. 8.....	392 35
"	No. 9.....	630 43
"	No. 10.....	979 70
"	No. 11.....	393 54
"	No. 12.....	393 54
"	No. 13.....	477 26
"	No. 15.....	421 15
"	No. 16.....	426 81
"	No. 17.....	457 66
"	No. 18.....	391 64
"	No. 19.....	380 51
"	No. 20.....	741 43
General expenses		10,462 43
Total.....		<u>\$21,423 30</u>

The following statement shows the expenses of maintaining the public baths during the last ten years: —

1879.....	\$21,423 30
1878.....	22,361 05
1877.....	22,666 48
1876.....	24,643 12
1875.....	21,440 87
1874.....	28,881 50
1873.....	37,299 43
1872.....	40,464 91
1871.....	38,997 06
1870.....	21,284 66

The expense per bath for the season of 1879 was.....	.020+
" " " " 1878 "	.019+
" " " " 1877 "	.018+
" " " " 1876 "	.017+
" " " " 1875 "	.019+
" " " " 1874 "	.020+
" " " " 1873 "	.026+
" " " " 1872 "	.026+
" " " " 1871 "	.026+
" " " " 1870 "	.015+

DETAILS OF THE BATHS.

LOCALITY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	JUNE, 1879.					JULY, 1879.				
		Men.	Boys.	Wom'n.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Wom'n.	Girls.	Total.
No. 1. West Boston Bridge	James Waul	5,981	7,396			13,377	4,378	6,677			11,055
No. 2. Craigie's Bridge	Chas. C. Geyer	10,747	30,400			41,147	13,860	45,751			59,611
No. 3. Charles River Bridge	John Gallagher	5,890	9,672			15,562	6,411	11,197			17,608
No. 4. Warren Bridge	Bridget E. Doherty			531	2,428	2,957			1,884	8,277	10,111
No. 5. East Boston, Border street	Edward A. Swett	4,922	8,851			13,773	6,116	11,500			17,616
No. 6. East Boston, Border street	Mrs. Eliz. Kirby and Mrs. M. Siles			1,965	3,980	5,945			4,623	4,977	9,600
No. 7. Federal-st. Bridge	Francis McCarthy		7,452			8,319	2,405	20,200			22,605
No. 8. Mt. Washington-ave. Bridge	John F. Desmond	2,723	9,067			11,790	6,476	18,671			25,147
No. 9. South Boston, Fifth street	Della Gleason			6,038	6,646	12,682			7,092	10,720	17,742
No. 10. South Boston, L street	Daniel F. Flynn	5,552	16,754			22,306	9,651	36,611			46,262
No. 11. Dover-st. Bridge	John McNamara	5,063	12,427			17,490	3,937	15,715			21,672
No. 12. Dover-st. Bridge	Maggie A. Madden			3,054	7,924	10,978			8,243	2,429	10,672
No. 13. East Boston, Meridian-st. Bridge	Peter O'Neil	1,221	10,451			11,672	3,117	11,425			14,542
No. 14. South Bay, Swett street	Daniel F. Maguire	1,900	7,809			9,709	3,383	9,238			12,671
No. 15. South Bay, Swett street	Mary E. Doherty			288	576	864			1,160	7,296	8,456
No. 16. Dorchester, Commercial Point	Daniel F. Kelly	1,746	5,287			7,033	6,504	9,226			15,730
No. 17. East Boston, Maverick st.	John Dinneen	7,773	5,601			6,374	2,876	19,518			22,394
No. 18. Charlestown, Chelsea Bridge	Mrs. Anna D. Marden and Helen			1,490	5,038	6,528			4,135	11,666	15,801
No. 19. Charlestown, Chelsea Bridge	Francis O'Hare and Mary E. Kelley	1,347	5,793			7,689	4,667	15,633			21,224
No. 20. Charlestown, Malden Bridge		48,732	136,960	13,396	27,087	226,175	75,801	231,462	27,109	46,147	380,519

DETAILS OF THE BATHS.

LOCALITY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	AUGUST, 1879.					SEPTEMBER, 1879.				
		Men.	Boys.	Wom'n.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Wom'n.	Girls.	Total.
No. 1. West Boston Bridge	James Waul	3,928	6,583			10,511	808	2,648			3,456
No. 2. Craigie's Bridge	Chas. C. Geyer	9,882	38,791			48,673	2,041	7,858			9,899
No. 3. Charles River Bridge	John Gallagher	6,319	9,555			15,874	2,335	3,115			5,450
No. 4. Warren Bridge	Bridget E. Doherty			1,944	9,047	10,991			178	1,021	1,199
No. 5. East Boston, Border street	Edward A. Sweett	4,933	9,369			14,302	1,313	3,271			4,584
No. 6. East Boston, Border street	Mrs. Eliz. Kirkly and Mrs. M. Stiles			4,250	4,904	9,154			1,338	1,731	3,067
No. 7. Federal-st. Bridge	Francis McCarthy	1,725	14,695			16,420	756	4,932			5,688
No. 8. Mt. Washington-ave. Bridge	John F. Desmond	4,752	12,465			17,217	927	3,107			4,034
No. 9. South Boston, Fifth street	Delia Gleason			10,286	13,750	24,036			1,506	2,059	3,565
No. 10. South Boston, L street	Daniel F. Flynn	9,238	34,851			44,089					7,054
No. 11. Dover-st. Bridge	John McNamara	3,643	5,015			8,658	1,222	1,191			2,413
No. 12. Dover-st. Bridge	Margie A. Madden			3,535	9,978	13,513			1,032	2,218	3,250
No. 13. East Boston, Meridian-st. Bridge	Peter O'Neil	1,528	8,193			9,721	1,152	4,694			5,846
No. 14. South Bay, Sweett street	Daniel F. Macuire	2,173	9,088			11,261	542	2,720			3,262
No. 15. South Bay, Sweett street	Mary E. Doherty			1,228	9,583	10,811			318	2,282	2,600
No. 16. Dorchester, Commercial Point	Daniel F. Kelly	4,779	12,905			17,684	961	3,593			4,554
No. 17. East Boston, Maverick street	John Dunneen	2,642	14,606			17,248	633	5,383			6,016
No. 18. Charlestown, Chelsea Bridge	Mrs. Anna D. Marden and Helen			2,141	7,240	9,381			897	4,829	5,726
No. 19. Charlestown, Chelsea Bridge	Francis O'Hare and Mary E. Kelley						1,221	5,114		252	6,324
No. 20. Charlestown, Malden Bridge		3,356	10,940	81	1,384	15,761					
		55,898	187,056	23,465	55,886	325,305	15,078	53,543	5,304	14,392	88,317

JAMES M. STEVENS,

General Superintendent.

RECAPITULATION.

Total Baths, Bath-House No. 1.....	38,399
“ “ No. 2.....	159,330
“ “ No. 3.....	54,449
“ “ No. 4.....	25,258
“ “ No. 5.....	50,275
“ “ No. 6.....	27,776
“ “ No. 7.....	53,032
“ “ No. 8.....	58,188
“ “ No. 9.....	58,025
“ “ No. 10.....	119,741
“ “ No. 11.. ..	50,233
“ “ No. 12.....	38,413
“ “ No. 13.....	41,781
“ “ No. 15.....	36,903
“ “ No. 16.....	22,731
“ “ No. 17.....	45,001
“ “ No. 18.....	52,032
“ “ No. 19.....	37,436
“ “ No. 20.....	51,278

Total.....1,020,316

	1879.	1878.
Whole number men bathers.....	198,509	243,447
“ “ boy “	609,021	656,379
“ “ women “	69,274	61,517
“ “ girls “	143,512	185,302
	1,020,316	1,146,645

Decrease, 1879 126,329

By a comparison of figures it appears that there has been a continued and very heavy falling off in the number of bathers for the past four years, and some may be led to question whether or not the public baths are losing their popularity.

This remarkable decrease is probably due to various causes, which may be enumerated as follows:—

The variable weather of the past three summers has been one important cause; the greatly increased facilities for harbor excursions and trips to the beaches near the city may be considered another, and the Poor Children's Excursions during the season also make a difference of some thousands in the number of youthful patrons of the baths. The chief cause, however, is, without doubt, from the fouling of the waters of the harbor by the flow of the sewers. This evil

has become so serious in some localities as to render it necessary to close the baths for several hours during the day, when the tide is low, the Superintendent deeming the water in the bathing-houses totally unfit for use.

It is hardly expected that this drawback to a full enjoyment of the bathing privileges of our city can be materially overcome before the new system of sewerage is completed; but until the waters of the harbor become purer the public baths will probably fail to maintain their former standard of popularity.

The committee are of opinion that the number of bath-houses can be materially reduced, and that ample bathing accommodations will still be afforded.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES J. FLYNN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
DANIEL D. KELLY,
THOMAS H. DEVLIN,
ISAAC ROSNOSKY,
ROGER J. KELLEY,
C. F. DOHERTY,
EVAN H. MORGAN,

Committee.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND

THE ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF WARD-ROOMS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 15, 1879.

Read once, and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND THE ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF
WARD-ROOMS FOR POLITICAL MEETINGS.

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the
City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —*

SECTION 1. Section two of the ordinance regulating the use of ward-rooms for political meetings, passed Dec. 30, 1862, is hereby amended, by striking out of the last clause of said section, as printed on page 882 of the edition of Statutes and Ordinances for 1876, the words "Board of Aldermen," and inserting in place thereof the words "Joint Standing Committee on Public Buildings."

SECT. 2. Said section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "Provided, however, that when any organized political body shall call caucuses or ward meetings on any designated day or evening, on per-

son, except the recognized agents of such body, shall be allowed to hire any ward-room for such day or evening, prior to the morning of the day fixed for said meeting."

SECT. 3. Section four of said ordinance is hereby amended by striking out the word "chief," in the third line on page 883 of the edition of Statutes and Ordinances aforesaid, and inserting in place thereof the word "superintendent."

SECT. 4. Section six of said ordinance is hereby amended by inserting after the word "superintendent," in the third line thereof, on page 883 of the edition of Statutes and Ordinances aforesaid, the words "of public buildings."

SECT. 5. Sections five and seven of said ordinance are hereby repealed.

COMPILATION

OF THE

LAWS IN FORCE

RELATING TO THE

QUALIFICATIONS, ASSESSMENT, AND
REGISTRATION OF VOTERS,

AND THE

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

IN THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

PREPARED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS, No. 39 ARCH STREET.

1879.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 15, 1879.

ORDERED: That the City Clerk be instructed to prepare, under the supervision of the Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, a pamphlet edition of the Statutes relating to registration, assessment, and voting, and to publish the same as a City Document; the expense therefor, not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars, to be charged to the appropriation for incidentals.

Passed in Common Council. Came up for concurrence. Read and concurred.
Approved by the Mayor, Sept. 16, 1879.

NOTE.

This compilation comprises all the laws in force relating to the qualifications, the assessment, and registration of voters, and the conduct of elections in the *City of Boston*. The various enactments relating to any one subject are brought together under one title, but their sources are indicated by marginal notes.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

COMPILATION OF LAWS

RELATING TO THE

Qualifications, Assessment, and Registration of Voters,

AND THE

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS IN BOSTON.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

1. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however,* that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Voters to read and write.
Art. XX.
Amendment to Constitution,
May 1, 1857.

2. Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards (except paupers, persons under guardianship, and persons excluded by article twenty of the amendments to the constitution), who has resided in the state one year, and within the city or town in which he claims a right to vote, six months next preceding any election of city, town, county, or state officers, or of representatives to congress, or electors of president and vice-president, and who has paid, by himself, his parent, master, or guardian, a state or county tax assessed upon him in this state within two years next preceding such election,¹ and every citizen exempted

Other qualifications of voters.
G. S. 6, § 1.

¹ See note on page 5.

from taxation but otherwise qualified, shall have a right to vote in all such elections; and no other person shall have such right to vote.

Not to be allowed to vote for representative in congress unless he has resided in district six months. 1861, c. 145.

Provisos.

3. In any election of representatives to congress, no person shall be allowed to vote for the same until he shall have resided in the congressional district where he offers to vote, six months next preceding such election, and shall be otherwise qualified according to the constitution and laws: *provided*, that when the state shall be districted anew for members of congress, he shall have the right so to vote in the district where he is located by such new arrangement; and *provided, also*, that no voter residing in any city which now is, or hereafter may be, divided by the line between congressional districts, shall be deprived of his vote in the district in which he was assessed, or liable to assessment, on the first day of May next preceding such congressional election, if he be otherwise qualified.

Rights of Indians not to be abridged. 1862, c. 184. 1869, c. 463.

4. Nothing contained in the first section of this act shall be construed to limit or abridge the rights of Indians, and people of color heretofore known and called Indians, within this commonwealth, as declared by chapter one hundred and eighty-four of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and chapter four hundred and sixty-three of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

FEMALE VOTERS.

Women may vote for school committee. 1879, c. 223, §1.

1. Every woman who is a citizen of this commonwealth, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, and has the educational qualifications required by the twentieth article of the amendments to the constitution, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within this commonwealth one year, and within the city or town in which she claims the right to vote, six months next preceding any meeting of citizens, either in wards or in general meeting for municipal purposes, and who shall have paid by herself, or her parent, or guardian, a state, or county tax, which within two years next preceding such meeting has been assessed upon her in any city or town, shall have a right to vote, at such town or city meeting, for members of school committees.

How assessed for poll tax. Ibid. § 2.

2. Any female citizen of this commonwealth may, on or before the fifteenth day of September in any year, give notice in writing to the assessors of any city or

town, accompanied by satisfactory evidence, that she was on the first day of May of that year an inhabitant thereof, and that she desires to pay a poll-tax and furnish under oath a true list of her estate, both real and personal, and she shall thereupon be assessed for her poll and estate, and the assessors shall, on or before the first day of October in each year, return her name to the clerk of the city or town in the list of the persons so assessed. The taxes so assessed shall be entered in the tax-list of the collector of the city or town, and the collector shall collect and pay over the same in the manner specified in his warrant.¹

See note on page 9.

3. All laws in relation to the registration of voters shall apply to women upon whom the right to vote is herein conferred, provided that the names of such women shall be placed on a separate list.

Separate list for women.
Ibid. § 3.

4. The mayor and aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns may in their discretion appoint and notify a separate day for the election of school committees: *provided*, that such meeting shall be held in the same month in which the annual town meeting or the municipal election occurs.

Separate day for election.
Ibid. § 4.

ASSESSMENT OF VOTERS.

1. In the several cities of this commonwealth it shall be the duty of the assessors to assess each inhabitant thereof who is liable to assessment for the payment of taxes, as of the first day of May in each year, in the ward of such city in which such inhabitant dwells or has his home.

Assessment of taxes in ward where inhabitant dwells.
1879, c. 225, § 1.

2. In the several cities of this commonwealth it shall be the duty of the officers or board charged with the preparation of the alphabetical list of voters to be

Lists of voters in wards.
Ibid. § 2.

¹ By virtue of Chapter 223, Acts of 1879, women are given the right to vote for members of school committees. They come under the same laws, in their registration, that are now in force, and are obliged to conform strictly therewith. A foreign-born wife of a naturalized citizen is naturalized by her husband's rights, and must produce the husband's naturalization papers as proof thereof. A wife born in a foreign country, who marries a native citizen, becomes thereby possessed of the right of citizenship, and should be registered as a native voter. If the father of an applicant was naturalized before she became twenty-one years of age, she is naturalized thereby and can be registered on production of her father's papers. A woman native-born, who becomes the wife of an alien, is entitled to be registered as a native voter. A paid tax, assessed upon the "heirs" of an estate, entitles each heir to register thereon, provided the other requisite qualifications are complied with. A paid tax assessed upon a "trustee" does not entitle the beneficiary to register thereon, for the reason that the fee of the estate is vested in the trustee, and therefore it is not a tax on the person who is entitled to the benefit of the estate. A paid tax assessed upon a female as administratrix, or executrix, does not give her the right to register thereon.

1876, c. 225, § 2. used at elections, to enter the name of each qualified voter upon the list for the ward in which he was assessed, or was liable to assessment, agreeably to the preceding section.

Assessment in wrong ward may be rectified upon application to proper officers.
Ibid. § 3.

1877, c. 207, § 2.

3. If the assessors shall have assessed any person in another ward than the ward in which he claims to dwell or have his home, such person may, on or before the first day of October in any year, file with the officers or board charged with the preparation of the alphabetical list of voters, a notice of his claim to be registered in some other ward, specifying the same; and as soon as may be after said first day of October, the said officers or board shall notify said person, fixing a time and place of hearing; and after such hearing the said officers or board may change the ward of registry, if need be, in any case; and they shall forthwith after such change give notice thereof to the assessors; and the name of no person shall be registered in any other ward than that in which he was assessed, unless a claim for such registration shall have been filed as provided in this section.

If voter removes from one ward to another after May 1st, he may vote where assessed.
1876, c. 225, § 4.

4. If a person possessing the qualifications prescribed by the constitution and laws for voting in any city of this commonwealth, shall remove from one ward to another ward within the same city after the first day of May, and prior to any election, he shall not lose his right to vote at such election by reason of such removal; but he shall have the right to vote in the ward in which he was assessed, or was liable to assessment on the first day of May, as aforesaid, if he be otherwise qualified, and in no other ward; and said officers or board shall enter his name accordingly.

Entry of change on list not to be evidence that he is an inhabitant of ward removed from.
Ibid. § 5.

5. The entry upon the voting-list of any ward, agreeably to the provisions of the foregoing section, of the name of any person who has removed from such ward into another ward after the first day of May, and prior to any election, shall not be taken or held to be evidence that he is an inhabitant of the ward from which he has thus removed.

Not to be construed as giving right to vote to person who has ceased to be an inhabitant of the city.
Ibid. § 6.

6. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to give the right to vote in any election in a city to any person who has ceased to be an inhabitant of such city prior to such election, although he may have been assessed therein as of the first day of May preceding; and said officers or board, in the revision of the lists, shall erase the names of all persons who have thus ceased to be inhabitants of the city. If the person so

removing shall become an inhabitant of any other city or town in this commonwealth, he may acquire the right to vote therein agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and laws respecting the qualifications of voters. When any person becomes an inhabitant of any city after the first day of May, and prior to any election, at which election he is entitled to vote agreeably to such provisions, said officers or board shall enter his name in the voting-list of the ward of which he shall become an inhabitant.

7. No tax, the payment of which is otherwise due to any city, shall be made invalid by reason of any mistake of the assessors in ascertaining the ward in which the person from whom it is due should be assessed, or by reason of anything contained in this act, or the proceedings which may be had under its provisions.

Tax not invalid by mistake of assessors in ascertaining ward where person should be assessed.
Ibid. § 7.

8. The assessors of taxes in the city of Boston shall, on or before the fifteenth day of July in each year, except in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, make, print, and post, in at least one public place within each voting precinct, street-lists arranged by voting precincts, so as to show under the number of the house, or if there is no number, then under such other definite description of the location of the dwelling-place as will enable it to be readily ascertained, the names of all persons resident in each dwelling, and assessed for poll-taxes; and shall also send such number of copies thereof as may be required by the registrars of voters.

List of voters to be posted in each precinct.
1878, c. 243, § 6.

9. Any person not assessed for a poll-tax, who is entitled to be so assessed, may, not later than the first day of September in each year, apply to the board of assessors to be assessed;¹ and said board shall also hold before that date not less than ten evening sessions for the performance of any and all of the duties imposed on them by this section.

Application for assessments.
Ibid. § 7.

10. The collector shall fix convenient times and places in each ward or precinct, extending to not later than the fifteenth of October in each year, for the payment of taxes to himself or a deputy collector, and of the times so appointed not less than six shall be in the evening; and he shall give public notice thereof by advertisements in at least two daily newspapers printed in Boston, one of which shall be an evening paper, and

Times and places for payment of taxes in each precinct.
Ibid. § 8.

¹ For mode of assessment see 1874, c. 376, § 6, as amended by 1877, c. 207, § 1, and by above section.

1876, c. 243, § 8. also by a circular or card addressed to each person assessed for a poll-tax only, and delivered through the mail or otherwise. Said circulars or cards shall be delivered on or before the second day of September in each year, and the sessions to be held by said collector under the provisions of this act shall begin as soon after the second day in September of each year as may be necessary. No tax-bill for poll-taxes only shall hereafter be distributed to or for the persons assessed before payment thereof.

Changes and
corrections of
assessed names.
Ibid. § 9.

11. All changes or corrections of assessed names shall be made by the board of assessors on form of certificate specially prepared for the purpose; on presentation of which to the collector of taxes, he shall make the corresponding change or correction on the list of assessed polls committed to him by the assessors of taxes, and also on the tax-bill before it is receipted or delivered, and shall affix thereto his official stamp, which shall be the only authority recognized by the registrars of voters in adopting said changes or corrections for the purposes of registration.

Certificates
where tax re-
ceipts are lost.
Ibid. § 10.

12. If any person assessed for a poll-tax only shall have lost his receipt therefor he may make application to the board of assessors for proof of assessment, who, if satisfied that he is the person he claims to be and that his tax-bill has been lost or destroyed, shall furnish him with a statement giving his name, residence, ward, and page of assessment; which statement shall be presented by the applicant to the collector of taxes, who shall issue to him a certificate, different in color, size, and appearance from the original tax-bill, setting forth that said tax has been paid.

To return to
selectmen, etc.,
twice a year,
lists of persons
who have paid
taxes.
G. S. 6, § 3.
1874, c. 376, § 4.
1879, c. 68.

13. The collectors, whether the time for which they were chosen has expired or not, shall, twice in each year, namely, once not more than twenty-five nor less than twenty days before the annual city or town elections, and once not more than twenty-five nor less than twenty days before the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, return to the mayor and aldermen and selectmen of their respective cities and towns, an accurate list of all persons from whom they have received payment of any state or county tax subsequently to the time appointed for making their last preceding return.

See § 6 on page
11.

State and county
taxes assessed
on polls.
1879, c. 299, § 1.

14. The assessors of the several cities and towns shall in each year assess upon the polls the state and county taxes authorized or required by law: *provided,*

however, that in case either of said taxes shall exceed 1879, c. 299, § 1. in amount the sum of one dollar upon each poll, the excess above said amount and in every case the whole amount assessed for other purposes shall be apportioned upon property as provided by chapter eleven of the General Statutes.

15. The assessors of any city or town shall, upon application to any one of them by any person assessed therein, give such person a certificate, which shall state what portion of the whole amount of such person's tax is assessed as state tax, county tax, and town tax, respectively; in such case the collector shall receive and receipt for either of such taxes separately, or for all together, as may be desired by the tax-payer; and in such case also the state tax assessed upon poll and property, and the county tax assessed upon poll and property, shall each constitute an entire and indivisible tax.¹

Assessors to
certify portions
assessed, etc.
Ibid. § 2.

¹ AUGUST 19, 1879.

John P. Healy, Esq., City Solicitor:—

DEAR SIR,— Referring to the within communication and to chapters two hundred and twenty-three and two hundred and ninety-nine of the acts of the current year, your written opinion is required upon the following questions:—

First. Is the poll-tax of a male person assessable for the current year the united amount of the State and county assessment upon his poll?

Second. Are there two poll-taxes assessable upon male persons for the current year, namely, a State poll-tax and a county poll-tax?

Third. If there are for each person both a State and county poll-tax, can a female citizen elect for which she shall be assessed?

Fourth. If she can so elect when making application for assessment, in event of her failure so to do, can the assessors assess her for one or both of these poll-taxes at their option?

Fifth. If only one poll-tax of not exceeding one dollar can be assessed upon a female citizen in the absence of any election on her part, should she be assessed for a State poll-tax, or a county poll-tax?

As we are now making bills for delivery, an early answer is requested.

Respectfully, for the Board of Assessors,

BENJ. CUSHING,
Secretary.

The answer, this day received, is, as follows:—

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, September 3, 1879. }

To the Board of Assessors:—

GENTS,— I answer your interrogatories hereto annexed as follows:—

First. The poll-tax of a person, whether male or female, is the aggregate of all assessments upon the poll, State, county, and city. These assessments may be made separately, or may all be included in one, provided they are so made that they can be divided and certified to in accordance with the provisions of chapter two hundred and ninety-nine of the Acts of 1879.

Second. This question is substantially answered above; a State tax and a county tax are to be assessed on each poll. It does not appear to be material whether they are called two taxes, or one tax divisible into two parts.

Third. When a female citizen applies to be assessed according to the provisions of chapter two hundred and twenty-three of the Acts of 1879, she is to be assessed as a male citizen is required to be assessed, that is, for all taxes; she cannot elect to be assessed only for the State tax or the county tax, and the assessors have no authority for making a partial assessment; she may elect to pay either the State or county tax, and have the same receipted for separately;

Repeal of former
acts.
Ibid. § 3.

16. Section thirty-one of chapter eleven of the General Statutes, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not affect any rights already accrued, or obligations already incurred, under existing laws.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

List of voters to
be posted up ten
days before
election.
G. S. 6, § 5.
1878, c. 233, § 1.

See § 3 on page
11.

Registrars of
Voters in Bos-
ton.
1874, c. 60, § 1.

1. The mayor and aldermen of cities, and selectmen of towns, shall at least fifteen days before the annual city and town elections, and at least fifteen days before the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually, make correct alphabetical lists of all the persons qualified to vote for the several officers to be elected at those periods, and shall at least fifteen days before said elections cause such lists to be posted up in two or more public places in their respective cities and towns.

2. There shall be appointed by the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, three able and discreet persons, inhabitants of said city, to be styled the board of registrars of voters. One of said registrars shall hold his office for the term of three years, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of one year, from the first day of April in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four. And annually thereafter, in the month of February or March, the mayor and aldermen shall appoint one person, qualified as aforesaid, to be a registrar of voters for the term of three years, from the first day of April in the year of his appointment; and in case of a vacancy in the office of registrar by reason of death, resignation, or removal, the mayor and aldermen shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a person, qualified as aforesaid, to hold office for the residue of the term.

but the payment of one does not exonerate her from the payment of the other.

This answer renders unnecessary a reply to the fourth and fifth interrogatories.

Very respectfully,

J. P. HEALY.

It only remains to add that all women who make applications as provided in chapter two hundred and twenty-three of the Acts of 1879, on or before September 15, of the current year, will be assessed the sum of two dollars for poll-tax.

Very respectfully, for the Board of Assessors,

BENJ. CUSHING,
Secretary.

3. The registrars shall, in addition to the duties imposed upon them by this act, perform all and singular the duties devolved upon the mayor and aldermen, or board of aldermen, by any general or special laws which now are or hereafter may be in force respecting the preparation, correction, revision, publication, and transmission to the ward officers of the alphabetical lists of voters to be used at elections in said city; and all the powers so conferred, and all the duties and liabilities so imposed upon the mayor and aldermen, or board of aldermen of said city, in relation to the preparation; correction, revision, publication, and transmission of said lists, are hereby conferred and imposed exclusively upon said registrars.

To perform duties of mayor and aldermen as to voting lists.
1874, c. 60, § 2.

4. The registrars shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, take and subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the same. They shall receive such annual compensation as the city council may from time to time determine; but any reduction of compensation shall take effect upon such registrars only as shall be appointed after such reduction.

Registrars to be sworn.
Compensation.
Ibid. § 3.

5. The registrars shall annually, between the first day of May and the first day of October, appoint assistant registrars of voters, inhabitants of said city, not exceeding two for each ward, who shall be sworn by one of the registrars to the faithful discharge of their duties, and shall hold office for the remainder of the municipal year, unless sooner discharged by the registrars. They shall receive such compensation as the city council may from time to time determine; but such compensation shall not be regulated by the number of names registered on any list of voters.

Assistant Registrars.
Ibid. § 4.

Compensation.

6. The registrars, and the assistant registrars under their direction, shall prepare, revise, correct, and publish in accordance with this act, and with the laws of the commonwealth, the alphabetical lists of voters of each ward; and the collectors of taxes of said city shall make the return now required by law to be made to the mayor and aldermen, to the board of registrars of voters; and all assessors and collectors of taxes of said city shall furnish any information in their possession necessary to aid the registrars and assistant registrars in the discharge of their respective duties.

To prepare and publish voting lists annually.
Ibid. § 5.

See § 13 on page 8.

7. The registrars shall, at least twenty-four days before the day of the annual state election, cause printed lists of the voters in each ward to be posted in three or more places in such ward, with notices thereon, stating

To post up lists before elections.
Ibid. § 6.
1877, c. 235, § 3.

1877, c. 235, § 3.
See page 13,
§ 20.

the place and hours in which they or the assistant registrars for such ward will hold sessions to correct and revise the lists. Such sessions shall be held in or near each ward three or more hours daily, for at least twelve days within the twenty-four days immediately preceding the annual state election, and in addition, six evening sessions, of at least two hours' length each, shall be held within said twenty-four days. If the assistant registrars refuse to place the name of any person on the voting-list, he may appeal to the board of registrars of voters.

Rules for assistants.
1874, c. 60, § 7.

8. The registrars may make such rules and regulations, not contrary to law, for the government of the assistant registrars and for carrying out the provisions of this act, as they may deem necessary.

Office-room.
Ibid. § 8.

9. The city council shall furnish office-room for the registrars, and shall, when requested by them, provide in or near each ward a suitable room for their sessions.

May remove assistants.
Ibid. § 9.

10. The registrars may remove any officer appointed by them, may fill vacancies, and may make temporary appointments in case of absence.

Office holders not to be assistants.
Ibid. § 10.

11. No person who holds an office by election or appointment under the government of the United States, of the commonwealth or of the city of Boston, except justices of the peace and officers of the militia, shall be appointed registrar or assistant registrar; and the appointment or election of a registrar or assistant registrar to any such office and his acceptance thereof shall be deemed to be a resignation of his office of registrar or assistant registrar.

Penalty for giving false answers, etc.
Ibid. § 11.

See page 16,
§ 31, *post*.

12. Whoever gives a false name or a false answer to any registrar or assistant registrar concerning any matter relating to the registration of voters, or to the right of any person to vote, shall incur the same penalty which is provided by law for giving a false name or false answer to the selectmen of towns when in session to correct the lists of voters.

Penalty for neglect of duty.
Ibid. § 12.

13. Any registrar or assistant registrar who willfully neglects or refuses to perform the duties of his office shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Additions to lists after being placed in hands of ward officers.
1874, c. 376, § 10.
1878, c. 233, § 2.

14. The name of no person shall be added to the voting-lists in any city after the lists have been placed in the hands of the ward officers unless the qualifications of said person as a voter shall have been deter-

mined by the mayor and aldermen,¹ at some meeting held previous to the close of registration; such fact to be verified by the certificate of the city clerk.

15. The mayor and aldermen of cities¹ shall be in session until ten o'clock in the afternoon on the day when registration ceases, and for as much longer time previous thereto as they judge necessary, for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualifications of persons claiming a right to vote, and of correcting the list of voters; and they shall give notice of the time and place of holding the sessions, upon lists of voters posted up as required by section seven of chapter three hundred and seventy-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four as amended by this act; and shall also, in said notices to the inhabitants of a meeting for any election, state the day of the month when registration will cease; and also, that after the close of registration no name will be entered on the check list except as provided by section ten of said chapter three hundred and seventy-six as amended by this act. [See Sect. 21 of text.]

Time for registration.
1878, c. 233, § 2.

16. After the ward lists of qualified voters are printed and posted as now required by law, no name shall be added thereto, unless the applicant for registration appears in person before the registrars or assistant registrars.

Applicants for registration to appear in person.
1878, c. 243, § 11.

17. The city registrar shall, on the first day of every month, and also two days before every election, send to the registrars of voters a list, by wards, of male persons over twenty-one years of age deceased within the preceding month, or since the last time of sending such list; and the names of such persons found upon the voting-lists shall be erased therefrom.

Names of deceased voters to be erased.
Ibid. § 12.

18. If the name of a qualified voter shall be erroneously erased from the published voting-list he may apply to the registrars of voters at any time before the closing of the polls for its restoration; and if he shall prove that his claim be valid his name shall be restored to the voting-list, and he shall be given a certificate thereof, if such restoration is made on the day of election; on presentation of which to the officers of the precinct in which he was entitled to be registered, he shall be allowed to vote therein; and the certificate shall be returned and preserved in like manner with the ballots cast in said precinct.

Name erroneously erased to be restored.
Ibid. § 13.

¹ In Boston, "Registrars of Voters," see page 11, § 3.

Names to be
stricken from
list.
1878, c. 243, § 14.

19. On complaint in writing, under oath, made by any voter of the city at least seven days prior to an election, setting forth that he has reason to believe and does believe, that any one whose name is on the voting-list has not the legal qualifications of a voter, and setting forth the nature of the alleged disqualification, it shall be the duty of the registrars, if they shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground for such complaint, to summon such persons to appear before them at a time and place named, and to examine him under oath in regard to the matter set forth in the complaint, and if satisfied that he is not a qualified voter his name shall be stricken from the list.

Proof of identity
required.
Ibid. § 15.

20. If the registrars are not satisfied as to the identity or qualifications of an applicant for registration, they may make such examination of said applicant, under oath, as they may consider necessary or proper, to verify the fact that he is possessed of the constitutional requirements of a voter; and said registrars, as soon after the second day of September in such year as may be necessary, shall hold evening sessions in or near each ward for the performance of any and all the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this act; *provided, however,* that they shall hold not less than ten evening sessions prior to the annual state or municipal election.

Registration to
cease, etc.
Ibid. § 16.
See also 1878,
c. 233, § 2.

21. The registration of voters shall cease at ten o'clock in the evening of the fourteenth day preceding the day of any election; and no name shall thereafter be entered on the voting-lists except as provided in section ten, chapter three hundred and seventy-six, of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, or to restore a name erroneously stricken off as hereinbefore provided. [Sect. 14 of text.]

Persons becoming
of age, etc.
Ibid. § 17.

22. If any person who will become twenty-one years of age before the election next ensuing shall make application to the registrars for registration in order to entitle him to vote at such election, he shall be admitted to registration, provided the registrars shall be satisfied that he will be of age before such election, and that he has the other constitutional qualifications of a voter, and is the identical person he professes to be.¹

Registration of
voters in cities.
1877, c. 235, § 1.

23. In cities, the place of residence of each voter as of the first day of May next preceding the making up of the voting-lists shall be entered thereon opposite the name of the voter; and the assessors of taxes in cities shall enter opposite the name of each resident male tax

¹ See note on page 34, respecting persons entitled to be naturalized after close of registration.

payer in the list committed by them to the collectors of taxes, the residence, giving the street and number if possible, and the same entry shall be made on the tax bills distributed to such tax-payers. The tax-bills of persons assessed for a poll-tax only, shall be distributed on or before the fifteenth day of September of the year in which the tax is assessed. 1877, c. 235, § 1.

24. At any election held in any city of the Commonwealth between the first day of May and the day of the annual state election in any year, the voting-lists prepared for the preceding municipal election shall be used, subject to the changes and erasures provided for by law, except that no name shall be added or erased on account of change of residence from one ward in the city to another, by any voter, between the preceding municipal election and such election. Voting-lists at special elections. 1878, c. 262.

25. All applications, certificates, or affidavits, taken by the board of assessors or registrars of voters, under this act, shall be preserved for two years. Certificates, etc., to be preserved. 1878, c. 243, § 20.

26. Any person who shall wilfully and corruptly take any false oath or affirmation in making any application, certificate, complaint or affidavit, or upon any examination provided for in this act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury. Taking false oaths, etc. Ibid. § 21.

27. Any person who shall wilfully and corruptly instigate, advise, induce, or procure any other person to take any false oath or affirmation in making any application, certificate, complaint, or affidavit, or upon any examination provided for in this act, shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury. Inducing false oaths, etc. Ibid. § 22.

28. Any registrar, assistant registrar, assessor, assistant assessor, collector, assistant collector, warden, clerk, or inspector of collections, who shall wilfully violate any provision of this act, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. Penalties on officers. Ibid. § 23.

29. The selectmen shall also enter on such lists the name of any person known to them to be qualified to vote, and shall erase therefrom the name of any person known to them not to be qualified. Selectmen to enter names of qualified voters etc. 1874, c. 376, § 14.

30. The mayor and aldermen and selectmen before entering upon the lists the name of a naturalized citizen, shall require him to produce for their inspection his papers of naturalization and be satisfied that he has been legally naturalized; but they need not require the production of such papers after they have once examined and passed upon them. Naturalization papers to be produced for inspection. Ibid. § 15.

Penalty for giving false name.
1874, c. 376, § 16.

31. Whoever gives a false name or a false answer to the mayor and aldermen or selectmen when in session for the purposes aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of thirty dollars for each offence.

Names to be entered by collectors.
Ibid. § 17.

32. The mayor and aldermen and selectmen, if they have duly entered on said lists the names of all persons returned to them by the collectors, shall not be answerable for any omissions therefrom.

Penalty on officer for neglect.
Ibid. § 18.

33. A city or town officer who wilfully neglects or refuses to perform any duty required of him by the provisions of this act, shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

PRECINCTS AND PRECINCT OFFICERS.

Voting precincts to be established.
1878, c. 243, § 1.

1. On, or before the first day of September in the current year [1878], each ward of the city of Boston shall be divided by the board of assessors of taxes in said city into voting precincts, each consisting of compact and contiguous territory within said ward, and containing as nearly as may be five hundred registered voters. The registration in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven shall be taken as the basis of such division. Said precincts shall be designated by numbers or by letters of the alphabet. In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, as soon as practicable after the division of the city into new wards as now provided by law, and every fifth year thereafter, the said wards shall be divided by said board of assessors into voting precincts on the basis of the registration of voters in the preceding year.

See Sect. 2, following.

Precincts altered in wards
23, 24, 25.
1879, c. 163, § 1.

2. On or before the first day of May in the current year [1879] the board of assessors of taxes in the city of Boston shall divide the wards numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five of said city into the same number of voting precincts to which said wards were entitled under chapter two hundred and forty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight; said division to have reference to convenience of neighborhoods, and to remain in force until the new division of wards shall take effect as provided in said chapter two hundred and forty-three.¹

Wardens and clerks to hold office until others are chosen.
Ibid. § 2.

3. The wardens and clerks chosen in the several voting precincts of the city of Boston at the last state election [1878] shall hold their respective offices until the next annual city election, and until their successors are chosen. In case any ward shall be divided into

¹ See precincts and polling-places in Municipal Register for the current year.

new voting precincts under the provisions of this act, ^{1879, c. 163, § 2.} the wardens and clerks chosen within the limits of such wards at the last state election shall, until others are chosen, act in the voting precinct which shall bear the same numerical designation as that for which they were respectively chosen at said state election. The mayor and aldermen shall, previous to any election during the current year, appoint from the legal voters in each additional voting precinct which may be established, one warden, one clerk, and two inspectors. The inspectors so appointed, shall be selected from different political parties, and all such officers shall hold office until others are chosen in their place as now provided by law.¹

4. In each voting precinct there shall be the following election officers: that is to say, at the annual city election, except in the current year, one person shall be chosen in each precinct as warden, and one person as clerk; and the mayor, at some time before the first day of October in each year, except the current year [1878], shall, with the approval of the board of aldermen, appoint for each voting precinct two inspectors, qualified voters in the ward of which such precinct forms a part, who shall be men of good repute and standing, and from different political parties. Each of <sup>Warden and clerk for each precinct.
1878, c. 243, § 2.</sup> these officers shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties, and shall hold office for one year from the said first day of October. In case of any vacancy in the office of inspector, or in case either of said inspectors shall decline to act in that capacity before the first day of November in any year, the mayor may, with the approval of the board of aldermen, make an appointment of some person of good repute and standing to fill said office; and in making such appointment it shall be his duty to select some person of the same political party with the original incumbent of said office; and every person so appointed shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties. In case of vacancy in the office of warden, clerk, or inspector of a precinct on the day of any election, such vacancy shall be filled pro tempore by the voters of said precinct by nomination and hand vote. The wardens, clerks, and inspectors appointed or elected as herein provided shall have the same powers and, except as hereinafter provided, be subject to the same duties and liabilities as the wardens, clerks, and inspectors now holding office in ^{Two inspectors.}

¹Section 3 of chapter 243 of the acts of 1878 is superseded in part by this section.

Offices upon
new division of
wards.
1878, c. 243, § 3.

said city. And in every year in which a new division of the wards into voting precincts is made, as hereinbefore provided, the terms of office of the election officers then holding office shall expire before the next annual state election, and the same proceedings shall be had in the appointment and election of officers for the new precincts as are herein provided for the precincts established in the current year.

Warrants for
election.
Ibid. § 4.

5. The board of aldermen shall, at least ten days before any election, issue their warrants for the legal voters of each or any ward, as may be required, to assemble at the several polling-places within said ward at the time and for the purpose stated in said warrants; and it shall be the duty of the officers of each precinct to receive, sort, and count the ballots cast at such election, and to make returns in the manner provided by law, to the city clerk, of the results of such election, and of the number of votes cast for each officer, except the warden and clerk of said precinct. When an election is held in any precinct for a warden or clerk of said precinct, it shall be the duty of the officers presiding at such election to send certificate of election to the person chosen to either of said offices.

Returns of
voters.

Polling-places to
be designated.
Ibid. § 5.

6. The board of aldermen shall, thirty days at least before the day of each election, designate and appoint the polling-place in each of the voting precincts in the city, and procure the same for such purpose and cause it to be fitted up and prepared therefor. Such place shall be in the most public, orderly, and convenient portion of the district; and no building or part of a building shall be so designated or used in which, or in any part of which, intoxicating liquor is sold or has been sold within thirty days next preceding the day of election.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

Meeting may be
opened as early
as 7 A.M., and
shall be opened
as early as 2 P.M.
1874, c. 376, § 19.

1. Meetings for the election of national, state, district, and county officers may be opened as early as seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall be opened as early as two o'clock in the afternoon of the election day, and the mayor and aldermen and selectmen shall decide whether such officers shall be voted for on one ballot or at the same time on separate ballots, and shall give notice thereof in the warrant calling the meeting.

Meeting in
cities.
Ibid. § 20.

2. Such meetings in cities shall be called according to the provisions of the acts establishing them and the acts in addition thereto, and the warrant for notifying

such meetings shall specify the time when the polls for the choice of the several officers shall be opened, and the hour at which the polls shall be closed; and the polls shall be kept open at least two hours; but in no case shall the polls be kept open after the hour of sunset.

3. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide and keep constantly in his office a sufficient number of self-sealing envelopes to supply all the voters in the commonwealth, and shall furnish the same to the clerks of the several cities and towns when applied for. Such envelopes shall be of uniform size and color and bear the arms of the commonwealth, and no other envelopes shall be used at the polls.

Secretary of Commonwealth to provide envelopes.
1851, c. 226, § 2.
1853, c. 36, § 3.

4. The city and town clerks shall obtain from the secretary such number of envelopes as may be sufficient to meet the wants of the voters of their respective cities and towns, and keep the same subject to the order of the selectmen of towns, or the wardens and inspectors of cities.

Clerks to procure envelopes from secretary.
1851, c. 226, § 3.
1853, c. 36, § 2.

5. The ward officers in each city and the selectmen of each town shall obtain from the city or town clerks and provide at the polls on the day of election a sufficient number of such envelopes, and supply each person claiming to be a voter in said city or town, on his personal application, with such number as the pending election may require, and return to the clerk all envelopes not used.

Selectmen, etc., to provide envelopes at polls.
1851, c. 226, § 3.
1853, c. 36, § 2.
1856, c. 173, § 10.

6. Whoever wilfully claims to be a voter, knowing that he is not a voter where the claim is made, and by reason thereof fraudulently obtains an envelope from the persons having the custody of the same on the day of the election, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Fraudulently obtaining envelopes.
1851, c. 226, § 7.

FORM AND SIZE OF BALLOTS.

1. It shall be unlawful at any election for the choice of any national, state, district, county, city, or town officers to mark the ballot of any voter, or to deliver to any voter such marked ballot for the purpose of ascertaining how he shall vote at such election.

Ballots not to be marked.
1879, c. 286, § 1.

2. All ballots used at any such election shall be of plain white paper, in weight equal to that of ordinary printing paper, without any impression, device, or mark whatsoever to distinguish one ballot from another in appearance, except the names of the several candidates and of their residences, words designating the several

To be of plain white paper.
Ibid. § 2.

offices to be filled, and words at the head of the ballot, all of which shall be written or printed with black ink;¹ and in case the names of candidates are printed upon any ballot, the same shall be in letters of a uniform size. Each ballot having the names of more than three candidates thereon shall be four and a half inches in width, or within one-fourth of an inch of such width, and twelve inches in length, or within a half of an inch of such length. And it shall be unlawful for any person to print for distribution at the polls, or distribute to any voter, or cast any ballot, printed or written, contrary to the provisions of this act: *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the erasure, correction, or insertion of any name, by pencil mark or otherwise, upon the face of the printed ballot, or authorize the rejection of any ballot, after it has been received into the ballot-box, for any want of conformity with the requirements of this act.

To be printed
with black ink.

Size of ballots.

Size of names
on ballots.
1879, c. 286, § 3.

3. In the counting of the ballots at any such election, the name of any candidate printed upon any ballot in letters less than one-half the size of the letters in which a majority of the names of candidates on the same ballot are printed shall not be counted nor be held to be of any effect whatever.

Penalties.
Ibid. § 4.

4. Any person or persons offending against sections one and two of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding sixty days.

Ballot-box, use
of.
1878, c. 243, § 18.

5. One ballot-box only shall be used in each voting precinct; and before voting begins the ballot-box shall be shown to be empty; and it shall not be removed from the public view from the time when it is so shown to be empty until after the close of the polls.

Name and resi-
dence of voter
to be called
aloud.
Ibid. § 19.

6. Every person offering to vote shall give his name and residence, and the same shall be announced in a loud and distinct tone of voice by one of the inspectors; and no ballot shall be received until the name shall have been found upon the list, and properly checked. After the canvass has been completed by the election officers, the ballots and voting-lists shall be

See page 23.

¹ "In my opinion tickets may be headed so as to show their character, political, or otherwise, and the name of some one vouching for the authenticity of the ticket, by printing or lithographing, provided the ticket is not so marked thereby as to make this a device within the meaning of the statute." — J. P. HEALY.

sealed up, transmitted to the city clerk, and preserved in the manner now provided by law.

7. No vote shall be received by the presiding officers at any election provided for in this chapter [that is, at any election for national, state, district, county, city, or town officers], unless presented for deposit in the ballot-box by the voter in person in a sealed envelope, or open and unfolded, and so that such officers can know but one ballot is presented.

How deposited.
R. S. c. 4, § 4.
1839, c. 42, § 5.
1851, c. 226, § 6.
1853, c. 36, § 1.
23 Pick. c. 308.
See 1871, c. 124,
§ 4.

8. Votes for different persons for the same office found in one envelope shall not be counted, and if more than one vote for the same person for the same office is found in one envelope, but one such vote shall be counted, and no vote shall be counted which does not clearly indicate in writing the office for which the person voted for is designed, except when but one officer is voted for.

Votes when to
be rejected, etc.
1853, c. 36, § 1.
1854, c. 59, § 1.
See 1871, c. 124,
§ 4.

9. In all elections of civil officers by the people, the person or persons having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected; but no persons receiving the same number of votes shall be deemed to be elected, if thereby a greater number would be elected than required by law.

Results of elec-
tions, how de-
termined.
Amend. const.
art. 14.
1856, c. 157, §§ 1, 2.
1857, c. 185.

10. The votes in elections for national, state, county and district officers, shall be received, sorted, and counted, by the selectmen, and by the ward officers, and public declaration made thereof in open town and ward meetings. The names of persons voted for, the number of votes received for each person, and the title of the office for which he is proposed, shall be entered in words at length by the town and ward clerks in their records. The ward clerks shall forthwith deliver to the city clerks certified copies of such records, who shall forthwith enter the same in the city records.

Selectmen and
ward officers to
count votes.
1857, c. 171, §§ 1, 2.
1857, c. 311.
See c. 9, §§ 4,
12.
See 1863, c. 144.
1867, c. 240.
1871, c. 40.
1872, c. 270.

11. Until the close of the polls and the public declaration of the vote at an election in any city, no statement shall be made by any warden, inspector or clerk, of the number of ballots cast, the numbers of voters present, the number of votes given for any person or for any officer, the name of any person who has voted, the name of any person who has been voted on, nor of any other fact tending to show the state of the polls.

Statement of
number of votes,
etc., not to be
made before
close of polls.
1874, c. 376, § 54.

12. Any warden, ward clerk, or inspector violating the provisions of the preceding section of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the house of correction for twenty days.

Penalty.
Ibid. § 55.

CHALLENGED VOTERS.

Challenged
votes.

1877, c. 206, § 1.

1. Whenever in any election in a city the right of any person offering to vote is challenged for any cause recognized by existing laws, it shall be the duty of the warden or presiding officer to require the name and residence of the person so offering to vote to be written upon the ballot so offered and challenged, either by himself or some person in his behalf, and the warden or presiding officer shall add thereto the name of the person challenging the same and the cause assigned therefor, before such ballot shall be received; and if such ballot shall be offered sealed, the writing as aforesaid may be upon the envelope covering the same, and the warden or other presiding officer, in the presence of the clerk and at least one inspector, shall mark and designate such ballot by writing thereon the name of the person by whom it was cast, before it is counted, and at the close of the election the same shall be returned to the envelope in which it was deposited; *provided*, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to permit ward officers to receive any vote which by existing laws they are required to refuse.

Penalty.
Ibid. § 3.

2. Whoever wilfully or negligently violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty or more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year.

Number of bal-
lots to be dis-
tinctly stated in
words at length.
1874, c. 376, § 35.

Proviso.

3. In all returns of elections the whole number of ballots given in shall be distinctly stated in words at length; and blank pieces of paper shall not be counted as ballots: *provided*, that the omission to state the whole number of ballots shall not make the return invalid in any case in which the true result of the election can be ascertained from the other parts of the return, or by a recount made in conformity with the provisions of law.

Penalty on
selectmen for
false certificate.
G. S. 8, § 21.
1874, c. 376, § 36.

4. Selectmen giving a certificate of election to a person voted for as representative to the general court, not in accordance with the declaration of the vote in open town meeting at the time of the election, shall forfeit three hundred dollars.

Penalty on
clerks for false
certificate.
G. S. 8, § 22.
Ibid. § 37.

5. Clerks wilfully signing a certificate not in conformity with the result of an election, as apparent by the transcripts and returns, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

6. If it shall appear that no choice of representative has been effected by reason of two or more persons having the same number of votes, so that no person has a plurality, a certificate of the fact shall be transmitted to the secretary of the commonwealth by the same officers and in the same manner as is provided in sections twenty-nine and thirty of this act for one of the certificates of election in cases when an election is made.

If no choice is effected, certificate of fact to be transmitted to secretary of the Commonwealth. 1874, c. 376, § 32.

7. When a vacancy occurs in a representative district, the speaker of the house of representatives shall, in the precept which he may issue by order of the house giving notice of such vacancy, appoint a time for an election to fill the same. Upon the reception of such precept, the mayor and aldermen of a city and the selectmen of the towns comprising the district, shall issue their warrants for an election on the day named in the precept; and similar proceedings shall be had in filling such vacancy as in the original election of representatives.

Vacancy in representative district. G. S. 8, § 18. Ibid. § 33.

PRESERVATION OF BALLOTS AND CHECK LISTS.

1. In all elections in cities, whether the same shall be for United States, state, county, city, or ward officers, it shall be the duty of the warden, or other presiding officer, to cause all ballots which shall have been given in by the qualified voters of the ward in which such election has been held, and after the same shall have been sorted, counted, declared, and recorded, to be secured in an envelope, in open ward meeting, and sealed with a seal provided for the purpose; and the warden, clerk, and a majority of the inspectors of the ward, shall indorse upon the envelope for what offices and in what ward the ballots have been received, the date of the election, and their certificate that all the ballots given in by the voters of the ward, and none other, are contained in said envelope.

Ballots which have been given in to be secured in a sealed envelope. 1863, 144, § 1. 1874, c. 376, § 40.

2. The warden, or other presiding officer shall forthwith transmit the ballots, sealed as aforesaid, to the city clerk, by the constable in attendance at said election, or by one of the ward officers, other than the clerk; and the clerk shall retain the custody of the seal, and deliver the same, together with the records of the ward and other documents, to his successor in office.

Ballots to be transmitted to city clerk. 1863, 144, § 2. Ibid. § 41.

3. The clerk of each city and town shall receive the envelopes containing the ballots thrown at any election, sealed as provided in sections forty and forty-six of

Ballots to be destroyed without examination, after being

kept the re-
quired time.
1876, c. 188, § 1.

chapter three hundred and seventy-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and shall retain them in his care until the requirements of this act, or of any act which may hereafter be passed in amendment hereof, have been complied with; and as soon as may be thereafter the said clerk shall cause such ballots to be destroyed without examining them or permitting them to be examined by any person whatsoever, and shall make an entry in the records of the city or town that they have been so destroyed; and any such clerk, who shall examine such ballots, or permit them to be examined, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, to be recovered on complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction.

1879, c. 203.

DISPUTED ELECTIONS.

Ballots to be
retained by
clerk until a
disputed elec-
tion is deter-
mined.
1876, c. 188, § 2.

1. If within thirty days next following the day of an election a person who received votes for any office at said election, shall serve upon the clerk of any city or town, by himself, his agent, or attorney, a statement in writing claiming an election to such office, or declaring an intention to controvert or dispute the election of any other person who has received, or who may receive, a certificate of election for the same, the clerk of such city or town shall retain the envelope containing the ballots thrown at such election, sealed as provided by law, subject to the order of the body to which either of said persons may claim or be held to have been elected, or until such claim shall have been withdrawn or such election shall have been decided by the authority competent to determine the same.

Penalty on city
clerk for wilful
neglect.
1874, c. 376, § 45.

2. If any city clerk shall wilfully neglect or refuse to comply with any of the requirements of the following section, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars. And if any warden or other presiding officer, constable or ward officer as aforesaid, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of said sections, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty, or more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year.

Check-list to be
inclosed and
sealed up.
1872, c. 270.
1874, c. 376, § 43.

3. In all elections in cities in which a check-list is required by law to be used, the warden or other presiding officer of each ward shall cause the check-list so used to be inclosed and sealed in an envelope in the same manner as the ballots cast at said election are re-

quired by law to be secured by section forty of this act, and the warden, clerk, and a majority of the inspectors in each ward shall certify on such envelope to the identity of the check-list so inclosed; *provided*, Proviso. that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the clerk of any city from furnishing a copy of a check-list after it has been used in any ward, upon the application of not less than ten legal voters resident therein; and immediately upon such copy being furnished, the check-list shall be again sealed up.

RECOUNT OF BALLOTS.

1. If, within three days next following the day of any election, ten or more qualified voters of any ward shall file with the city clerk a statement in writing that they have reason to believe that the returns of the ward officers are erroneous, specifying wherein they deem them in error, said city clerk shall forthwith transmit such statement to the board of aldermen, or their committee therefor appointed to examine the returns of said election. The board of aldermen, or their committee, shall thereupon and within five days, Sunday excepted, next following the day of election, open the envelope and examine the ballots thrown in said ward, and determine the questions raised; they shall then again seal the envelope, either with the seal of the city, or a seal provided for the purpose, and shall indorse upon said envelope a certificate that the same has been opened and again sealed by them in conformity to law; and the envelope, sealed as aforesaid, shall be returned to the city clerk. Said city clerk, upon the certificate of the board of aldermen, or of their committee, shall alter and amend such of the ward returns as have been proved to be erroneous, and such amended returns shall stand as the true returns of the ward. Recount of ballots in cities. 1876, c. 188, § 4.

2. The board of aldermen shall not declare the result of an election until the time specified in the preceding section for filing a request for a recount of ballots shall have expired, or in case of such request having been made, until the said ballots have been examined, and the returns amended, if found erroneous, any provision in the charter of any city or in any act in amendment thereof to the contrary notwithstanding. Result of election, when may be declared. Ibid. § 5.

3. The clerk of each city shall cause to be furnished to the clerks of the several wards a seal of suitable de- Ward clerks to be provided

with suitable
seals.
1876, c. 188, § 6.

vice, the design for which shall include the number or designation of the ward for which it is furnished; and said seal may be used in sealing the envelopes containing the ballots thrown at any election.

PENALTIES.

Penalty for
voting under a
false name.
1874, c. 344.

1. Whoever in an assembly of people, met for a lawful purpose, at which an alphabetical list of voters is used in voting, votes, or attempts to vote, under any name other than his own, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding thirty days, on complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Illegal voting
punishable by
imprisonment.
1876, c. 172, § 1.

2. Whoever votes, or attempts to vote, upon any name other than his own at any national, state, or municipal election, or whoever knowingly gives more than one ballot at one time of balloting at an election, shall be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for not less than three months nor more than one year.

Bribery at elec-
tions punishable
by fine or im-
prisonment, or
both.
Ibid. § 2.

3. If any person shall pay, give, or bestow, or directly or indirectly promise, any gift or reward to secure the vote or ballot of any person for any officer to be voted for at any national, state, or municipal election, the person so offending, upon conviction before the court having jurisdiction of such offence, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the house of correction not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both, at the discretion of the court.

Aiders and
abettors punish-
able by fine or
imprisonment.
Ibid. § 3.

4. Whoever aids and abets any person in the commission of either of the offences described in section one of this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the house of correction not exceeding one year.

Penalty for vot-
ing, if not quali-
fied.
R. S. c. 4, § 6.
9 Met. 268.

5. Whoever knowing that he is not a qualified voter at an election, wilfully votes for any officers to be then chosen, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence.

for giving
false answers.
R. S. c. 4, § 8.
7 Met. 52.

6. Whoever wilfully gives a false answer to the selectmen or moderator presiding at an election, shall forfeit for each offence a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

for attempting
to influence
voters by bribes
or threats.
1852, c. 321.

7. Whoever by bribery, or threatening to discharge from his employment, or to reduce the wages of, or by a promise to give employment or higher wages to a

person, attempts to influence a qualified voter to give or withhold his vote in an election, shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for a term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of court.

8. Whoever wilfully aids or abets any one, not legally qualified, in voting or attempting to vote at an election, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every such offence.

for aiding un-qualified persons to vote.
R. S. c. 4, § 9.

9. Whoever is disorderly in a meeting held for an election mentioned in this chapter, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

for disorderly conduct.
R. S. c. 4, § 10.
16 Mass. 385.

10. If a city or town officer wilfully neglects or refuses to perform the duties required of him respecting elections by the provisions of this chapter, he shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

on town officers for neglect of duty.
See c. 6, § 12.

11. The clerk of any city or town who fails to make return of the votes given therein in conformity with the provisions of law, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five and not more than fifty dollars.

on clerks.
1856, c. 235, § 1.

12. Elections in cities shall be conducted according to the provisions of the acts establishing them, and of the several acts in addition thereto, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

Elections in cities.
R. S. c. 4, § 12.

RETURNS OF VOTES TO SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

1.¹ City and town clerks shall within ten days from the day of an election for governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, secretary, treasurer, and receiver-general, auditor, attorney-general, representatives in congress, commissioners of insolvency, sheriffs, registers of probate and insolvency, district-attorneys, or clerks of the courts, transmit copies of the records of the votes, attested by them, certified by the mayor and aldermen or selectmen, and sealed up, to the secretary of the commonwealth; the board of aldermen of the city of Boston shall in like manner within ten days after an election for a register of deeds, open and examine the votes of such election, and notify the person chosen for that purpose; in Suffolk the return of votes for register of deeds shall be made to the board of

City and town clerks to make returns of votes to secretary, etc.
G. S. c. 7, § 17.

G. S. c. 7, § 27.

¹ This section must be taken in connection with the provisions of law authorizing a recount of votes in certain cases, and that prohibiting the declaration of the result of an election in a city before a specified time in certain cases. See pages 25 and 26 of this pamphlet.

aldermen of Boston. Or within three days after such elections, such clerks may deliver such copies, sealed up, to the sheriffs of their several counties, who within seven days after receiving them shall transmit them to the office of the secretary, and to the county commissioners, board of aldermen, and clerks of courts, as severally above designated.

Returns by
mail.

G. S. c. 7, § 18.

2. Proof that a return of votes was properly directed to the person to whom it was required to be transmitted or delivered, and mailed within forty-eight hours after closing the polls, shall be a bar to any complaint for delinquency.

When return is
unsealed, secre-
tary to give no-
tice to returning
officers, who
shall transmit a
sealed copy.
Ibid. § 19.

3. When a return of votes from a city or town is received at the office of the secretary of the commonwealth not sealed up as by law required, he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the returning officers; who upon the receipt of such notice shall make a copy of their record of the votes at said election and transmit the same, certified by them under oath to be correct, to the secretary, sealed up as required by law in the case of original returns. If such copy is received by the secretary before the day on which by law the returns are to be opened and the votes counted, and if upon opening said copy by the governor and council, the legislature, or any person authorized so to do, the original return is found in substantial conformity therewith, it shall not be rejected because of informality.

Secretary to fur-
nish blanks, etc.
to cities and
towns.

G. S. c. 7, § 20.

4. The secretary shall annually furnish to the several clerks of the cities and towns blank forms and envelopes for all returns of votes required to be made to his office, with such printed directions on the envelopes as he deems necessary for the guidance and direction of such officers in making the returns according to law.

to record date
of receiving re-
turns, etc.
Ibid. § 21.

5. A memorandum of the date of the reception of all returns of votes at the secretary's office shall be made at said office on the envelopes containing them; and if a return required to be sealed up is received unsealed, the secretary shall make a memorandum of such fact upon said return.

Votes for gov-
ernor, etc., by
whom exam-
ined.
Ibid. § 22.

6. The secretary upon receiving such returned copies shall transmit them as received with their seals unbroken to the governor and council; and the governor with five at least of the council shall as soon as may be, examine them; and he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen to the offices of governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer, and receiver-general, auditor, attorney-general, and

senators; and to such persons as appear to be chosen members of congress, commissioners of insolvency, sheriffs, registers of probate and insolvency, district-attorneys, and clerks of the courts, he shall forthwith transmit a certificate of such choice signed by the governor and countersigned by the secretary. G. S. c. 7, § 22.

7. The governor shall, in the presence of at least five councillors, make and subscribe a certificate of the examination of the returns of votes for governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, required by article sixteen of the amendments of the constitution, and of the result of said examination. how certified.
G. S. § 23.

8. After such examination, the returns shall be replaced in their respective envelopes, which with the returns and such certificate the governor shall deliver to the secretary, and the secretary on the first Wednesday of January shall lay the same, together with schedules showing the number of ballots which appear to have been cast for each person voted for before the senate and house of representatives. Envelopes, etc.,
to be preserved
and laid before
legislature, etc.
Ibid. § 24.

SUPERVISORS AND MARSHALS.

UNITED STATES SUPERVISORS AND DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Extract from a statute of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the Naturalization Laws, and to punish crimes against the same, and for other purposes," passed July 14, 1870.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint in writing for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointment as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens resident of the district or precinct, one from each political party, who, when so designated, shall be, and are hereby, authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for representative in congress, and at all times and places for holding elections of representatives in congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challenge any name proposed to be registered, and any vote offered, and to be present and witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot-boxes are kept United States
Supervisors.
Act July 14,
1870, § 5.

at all times after the polls are open until the votes are finally counted; and said persons and either of them shall have the right to affix their signature or his signature to said register for purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, or to the certificate of the number of votes cast, any statement touching the truth or fairness thereof which they or he may ask to attach; and any one who shall prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid, or who shall hinder or molest any such person, in doing any of said acts, or shall aid or abet in preventing, hindering, or molesting any such person in respect of any such acts, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year.

U. S. Marshals.
Act of July 14,
1870, § 6.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the marshal of the United States of the district wherein said city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which representatives in congress are to be chosen; and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offence or breach of the peace committed in their view.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.¹

[Extracts from Titles XXV. and XXX., Revised Statutes of the United States, edition of 1878.]

Who are
citizens.
U. S. Rev. Stat-
utes, § 1992.

1992. All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States.

Children of
citizens abroad.
Ibid. § 1993.

1993. All children heretofore born, or hereafter born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

Citizenship of
married women.
Ibid. § 1994.

1994. Any woman, who is now, or may hereafter be, married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen.

¹ The eighth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."

2165. An alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner, and not otherwise: *First.* He shall declare, on oath, before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common-law jurisdiction, and a seal and a clerk, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and, particularly by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Declaration of
intention.
U. S. Rev. S.,
§ 2165.

Second. He shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare, on oath, before one of the courts above specified, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, and sovereignty; and, particularly by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Oath to support
the Constitution
of the U. S.

Third. It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting such alien, that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least; and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; but the oath of the applicant shall in no case be allowed to prove his residence.

Residence in the
U. S. and good
character.

Fourth. In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship has borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application is made, and his renunciation shall be recorded in the court.

Titles of nobility
to be renounced.

2166. Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted, or may enlist, in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been, or may be hereafter, honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a

Aliens dis-
charged from
military ser-
vice.
U. S. Rev. S.,
§ 2166.

U. S. Rev. S.,
§ 2166.

citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence, and good moral character, as now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Minor residents.
Ibid. § 2167.

2167. Any alien being under the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen of the United States, without having made the declaration required in the first condition of Section 2165; but such alien shall make the declaration required therein at the time of his admission; and shall further declare, on oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that for two years next preceding it has been his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States; and he shall, in all other respects, comply with the laws in regard to naturalization.

Widow and
children of
alien declarant.
Ibid. § 2168.

2168. When an alien, who has complied with the first condition specified in Section 2165, dies before he is actually naturalized, the widow and the children of such alien shall be considered as citizens of the United States, and shall be entitled to all rights and privileges as such, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law.

African aliens.
Ibid. § 2169.

2169. The provisions of this title [XXX.] shall apply to aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent.

Residence of
five years
necessary.
Ibid. § 2170.

2170. No alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not, for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission, resided within the United States.

Alien enemies
not admitted.
Ibid. § 2171.

2171. No alien who is a native citizen or subject, or a denizen of any country, state, or sovereignty with which the United States are at war, at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States. . . .

Children of
naturalized
aliens to be

2172. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, or who,

previous to the passage of any law upon that subject by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the states under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; and the children of persons who now are, or have been, citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof. . . .

citizens.
U. S. Rev. S.,
§ 2172.

2174. Every seaman, being a foreigner, who declares his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in any competent court, and shall have served three years on board of a merchant vessel of the United States subsequent to the date of such declaration, may, on his application to any competent court, and the production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time, together with his certificate of declaration of intention to become a citizen, be admitted a citizen of the United States; and every seaman, being a foreigner, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served such three years, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any merchant-vessel of the United States, anything to the contrary in any act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such, after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen.

Naturalization
of seamen.
Ibid. § 2174.

Mass. Gen. Statutes, Chapter 122.

SECT. 8. The Supreme Judicial Court and the Superior Court shall respectively have jurisdiction of applications for naturalization.¹

What courts
may naturalize.

SECT. 9. Proceedings upon such application shall be had in open court, recorded and entered upon the docket of the term when the primary declaration is made, and also of the term when the final application is made.

To be done in
open court.

SECT. 10. No other court established by this state shall entertain any primary or final declaration, or application, made by or in behalf of an alien to become a citizen of the United States, receive any registry of

Other courts
not to receive
applications.

¹ The above powers are granted to the courts named in this section, in addition to the powers exercised by the United States District and Circuit Courts.

an alien, or entertain jurisdiction of the naturalization of aliens. Nor shall any clerk of such court receive such application or paper.¹

Penalties.

SECT. 11. If any clerk or other person shall record or file such application or declaration, or issue a certificate of naturalization in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, he shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars.

¹ BOSTON, October 16, 1878.

Edward J. Howard, Esq.:—

Naturalized persons must have papers completed before close of registration in order to vote.

DEAR SIR, — Will you have the kindness to give me the decision of your Board upon these questions:—

1. If a man becomes naturalized after the close of registration (October 22) and before the day of the State election, will you place his name on the voting-list if he be otherwise qualified?

2. If so, and the application is made on election day, will you give him an order or statement, directed to the election officers of his precinct, on which his name can then be entered and he be allowed to vote?

I have heard of two different rulings as given from your office; and, in view of the importance of the subject, I hope you will favor me with an early reply for publication.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE.

BOARD OF REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, 30 Pemberton square, }
BOSTON, October 16, 1878. }

William H. Whitmore, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR, — In reply to your communication of the 16th inst., I would state, in behalf of this Board:—

1. That the naturalization papers of any person must be completed and presented to the Registrars before the close of registration (October 22), or he cannot be registered as a voter at the ensuing State election.

2. No person whose name is not on the voting-list on the day of election can be allowed to vote by any authority of this Board, unless his qualifications have been determined *prior* to the close of registration. [Acts 1874, Chap. LX., Sect. 2; Chap. CCCLXXVI., Sect. 10, and 1878, Chap. CCXXXIII., Sect. 1.]

See page 14,
§ 21.

The Board are not aware of any rulings inconsistent with the foregoing. An impression has, however, existed in the community that, inasmuch as a minor coming of age at any time previous to the election next ensuing may now be registered, the same right may be extended to a person who will not receive his naturalization papers in full until after October 22, and prior to November 5.

This is an error. The statutes require *all* persons who are qualified to be registered by the fourteenth day before an election. Minors are allowed to be registered in accordance with the Acts of 1878, Chap. CCXLIII., Sect. 17.

See page 14,
§ 22.

This is a special statute, and is applicable to minors only who will have obtained the qualification of proper age prior to an election. All such, however, must be *registered* before the close of registration as established by law.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN,
Chairman Board of Registration of Voters.

Boston Districts, 1876.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

[1876. Chap. 113.]

DISTRICT No. III.....	Wards No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24.
DISTRICT No. IV.....	Wards No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Boston; Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop.
DISTRICT No. V.....	Wards No. 3, 4, 5.
DISTRICT No. VIII.....	Wards No. 22, 23, 25.

COUNCIL DISTRICTS.

[1876. Chap. 222.]

DISTRICT No. II.....	Wards No. 22, 23, 24, 25.
DISTRICT No. III.....	Wards No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
DISTRICT No. IV.....	Wards No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

[1876. Chap. 190.]

FIRST DISTRICT.....	Wards No. 1 and 2, Boston; Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop.
SECOND DISTRICT.....	Wards No. 3, 4, and 5.
THIRD DISTRICT.....	Wards No. 6, 7, and 8.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....	Wards No. 9, 10, 11, and 12.
FIFTH DISTRICT.....	Wards No. 13, 14, and 15.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....	Wards No. 16, 17, and 18.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.....	Wards No. 19, 20, and 21.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.....	Wards No. 22, 23, 24, and 25.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

[1876. Chap. 15. Mayor and Aldermen, August 1, 1876.]

FIRST DISTRICT,	comprising	Ward No. 1.....	is entitled to	<i>Two Members.</i>
SECOND DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 2.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
THIRD DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 3.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
FOURTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 4.....	"	<i>One</i> "
FIFTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 5.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
SIXTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 6.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
SEVENTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 7.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
EIGHTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 8.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
NINTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 9.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
TENTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 10.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
ELEVENTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 11.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
TWELFTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 12.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 13.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 14.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 15.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 16.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 17.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 18.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
NINETEENTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 19.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
TWENTILETH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 20.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 21.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 22.....	"	<i>One</i> "
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 23.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 24.....	"	<i>Two</i> "
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,	"	Ward No. 25.....	"	<i>One</i> "
				47 <i>Members.</i>
TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT,	"	Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop,	"	3 "

ELECTION DAYS.

For Presidential Electors.

G. S. c. 9, §§ 10,
11. Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every
fourth year (leap year).

Members of Congress.

G. S. c. 9, § 3. Tuesday after the first Monday of November, *bi-
ennially* (on every even year).

State Officers.

G. S. c. 8, § 1. Tuesday after the first Monday of November, *an-
nually*.

District Attorneys.

G. S. c. 10, § 2. Tuesday after the first Monday of November in 1880,
and every *third* year thereafter.

Clerks of Courts.

G. S. c. 10, § 3. Tuesday after the first Monday of November in
1881, and every *fifth* year thereafter.

Registers of Probate and Insolvency.

G. S. c. 10, § 4. Tuesday after the first Monday of November in
1878, and every *fifth* year thereafter.

Sheriffs and Three Commissioners of Insolvency.

G. S. c. 10, § 5. Tuesday after the first Monday of November in
1880, and every *third* year thereafter.

Registers of Deeds.

G. S. c. 10, § 9. Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1879,
and every *third* year thereafter.

Municipal Officers.

G. S. c. 376, § 53. Mayor, aldermen, school committee, common coun-
cil, and street commissioner, on Tuesday after the *sec-
ond* Monday of December, annually.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

SIXTY-SECOND AND SIXTY-
THIRD LOCATIONS.

SIXTY-SECOND LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 22, 1879.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the right to lay down additional tracks to Jamaica Plain, recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,

Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the city of Boston said company shall have the right to lay down additional tracks on Pynchon and Centre streets so as to form with the tracks now laid down on said streets a continuous line of double tracks from Tremont street in Roxbury, to the car-house of said company on Centre street, Jamaica Plain; said tracks being shown on plans drawn by Barbour & Hodges, civil engineers,

dated May 1, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the precise location of the same, and the form of rail to be used, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them.

Also, upon condition that the space occupied by said tracks, and eighteen inches outside thereof, and also the space between the double tracks, shall be paved with small granite blocks, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets; and that after said tracks are laid, said streets shall be put in as good condition as they were in before the tracks were laid, without expense to the city of Boston.

Also, upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.¹

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

SIXTY-THIRD LOCATION.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down additional tracks on Tremont street to the town of Brookline, recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, that in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down double tracks on Tremont street from the Providence Railroad crossing to the dividing line between the city of Boston and the town of Brookline, said double tracks being shown on plans drawn by Barbour

¹Accepted by Metropolitan Railroad Co., Sept. 24, 1879.

& Hodges, civil engineers, dated May 1, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the precise location of the same, and the form of rail to be used, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them.

Also, upon condition that the space occupied by said tracks, and eighteen inches outside thereof, and the space between the double tracks, shall be paved with small granite blocks, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

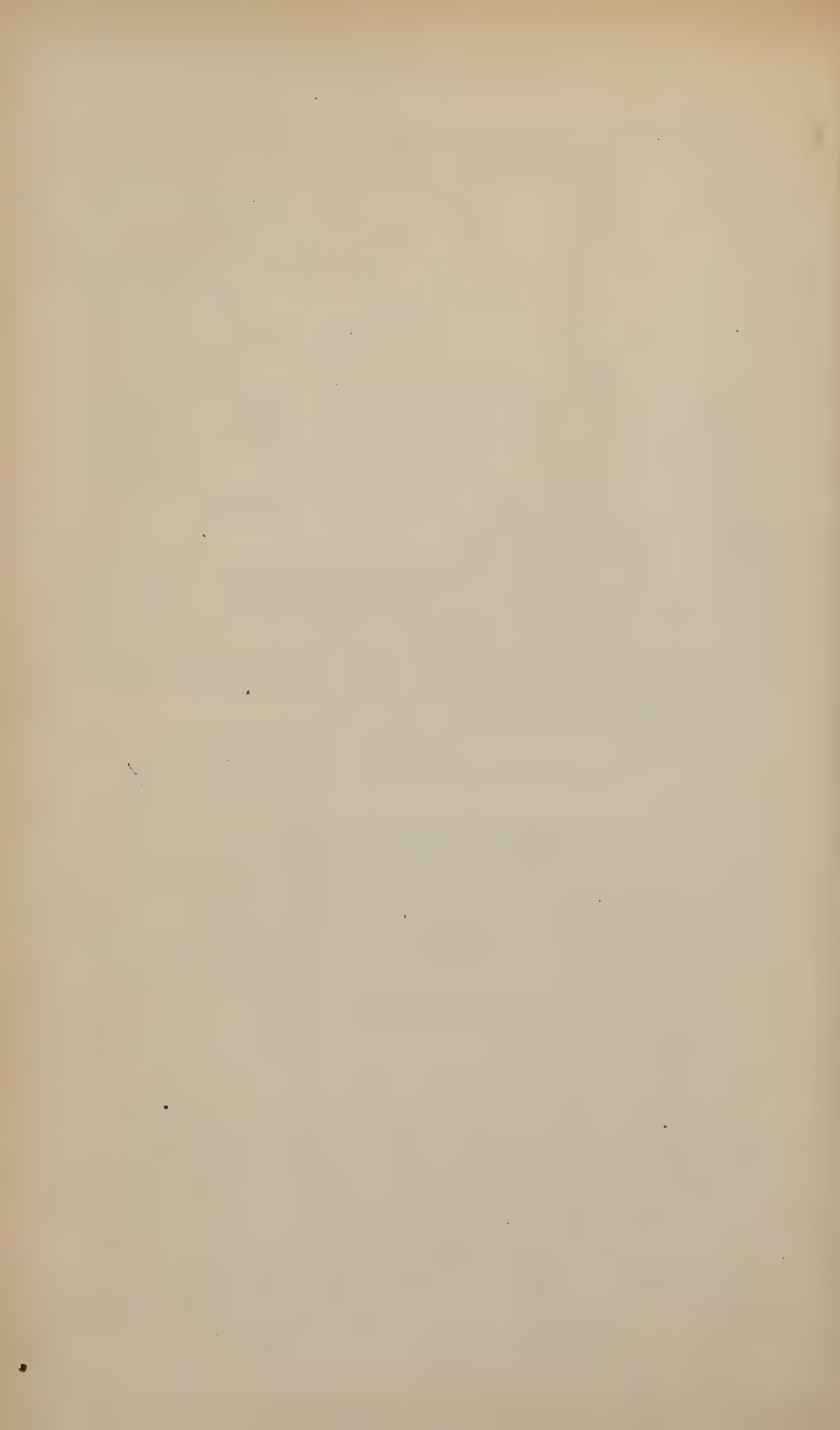
Also, upon condition that when said double tracks are laid, the single track now on the side of said Tremont street shall be removed, and the street put in good condition without expense to the city of Boston, and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

Also, upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.¹

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

¹Accepted by Metropolitan Railroad Co., Sept. 24, 1879.



CITY OF



BOSTON.

CAMBRIDGE RAILROAD.

EIGHTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 22, 1879.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Cambridge Railroad Company for leave to extend its location in this city so as to reach Dock square and the Providence Railroad, recommend the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Cambridge Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down a single track on Bowker street, from the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company on Chardon street to the track of the Middlesex Railroad Company on Sudbury street; also to lay down double tracks on Merrimac street, between Causeway and Portland streets, and to connect the most northerly track of said double tracks with the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company on Lowell street, and the most southerly track with the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Causeway street, opposite Wall street.

Said company shall also have the right to lay down a single track on Merrimac street, between Portland and Washington streets, and to connect the same with the track of the Middlesex Railroad Company on Washington street.

Said company shall also have the right to lay down a curved track on the northerly corner of Leverett and Causeway streets, to connect the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company on Leverett street with the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Causeway street.

Also a curved track at the westerly corner of Lowell and Causeway streets, to connect the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company on Lowell street with the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Causeway street.

Also a curved track at the westerly corner of Merrimac and Chardon streets, to connect the most southerly track located by this order on Merrimac street with the track of said Cambridge Railroad Company on Chardon street.

Also a curved track at the westerly corner of Charles and Cambridge streets, to connect the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Charles street with the tracks of the Cambridge Railroad Company on Cambridge street.

Said company is also authorized to change the curved tracks and connections at the intersection of Leverett and Brighton streets, so that the cars coming from Cambridge shall pass up Leverett street to Causeway street, and the cars going to Cambridge shall pass out through Lowell and Brighton streets. The tracks, curves, and connections located by this order are shown by red lines on plans drawn by J. G. Chase and E. F. Bowker, civil engineers, dated March 15, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

Said Cambridge Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to move the single track and connections of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Merrimac street, between Portland and Washington streets, and to place the same in the position designated for said track and connections on the plan above referred to, so that said track shall be the most southerly track of the line of double tracks on Merrimac street, between Portland and Washington streets. Said Cambridge Railroad Company is hereby authorized to enter upon and use with its horses and cars, to an extent not exceeding ten cars per hour, the tracks located by this order, and also the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Causeway street, between Leverett and Lowell streets; the tracks of the Middlesex Railroad Company on Sudbury street, between Bowker and Court streets; and on Court street, from Sudbury street to Cornhill; the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Cornhill, and the track of the Middlesex Railroad Company on Washington street from Cornhill to Merrimac street.

Said Cambridge Railroad Company is also authorized to

run two cars per hour from the Brighton District over the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Court, Tremont, Boylston, and Charles streets to the tracks of the Cambridge Railroad Company on Cambridge street.

The right to lay down and use the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said track, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them.

Also, upon condition that said Cambridge Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MIDDLESEX RAILROAD.

TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST LOCATIONS.

TWENTIETH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 29, 1879.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Middlesex Railroad Company for additional tracks in Charlestown and Beverly streets, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Middlesex Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down double tracks on Charlestown street from a point in said street opposite Cooper street to the double tracks on Causeway street opposite Endicott street; also double tracks on Beverly street, from Charlestown street to the tracks of the said Middlesex Rail-

road Company on Beverly street north of Causeway street; the tracks located by this order being shown by red lines on plans drawn by Barbour & Hodges, civil engineers, dated Aug. 18, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets. The single tracks now laid down on said Charlestown and Beverly streets shall be incorporated into and made parts of said double tracks on said streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, and the form of rail to be used, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them; also, upon condition that the space occupied by said tracks, and the space between the double tracks, shall be paved with small granite blocks and North-river flagging crossings, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

Also, upon condition that when said double tracks shall have been laid on Charlestown and Beverly streets, said Middlesex Railroad Company shall forthwith take up and remove the single track now laid down on Causeway street from a point opposite the Fitchburg Railroad Depot to its intersection with the double tracks on said Causeway street opposite the foot of Endicott street, and shall place said street in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

Also, upon condition that said Middlesex Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

TWENTY-FIRST LOCATION.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Middlesex Railroad Company for the location of tracks on Bunker Hill street, Park street, Winthrop square, and Adams street, and for leave to change the position of the curved tracks on the avenue leading to the Charles-river Bridge, respectfully recommend that on so much of said petition as relates to the location of tracks on

Park street, Winthrop square, and Adams street, the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

The committee recommend the passage of the accompanying order authorizing the Middlesex Railroad Company to lay double tracks on Bunker Hill street, and also to change the position of the curved tracks on the avenue leading to the Charles-river Bridge.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,

Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Middlesex Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down double tracks on Bunker Hill street, commencing at a point fifteen feet easterly of the easterly line of Jackson street extended, and extending to and connecting with the double tracks on Chelsea street; the double tracks located by this order being shown by red lines on a plan drawn by Barbour & Hodges, civil engineers, dated Aug. 18, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

Said Middlesex Railroad Company is hereby authorized to change the position of the curved tracks on the avenue leading to the Charles-river Bridge, so that said tracks shall occupy the position shown by red lines on a plan drawn by Barbour & Hodges, civil engineers, dated Aug. 18, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, and the form of rail to be used, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them.

Also, upon condition that the space occupied by said tracks, and eighteen inches outside thereof, together with the space between the double tracks, shall be paved with small granite blocks, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets; and the street placed in good condition for public travel, without expense to the city.

Also, upon condition that when said double tracks shall have been laid in said Bunker Hill street, said Middlesex Railroad Company shall forthwith take up and remove the tracks now laid down in Vine street, from Bunker Hill street to Chelsea street, and place said Vine street in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

Also, upon condition that said Middlesex Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1879-80.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, }
CITY HALL, October 4, 1879. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL: —

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned, in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1879-80, as shown in the books in his office, October 1, 1879, including the October draft, — being six monthly payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1878-79, the amount drawn October 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

In cases of special appropriations made by the City Council, covered by loans and transfers, only the amount of loans negotiated is placed under the head of appropriations with the transfers, and only the balances of said amounts not expended from last year appear. The total expenditures charged to these appropriations, covering loans negotiated and transfers, may be found in the table on the last page.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Approp- riation.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Sept.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water*.....	\$141,198 64	\$6,633 35	\$90,611 24	\$50,587 40
Advertising.....	1,200 00	61 75	520 32	679 68
Architect's Department.....	10,000 00	971 99	5,868 46	4,131 54
Armories.....	20,000 00	3,936 50	10,590 26	9,409 74
Assessors' Department.....	94,000 00	5,832 52	65,774 43	28,225 57
Auditor's Department.....	15,800 00	1,309 65	7,605 66	8,194 34
Bells and Clocks.....	1,000 00	33 75	130 20	869 80
Board of Health.....	47,000 00	4,997 13	26,821 60	20,178 40
Boston Harbor.....	2,500 00	125 00	916 99	1,583 01
Bridges.....	55,000 00	4,219 62	22,880 96	32,119 04
Broadway Extension (loan).....	\$80,680 21			80,680 21
Burnt District (loan).....	\$126,283 99		43,804 05	82,479 94
Cedar Grove Cemetery: Add Revenue received, \$5,328 80 }	45,581 41	1,568 75	9,619 81	1,290 40
Chelsea Bridge.....	\$4,961 63			4,961 63
Chestnut Hill Driveway.....	3,000 00	189 45	1,494 75	1,505 25
City Debt (payment to Sinking Fund Commissioners).....	495,704 00			495,704 00
City Debt: Received from Commis- sioners, \$112,000 00 }				
Revenue, \$55,000 00				
Sinking Funds, 57,000 00				
Redemption of City Debt Proper, \$110,000 00 }		11,000 00		
Redemption Cochitu- ate Water Debt, 2,000 00 }		1,000 00	112,000 00	
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt, }				
Cost of Redemption of matured bonds, }				
City Hospital.....	118,000 00	8,584 99	60,835 41	57,164 59
City Registrar's Department.....	9,500 00	560 55	3,418 87	6,081 13
Cochituate Water Works: Revenue, \$220,629 04				
Running expenses, \$101,254 40		18,984 97		
Interest, 112,859 17 }		50,329 17	218,042 78	2,586 26
Proportion paid under contract, 3,929 21 }				
Collector's Department.....	\$44,500 00	3,760 91	20,589 71	23,910 29
Common, etc.....	40,000 00	2,292 67	30,302 00	9,698 00
Commonwealth Avenue Extension.....	40,000 00		35,220 50	4,779 50
Completion West Chester Park, etc.....	\$21,698 92	2,985 64	2,985 64	18,713 28
Contingent Funds: Joint Committees.....	2,000 00	198 75	1,227 06	772 94
Mayor.....	1,500 00	23 00	639 87	860 13
Board of Aldermen.....	2,000 00	95 00	1,039 00	961 00
Common Council.....	2,500 00	30 50	1,516 25	983 75
County of Suffolk.....	350,000 00	25,307 57	137,666 19	212,333 81
Court Rooms, Criminal Business.....	80,000 00			80,000 00
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc. Add Revenue received, \$11,636 17 }	\$7,808 09	1,136 23	9,826 06	9,618 20
East Boston Ferries.....	155,000 00	17,827 01	81,788 68	73,211 32
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan).....	\$13,569 79			13,569 79
Eastern Avenue wharf.....	6,000 00	824 86	2,171 77	3,828 23
Carried forward.....	\$1,997,986 68	\$174,811 28	\$1,005,908 52	\$1,341,672 17

¹ Brought from last year, \$59,198 64
Loan, 82,000 00

² Brought from last year, 80,680 21

³ Brought from last year, 126,283 99

⁴ Brought from last year, 581 41

⁵ Brought from last year, \$4,961 63

⁶ Transferred from the Reserved Fund, 4,600 00

⁷ Brought from last year, 21,698 92

⁸ Brought from last year, 7,808 09

⁹ Brought from last year, 13,569 79

* Total appropriations, \$5,412,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$5,144,886.80. Loan not negotiated, \$268,000.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Sept.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,997,986 68	\$174,811 28	\$1,005,908 52	\$1,341,672 17
Engineer's Department.....	25,000 00	1,937 49	12,024 80	12,975 20
English High and Latin School Build- ings*.....	1124,027 78	24,861 89	40,999 38	83,028 40
Evergreen Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received, \$210 00	21,377 25	151 60	975 77	611 48
Fencing and Grading around Army and Navy Monument.....	34,431 50	1,843 23	4,412 13	19 37
Fire Alarms.....	17,000 00	1,503 71	7,777 18	9,222 82
Fire Department.....	550,000 00	36,347 83	334,868 80	215,131 20
Francis Street School-house.....	43,214 72	.....	1,626 00	1,588 72
Health Department.....	320,000 00	26,599 29	160,763 75	159,236 25
Home for Poor, Deer Island.....	52,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Homeless Wanderers.....	52,000 00	645 18	645 18	1,354 82
Improved Sewerage†.....	7922,051 80	57,933 63	241,550 45	680,501 35
Incidental Expenses.....				
Add income on Foss and Babcock Funds .....\$459 23	45,000 00	1,189 88	28,828 12	16,631 11
Inspection of Buildings.....	18,000 00	1,323 42	8,321 18	9,678 82
Interest and Premium.....	1,698,000 00	132,067 27	603,288 98	1,094,711 02
Lamps.....	400,000 00	27,614 59	180,069 85	219,930 15
Law Department.....	19,200 00	1,636 70	9,815 43	9,384 57
Liquor License Expenses:				
Add Revenue received ..\$226,248 84	52,000 00	4,573 41	168,918 50	159,330 34
Markets.....	9,625 00	673 36	4,447 28	5,177 72
Mount Hope Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received ... \$5,033 90	15,780 63	1,896 30	12,235 00	8,579 53
Mystic Sewer (loan).....	1023,781 64	1,174 56	1,243 56	22,538 08
Mystic Water Works:				
Revenue.....\$75,346 97				
Running expenses 56,887 90		10,190 87		(86,428.74
Interest 13,220 00		270 00	81,775 71	provided for.)
Proportions paid under contracts.....11,667 81				
New Ferry Boat.....	45,000 00	14,497 25	19,245 47	25,754 53
Northampton-street District\$.....	112,446 60	186 50	202,420 99	(\$189,974.39 pr. for.)
Old Claims.....	2,000 00	.....	703 96	1,296 04
Old Records.....	12600 00	60 00	360 00	240 00
Orchard Park.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00
Overseers of the Poor.....	118,000 00	3,914 76	30,332 90	87,667 10
Park Department.....	5,000 00	162 00	936 28	4,063 72
Park Nursery, Austin Farm.....	182,000 00	.....	1,585 05	414 95
Paving, etc.....	650,000 00	87,435 10	371,512 56	278,487 44
Play Grounds.....	.....	.....	65 00	(\$85 to be pr. for.)
Police.....	825,000 00	69,840 19	403,783 82	421,216 18
Police Station House No. 6.....	20,000 00	22 50	4,022 50	15,977 50
Primary School-house, City Point.....	145,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Primary School-house, Polk street.....	1610,527 56	78 23	3,766 32	6,761 24
Printing and Stationery.....	23,000 00	2,002 02	12,033 13	10,966 87
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$7,949,051 16	\$687,443 84	\$3,861,263 55	\$4,941,148 69

¹ Brought from last year,	\$89,027 78	⁶ Brought from last year,	\$2,000 00
² Brought from last year,	177 25	⁷ Brought from last year,	914,051 80
³ Brought from last year,	3,431 50	Loan,	8,000 00
Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	1,000 00	⁸ Brought from last year,	2,000 00
⁴ Brought from last year,	3,214 72	⁹ Brought from last year,	1,780 63
⁵ Brought from last year,	82,500 00	¹⁰ Brought from last year,	23,781 64
Transferred to Marcella-street Home for Girls,	43,500 00	¹¹ Brought from last year,	10,146 60
Transferred to Addition to Marcella-st. Home,	25,000 00	Loan,	2,300 00
Transferred to Addition to Austin Farm building,	12,000 00	¹² Brought from last year,	600 00
		¹³ Brought from last year,	2,000 00
		¹⁴ Brought from last year,	15,000 00
		¹⁵ Brought from last year,	10,527 56

* Total appropriation \$400,000; loan authorized \$350,000; loan negotiated, \$275,000; transfer, \$15,000; appropriation, \$35,000.

† Total appropriations, \$3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loan authorized, \$3,713,000; loan negotiated, \$1,407,000.

‡ This amount was for expenses incurred under the law, as follows:—

By Police Commissioners.....	\$12,071.32
City Clerk's Department.....	498.50
Collector's Department.....	310.68
Paid State, proportion of receipts.....	56,038.00

\$ Transfers authorized, \$78,000; loans authorized, \$500,000; loans negotiated, \$252,300.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Approp- riation.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Sept.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$7,949,051 16	\$687,443 84	\$3,861,263 55	\$4,941,148 69
Public Baths	21,000 00	2,459 24	12,474 51	8,525 49
Public Buildings	65,000 00	8,801 28	35,447 92	29,552 08
Public Institutions, viz.:—				
House of Industry	165,000 00	14,112 69	71,136 83	93,863 17
House of Correction	85,000 00	10,634 94	43,084 89	41,915 11
Lunatic Hospital	45,000 00	3,591 57	23,291 40	21,708 60
Pauper Expenses	90,000 00	1,464 20	37,175 67	52,824 33
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"	14,000 00	961 10	5,151 95	8,848 05
Office Expenses	8,000 00	556 08	3,656 43	4,343 57
Marcella Street Home	25,000 00	3,142 09	11,815 03	13,184 97
Almshouse, Austin Farm	12,000 00	1,029 40	4,134 33	7,865 67
Almshouse, Charlestown District	9,000 00	808 24	3,250 06	5,749 94
Brick Extension, House of Industry..	16,000 00	1,227 49	9,016 75	6,983 25
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford Islands.	10,000 00	1,084 89	2,841 87	7,158 13
Barn, Austin Farm	12,500 00	1,669 32	2,338 99	161 01
Steamboat Wharf, Deer Island	29,000 00	.....	6,852 38	2,147 62
Marcella-Street Home for Girls	343,500 00	3,530 00	4,791 75	38,708 25
Addition to Marcella-Street Home ..	425,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
Addition to Austin-Farm Building....	512,000 00	1,672 44	2,861 68	9,138 32
Public Lands	4,000 00	191 17	2,291 87	1,708 13
Public Library	115,000 00	8,613 34	54,358 84	60,641 16
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, and appropriation)	6158,014 68	12,762 89	35,620 21	122,394 47
Quarantine Department	14,500 00	839 95	6,703 73	7,796 27
Record Commissioners	3,000 00	394 73	660 23	2,339 77
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses	37,000 00	1,180 27	8,562 54	28,437 46
Reserved Fund	789,000 00	.....	.....	89,000 00
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)*...	674,691 59	1,972 13	50,369 60	24,321 99
Salaries	32,000 00	2,661 00	16,116 29	15,883 71
Schools and School-houses, viz.:—				
School Instructors	1,055,000 00	87,754 25	535,323 07	519,676 93
School Expenses, School Com.	195,000 00	45,729 71	148,124 96	46,875 04
Salaries, Officers School Com.	50,000 00	5,021 67	27,230 29	22,719 71
School-houses, Public Buildings	100,000 00	25,410 62	58,352 64	41,647 36
Sealer of Weights and Measures	5,700 00	464 21	2,767 83	2,932 17
Sewer Department	100,000 00	16,004 95	71,511 38	28,488 64
Sinking Fund Commissioners	800 00	176 28	893 78	406 22
Soldiers' Relief	6115,506 80	7,464 42	35,587 75	79,919 05
Stony Brook Sewer, Back Bay	105,000 00	1,888 37	1,888 37	3,111 63
Suffolk Street District	11,741 48	.....	596 27	1,145 21
Surveyor's Department	25,000 00	2,008 97	11,996 07	13,003 93
Treasurer's Department	1223,200 00	2,085 55	11,441 17	11,758 83
Tremont Street, Repaving	1325,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
Washington Street Extension (loan)...	1429,363 90	90 85	5,060 90	24,303 00
West Boston and other Bridges	7,000 00	458 08	3,172 25	3,827 75
Widening Shawmut Avenue	159,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03
Widening Streets	100,000 00	4,589 74	16,700 69	83,299 31
Total Appropriations	\$9,133,429 00	\$971,952 56	\$5,245,466 70	\$6,581,701 02
Balances from 1878-79	1,748,077 64		Less prov. for	196,468 13
Loan	92,300 00			
	\$10,973,806 64			\$6,385,232 89
Revenue	656,892 95			
	\$11,630,699 59			

¹ Brought from last year,	\$2,500 00	Stony Brook Sewer, Back Bay,	\$5,000 00
² Brought from last year,	9,000 00	Treasurer's Department	500 00
³ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	43,500 00	Tremont Street, Repaving,	25,000 00
⁴ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	25,000 00	⁸ Brought from last year,	74,691 59
⁵ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	12,000 00	⁹ Brought from last year,	115,506 80
⁶ Brought from last year,	38,014 68	¹⁰ Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	5,000 00
⁷ Transferred to Fencing and Grading around Army and Navy Monument, Collector's Department,	1,000 00 4,500 00	¹¹ Brought from last year,	1,741 48
		¹² Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	500 00
		¹³ Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	25,000 00
		¹⁴ Brought from last year,	29,363 90
		¹⁵ Brought from last year,	2,237 03

* Appropriation and loan authorized, \$341,000; loan negotiated, \$300,000.

UNCOMPLETED PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MAY 1, 1879.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH.

The following table shows the total amount of appropriations for these objects made from time to time by the City Council,—the amount expended and balance unexpended, including the Otober draft.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water (transfer, loans, and premium on loans)	\$5,144,886 80	\$5,094,299 40	\$50,587 40
Broadway Extension (loan)	1,000,000 00	919,319 79	80,680 21
Burnt District (loans)	6,671,176 65	*6,588,696 71	82,479 94
Chelsea Bridge (appropriation)	158,000 00	†153,038 37	4,961 63
Completion West Chester Park, etc. (appropriation)	150,000 00	131,286 72	18,713 28
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan)	200,000 00	186,430 21	13,569 79
English High and Latin School Buildings (loan and appropriation)	2325,000 00	241,971 60	83,028 40
Francis Street School-house (appropriation)	20,000 00	18,411 28	1,588 72
Improved Sewerage (loan and transfer)	31,447,000 00	766,498 65	680,501 35
Mystic Sewer (loan)	205,000 00	†182,461 92	22,538 08
Northampton Street District (loan and transfers)	4330,300 00	520,274 39	(189,974.39 pro. for.)
Primary School-house, Polk Street (appropriation)	30,000 00	23,238 76	6,761 24
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, and app'tion)	637,700 00	\$515,305 53	122,394 47
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)	300,000 00	275,678 01	24,321 99
Suffolk Street District (loans and transfers)	2,428,248 96	2,427,103 75	1,145 21
Washington Street Extension (loans)	1,670,000 00	1,645,697 00	24,303 00
Widening Shawmut Avenue (transfer)	77,000 00	74,762 97	2,237 03
	\$20,794,312 41	\$19,764,475 06 Less prov. for	\$1,219,811 74 189,974 39
			\$1,029,837 35

¹ Total appropriations, \$5,412,886 80

Loans negotiated, premium, and

transfer from Reserved Fund, 5,144,886 80

Loan authorized but not negotiated, 268,000 00

² Total appropriation, 400,000 00

Loan authorized, 350,000 00

Loan negotiated, 275,000 00

Appropriation, 35,000 00

Transfer, \$15,000 00

³ Total appropriation, 3,753,000 00

Loan authorized, 3,713,000 00

Transfer, 40,000 00

Loan negotiated, 1,407,000 00

⁴ Transfers authorized, 78,000 00

Loans authorized, 500,000 00

Loans negotiated, 232,300 00

* Of this amount, \$225,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

† Cost of work, \$117,038.37; amount remaining in Treasury as revenue for 1878-79, \$36,000.

‡ Of this amount, \$75,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

§ Of this amount \$439,690.90 paid for land, and \$75,614.63 for filling and expenses.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON CITY HOSPITAL

IN RELATION TO DEATH OF BESSIE
BARGEBUHR.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 12, 1879.

Ordered, That the Joint Standing Committee on the City Hospital be instructed to investigate the facts relating to the admission of Bessie Bargebuhr into the City Hospital, her treatment, and her death there June 4, 1879, and report the same to the City Council.

Sent up for concurrence.

W. H. WHITMORE,
President.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 16, 1879.

Concurred.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

Approved June 17, 1879.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,
Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Oct. 9, 1879.

The Committee on City Hospital who were instructed to investigate the facts relating to the admission of Bessie Bargebuhr into the City Hospital, her treatment and death there, having attended to that duty, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The committee heard the statements of Mr. Bargebuhr, Dr. J. Foster Bush, the physician who attended Mrs. Bargebuhr prior to her admission to the City Hospital, the physicians and nurse who attended her during her stay there, and have received a written statement from Dr. Cowles, who was Superintendent at the time she was admitted, but who is now absent in Europe.

It appears that Mrs. Bargebuhr had been under Dr. Bush's care for about a month previous to her admission to the hospital; she was suffering from abscess of the breast, and a mental trouble, which manifested itself in a suicidal form. She had made three attempts upon her life, and it was necessary to watch her to prevent her from escaping from the house and committing suicide. Dr. Bush advised that she be sent to Danvers; but her husband and friends were unwilling to do so, and wished to have her treated at the City Hospital. Accordingly she was taken there by her husband on the 24th of May, accompanied by a note from Dr. Bush to the effect that she had a trouble with her breast, and cerebral symptoms. This note was given to Mr. Bargebuhr, with the distinct understanding that Dr. Cowles should be told the whole history of the case. When she arrived at the hospital, Dr. Platt, who was acting as admitting physician in the temporary absence of Dr. Cowles, was sent for, and, on asking the nature of the applicant's illness, was informed by her husband that it was abscess of the breast; and he was not told the history of the case. There being nothing to indicate that she was not a proper subject for treatment at the hospital, she was admitted. She was placed in a private room, and although in a state of great nervous excitement, — a condition incident to the disease of the breast from which she was suffering, — it does not appear that anything in her conduct up to the time of her death indicated that she was insane, nor was anything said to her attendants which would lead them to suspect that such was the case. The local disease improved under treatment, but the nervous excitement increased to such an extent, that, as a measure of precaution,

the attending physician caused the windows of her room to be fastened down; a measure which in such cases would usually be deemed unnecessary, and therefore indicated more than ordinary care.

On the 4th of June, Mr. Bargebuhr visited his wife, and, as is customary in the case of private patients, the nurse retired from the room. When she returned she found the room vacant. At the conclusion of his interview, Mr. Bargebuhr had left his wife without notifying any one, although he knew that the nurse was in another room within call, and Mrs. Bargebuhr, taking advantage of the opportunity, went into an adjoining room and threw herself from the window to the ground. Death shortly ensued.

Such are the facts as they appear to the committee. It is proper, however, to state that Mr. Bargebuhr claims to have told several of the hospital physicians of his wife's attempts at suicide, and especially Dr. Cowles, whom he met in a horse-car when returning from the hospital after leaving his wife there. This statement is emphatically denied by each and all of the persons mentioned, and is unsupported by any corroborative testimony. It is a fact, not denied by Mr. Bargebuhr, that he did not give the admitting physician a history of his wife's case, in accordance with his understanding with Dr. Bush; and this, in connection with the other circumstances attending his action in the matter, leads the committee to believe that, to say the least, he is mistaken, and that he did not say anything which would arouse suspicion as to his wife's sanity. It also seems highly improbable that a physician of Dr. Cowles' experience would allow a case of suicidal insanity to remain in the hospital after it had been brought to his attention.

In conclusion the committee desire to say that nothing was brought forward in the course of the investigation to indicate negligence or unskilfulness on the part of any persons connected with the City Hospital, and the responsibility (if any there be) for Mrs. Bargebuhr's death does not rest upon those who attended her during her stay there.

LUCIUS SLADE,
CHARLES H. B. BRECK,
GEORGE H. LOVERING,
GEORGE T. PERKINS,
HOWARD CLAPP,

Committee.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

SIXTY-FOURTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Oct. 20, 1879.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for a location in Liverpool street, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,

Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down double tracks on Liverpool street, from its tracks on Sumner street to Central square, and across Central square to the tracks of said company on Meridian street. The tracks located by this order being shown on plans drawn by H. A. Case, civil engineer, dated October 13, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks and the form of rail to be used shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them; also upon condition that the space occupied by said tracks on said streets and the space between the tracks shall

be paved with small granite blocks to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

Also upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this order of location and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk, within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.¹

Read twice and passed.

Attest :

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

¹ Accepted by Metropolitan Railroad Company, October 21, 1879.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

DRAFT OF AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE

LAW DEPARTMENT.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, October 30, 1879.

The Committee on Ordinances beg leave to submit herewith a draft of an ordinance in relation to the law department, providing for the appointment of a City Conveyancer, in accordance with the suggestion of His Honor the Mayor, and making such changes in the existing ordinance as appear desirable.

In case the ordinance is adopted, the committee respectfully recommend the passage of the order appended hereto in relation to salaries.

For the Committee,

JOHN F. COLBY.

Ordered, That the Committee on Salaries be requested to consider and report a suitable salary for the City Conveyancer, and also what, if any, changes should be made in the salaries of the Assistant City Solicitors.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—

SECTION 1. On the first Monday of February, annually, or within sixty days thereafter, there shall be elected, by concurrent vote of both branches of the city council, a solicitor for the city of Boston, who shall be a resident citizen thereof, and be a counsellor at law of the courts of the commonwealth; and who shall not hold any other office under the city government during the period for which he is elected. He shall hold his office for one year from the first Monday of July in the year in which he may be elected, or until his successor is chosen, unless sooner removed; he may be removed at the pleasure of the city council and vacancies may be filled at any time for an unexpired term.

SECT. 2. The city solicitor shall, annually, within sixty days after his election, appoint, subject to the approval of the committee on ordinances, a city conveyancer, and also three assistant city solicitors, for the city of Boston, whose positions relative to each other shall be defined at the time of appointment. Said appointees shall be resident citizens of Boston, and counsellors at law of the courts of the commonwealth, and shall not hold any other office under the city government during the period for which they are appointed. They shall hold their offices for one year from the first Monday in July in the year in which they may be appointed, or until the appointment of their successors, unless sooner removed; and they may be removed at the pleasure of the city solicitor, or of the mayor, and vacancies may be filled at any time for an unexpired term, in the same manner as the original appointments.

SECT. 3. The city solicitor shall, annually, within thirty days after his election, appoint a clerk, whose duties he shall define, and a certificate of whose appointment he shall file in the office of the city clerk. The clerk shall hold his office for one year from the first Monday of July in the year in which he may be appointed, or until the appointment of his successor, unless sooner removed; he may be removed

at the pleasure of the solicitor and vacancies may be filled for an unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

SECT. 4. The city solicitor is authorized to employ a messenger or errand-boy for the office of the city solicitor, at such rate of compensation as the committee on ordinances shall deem reasonable.

SECT. 5. Whenever an emergency arises requiring that additional assistance should be furnished in the law department, the solicitor may, with the approval of the committee on ordinances, provide such assistance for the time being as he may deem expedient; and the compensation therefor shall be established by the committee on ordinances.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of the city solicitor, when so requested, to furnish legal opinions on any subject or question submitted to him by the mayor, the board of aldermen, the common council, any joint committee, or any committee of either branch of the city council, any board elected by the city council, or by any officer of the city government who may need advice in regard to the discharge of his official duties.

SECT. 7. It shall be the duty of the city conveyancer to examine all titles to real property, and to have the care and custody of all records relating to the same, and to draft all deeds and other legal papers pertaining to real estate which by law, usage, or agreement, the city may be at the expense of drawing. He shall be subject to the direction and control of the city solicitor, and shall perform any other legal duty required of him by said solicitor.

SECT. 8. It shall be the duty of the city solicitor and assistant solicitors to commence and prosecute all actions and suits begun by the city, and to defend all actions and suits brought against the city, in any court or other tribunal in this commonwealth; also to appear as counsel in any other action, suit, or prosecution which may involve the rights and interests of the city, and to defend any of the officers of the city in suits and prosecutions against them for any official action, or the performance of any official duty, when any estate, right, privilege, ordinance, act, or direction of the city government may be brought in question. And the said solicitor and assistant solicitors shall also, in behalf of the city, under the direction of the joint standing committee on legislative matters, and not otherwise, appear as counsel before the legislature of the commonwealth, or any committee thereof, whenever the interest and welfare of the city may be directly or incidentally affected; and they shall perform all other professional duties incident to the office which may

be required of them by the mayor, the city council, or either branch thereof, or by any joint or separate committee thereof, or by any board elected by the city council.

SECT. 9. In all duties imposed by this ordinance upon the city conveyancer and assistant solicitors, they shall be subject to the direction and control of the city solicitor; and they shall at all times be entitled to the advice and direction of the solicitor regarding the discharge of their duties; and the solicitor may at any time take exclusive control of any matter provided to be done by them.

SECT. 10. The city solicitor, city conveyancer, assistant solicitors, and clerk shall occupy the office, or suite of rooms, provided for them by the city council, and which shall be called the city solicitor's office. It shall be furnished by the committee on ordinances with suitable dockets, letter-books, books for entering abstracts of titles to property, and for recording the opinions of the solicitor, and such other books of registration and account as the committee on ordinances may from time to time prescribe, which books, together with all papers relating to the affairs of the city which shall come into the possession of the city solicitor, city conveyancer, or either of the assistant solicitors in his or their official capacity, shall remain the property of the city of Boston. All papers and documents in said office, belonging to the city, shall be kept in proper files with suitable indices. The committee on ordinances may, from time to time, determine the manner in which the dockets, the books containing schedules and abstracts of titles to property, and the opinions of the city solicitor, and any other books of registration and account which they may prescribe, shall be kept. Copies of all schedules of titles to property examined by the city solicitor, or city conveyancer, shall be made by the clerk and entered in books to be provided by the city, and shall remain the property of said city. Whenever any special contract is made by the city, or any department thereof, with any conveyancer, to investigate any title to property, such contract shall provide, if practicable, that not only the abstract of the title, but also a copy of the schedule or minutes upon which such abstract is based, shall be furnished; which shall be deposited in the office of the city solicitor.

SECT. 11. Whenever the city buys or takes a piece of land the city solicitor shall, if requested to do so by the grantor, furnish, without charge, the necessary deed for the transfer of the same.

SECT. 12. In the month of June of each year the city solicitor shall make a report to the city council of all suits or legal proceedings in which the city of Boston has any inter-

est, begun, pending, or determined during the year next preceding the time of making said report; and in such report shall state the names of the parties, the causes of action, the date when each suit or proceeding was begun, and before what court or tribunal, the amount of the judgment rendered, if any, and in whose favor, and the condition of all pending suits or proceedings, with such other information as may at any time be prescribed by the committee on ordinances.

SECT. 13. The city solicitor, city conveyancer, assistant solicitors and clerk shall receive, in full compensation for all their services, such salaries as the city council may from time to time determine. Whenever, however, their attendance may be required out of the city, they shall be allowed their reasonable travelling expenses; but they shall collect the legal taxable costs which may be recovered of the adverse party, in suits and prosecutions, when the city may recover the same, according to the practice of courts, and shall pay the sums thus collected to the city collector.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

ON

PROPOSED SEPARATION

OF THE

SCHOOL-SYSTEM FROM AFFAIRS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Oct. 27, 1879.

The Committee on Public Instruction, to whom was referred the order requesting the Mayor to petition the Legislature for the passage of a law transferring to the School Committee all the powers now held by the City Council in relation to schools and school-houses; and also for a separate tax levy to meet all the school expenses, having considered the subject, would respectfully report that in the opinion of the committee the order ought not to pass.

For the Committee,

J. A. TUCKER.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned respectfully dissents from the report of the majority of the committee for the following reasons:—

The School Committee, in its present form, was established by chapter 241 of Acts of 1875. Its members are elected directly by the people, and are directly amenable to them. They have power to elect teachers and to fix their compensation; to appoint supervisors and a superintendent, and to fix their salaries; to appoint janitors and fix their pay. They take the initiative in establishing new schools and enlarging old school-houses; the appropriations, however, being subject to the control of the City Council.

They have, moreover, all the general powers of school committees in directing the general scheme of studies to be pursued; the number of school-terms in a year and the hours of sessions, subject, of course, to the general laws.

The City Council has only the charge of the school-houses, as being public buildings, and its officer, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, makes the repairs and alterations therein.

The School Committee claims the power, probably correctly, to contract in behalf of the city with teachers and other officials to any amount, whether provision be made therefor in the annual appropriation or not. The estimates annually submitted to the City Council are understood to be sent as a matter of comity, and not of obligation; and any changes made in the main items are accepted by the School Committee simply as a matter of courtesy. Any considerable change would doubtless be rejected by it at once.

For example, the School Committee asked this year (City Doc. No. 27, p. 86) for the following sums:—

Salaries of instructors	.	.	.	.	\$1,111,273 00
Salaries of officers	.	.	.	.	56,760 00
Incidentals	.	.	.	.	250,100 00
Total	.	.	.	.	\$1,418,133 00

And of the incidentals, \$78,000 was for janitors, an item beyond the control of the City Council; \$60,000 was for

gas and fuel, and all the other items were for books and supplies of such a nature as to be beyond our criticism.

The City Council, or rather its Committee on Public Instruction, did reduce the item of incidentals \$15,100. It recommended, and the School Committee accepted, a reduction of \$18,033 on the other two items; but this reduction of about one and one-eighth per cent. was made theoretically, without any special knowledge of the merits thereof. It was simply asking a large creditor to make an abatement of his bill solely to save something. It was doubtless accepted as a means of obtaining a quick settlement of the balance.

It appears, then, that this power of revision is trivial and useless. But in return the School Committee obtains a great advantage. Their whole bill for the year is included in the annual tax levy and appropriation, and its extravagance or economy is placed to the general account of the City Government for the year.

A few figures will show the proportion which the expenditures of this department, over which we have practically no control, bear to the expenses for which we are accountable. I use the auditor's estimates, which vary but little from the final appropriations.

The total was	.	.	.	.	.	\$9,870,220
Deduct city debt	.	.	.	.	\$495,704	
County of Suffolk.	.	.	.	.	450,000	
Interest and premium	.	.	.	.	1,698,000	
						\$2,643,704
Ordinary expenses	.	.	.	.	.	\$7,236,516
School committee	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,418,133
Or nearly 19 6-10 per cent. of the whole.						

In other words, nearly one-fifth of the money, for the expenditure of which the City Council is held accountable by public opinion, is really spent by a body over which the Council has no control.

Is it not a wise measure of reform, then, to separate the slight remaining tie between these two corporations, and to let the School Committee manage its own finances and bear its own responsibilities? The city officers can assess and collect a school tax distinct from the general tax, as easily as they now assess and collect a State and a county tax. There is no new machinery to be created if the Legislature will pass the requisite act.

Is there, then, any other reason for continuing the present

system? Only one suggestion has been made. At present the repairs upon the school-houses are made under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, an officer elected annually by the City Council. Judging from the Auditor's report for last year, this official spends about \$100,000 annually in the repairs on these school buildings. It has been urged that this patronage is now controlled by the City Council, and that a transfer to the School Committee would be a diminution of the privileges of our body.

Such an argument cannot be openly stated or defended: if the School Committee will act as prudently as the City Council has done in past years, the public will not suffer by the change. It may be fairly urged that the School Committee will have but comparatively brief accounts to render to their constituents, and that every item will be seen, understood, and considered by them.

In conclusion, I am led by the above train of reasoning to hold that the change asked for is expedient on several grounds:—

It will place the accountability upon the parties who spend the money.

It will reduce the accounts of the City Council by removing one-fifth of the annual appropriation for its use.

It will consequently tend to make it easier for the taxpayer to know the objects for which his money is expended.

I therefore respectfully submit the following order, as a substitute for the majority report.

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE,

Of the Common Council.

Ordered, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to petition the Legislature, at its next session, for the passage of a law transferring to the School Committee of Boston the custody of the school buildings, and the charge of all expenditures connected with the public schools; and directing the city officers to assess and collect a separate tax for school purposes, in the same manner that a State tax and a county tax are now assessed upon and collected from the tax-payers of Boston.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

SOUTH BOSTON RAILROAD.

TWENTY-SIXTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, }
Oct. 27, 1879. }

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the South Boston Railroad Company for leave to change the position of its tracks on *Fourth street*, between K and L streets, etc., respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,

Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the South Boston Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to change the position of its tracks on Fourth street, between K and L streets, so as to conform to the red line shown on a plan drawn by Daniel Coolidge, Civil Engineer, dated Oct. 6, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets; said company shall also have the right to lay down a curved track at the northerly corner of Fourth and L streets, to connect the tracks in Fourth street with the tracks in L street.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said track shall be under the direction, and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving

and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also, upon condition that the South Boston Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.¹

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

¹ Accepted by South Boston Railroad Company, October 28, 1879.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

COMMUNICATIONS

RELATING TO

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, November 6, 1879.

The Joint Special Committee on Intramural Interments beg leave to submit herewith several communications relating to the closing of the Granary and King's Chapel Burying-grounds.

As these communications have a special bearing upon the right of the City Council to close the ground under the present statute, and the extent to which the city would be liable in case of an adverse decision upon an appeal to a jury, the committee deem it proper that they should be presented, for the information of the City Council.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. TUCKER,
JOSIAH S. ROBINSON,
GEORGE T. PERKINS,
JAMES J. BARRY,
GEORGE H. WYMAN.

Opinion of Hon. James M. Keith.

BOSTON, Oct. 21, 1879.

W. H. WHITMORE, ESQ. : —

DEAR SIR, — I have your note of the 17th inst., in which you say that "in the debate on the matter of closing tombs,

all the opponents took this ground, — first, that the General Statutes, Chap. 28, Sect. 10, says that if the jury find that the tomb was not a nuisance, the order must be rescinded ; second, that your Board states these tombs not to be a nuisance ;” and you ask my opinion and that of the Board in relation to the law and facts touching the subject-matter.

I may say, in the outset, that the Board has not made any such statement as that embodied in the second head above quoted : and how any one could have drawn any such inference from the testimony of members of the Board, imperfectly reported on pages 43, 44, and 46 of the appendix to the committee’s report, is beyond my comprehension. There appears to have been a total misapprehension both of the law and facts under which the Board acted in its recommendation that these tombs be closed to future interment.

The action of the Board was under Sects. 1 and 2 of Chap. 182 of the Acts of 1877, and not under Chap. 28 of the General Statutes. The *issue* raised, therefore, and the one to be tried, is the one raised by the statute of 1877, and not the one specifically described in the General Statutes.

This new statute, as it appears to me, materially changed the law governing the closing of tombs to future burials.

It does not contemplate that the Board shall wait until a pestilence shall have arisen from the accumulated mass of human putrefaction buried in our midst ; but contemplates the action of the Board whenever it perceives that burials have gone to that extent that the further continuance of them will necessarily be prejudicial to the public health. In other words, its object was to prevent the use of tombs in a manner prejudicial to the public health. Under this statute the Board of Health reports, in its judgment, the public health requires that future interments in these tombs should be prohibited. The notice given to the owners is, to show cause why the report of the Board of Health should not be accepted and the tombs closed.

The action of the City Council will necessarily be to accept or reject the report of the Board of Health ; and, in case of its acceptance, to order the tombs closed. The fifth section of the law gives the party aggrieved by the action of the Board or Council the right of appeal in the manner provided by Sections 9 and 10 of Chapter 23 of the General Statutes. That is, the aggrieved party has six months in which to claim his appeal, and upon giving the notices required has a right of trial by jury. But to try what? Why, clearly to try the issue raised under the act of 1877, to wit, the adjudication of the Board, that “the public health requires that future interments in these tombs shall be prohibited.”

Now, was that adjudication correct, and should it be approved or rejected?

That is the question in issue for discussion. It is a well-known fact, that as early as 1795, when Boston had a population of less than twenty thousand, the selectmen of the town, acting as a Board of Health, prohibited, as a health measure, further burials in graves in these two burial-grounds. Burials in the tombs have continued to the present time. The very able and exhaustive citation of authorities as to the effect of intramural burials, embraced in the report of the joint committee on that subject, renders it wholly unnecessary for me to pursue farther that inquiry. They show conclusively that the decomposition of human bodies sets free most active poisonous gases and effluvia, highly detrimental to the public health.

Sanitarians agree in the declaration that burials in the ground are far less injurious than in tombs; because the earth, if not already saturated, will absorb the gases evolved in decomposition, while the cracks and crevices of the tombs afford a free escape into the atmosphere. The dilapidated condition of many of the tombs in question is a matter of common notoriety, and has been a subject of complaint for years. But it is said some of them are in fair and some in good condition, and that the owners are ready to keep them so. What of it? Does it follow that these tombs should continue to be used as places of interment? By no means.

First. Because the grounds in which they are placed, and the earth by which they are partly covered, are already completely permeated and saturated with the gases generated by decomposition, until the earth can absorb no more. It is a law of physics that two bodies cannot occupy the same place at the same time. When, therefore, a body is placed in one of these tombs, as the air, bodies, and coffins already placed there fill the interior of the tomb, the gases evolved in the putrefaction of this new body must of necessity escape into and contaminate the surrounding atmosphere. It is this use of the tombs, and not the tombs themselves, that is prejudicial to the public health.

A tomb that has not been used for fifty years for burial purposes may not be of itself prejudicial to the public health, but opening it and its use for such purpose would make it so; and it is that use in the future which is sought to be guarded against.

Second. These tombs should not be used for burial purposes because they are in the midst of a dense population, which must breathe the air thus vitiated by them, and be injured more or less, in proportion to the constancy and

amount of such inhalation. One of these grounds, as you know, is bounded on three sides by dwelling-houses, some of which are in actual contact with the tombs, and all are within a few feet of them. The other ground is bounded on two sides by the Probate Court, the Registry of Deeds, and the City Hall, all of which buildings are constantly occupied by the city officials during the day, and are resorted to by throngs of people having business to transact there.

It is hard to conceive, therefore, of a more unsuitable place for burial than these grounds, or one where the consequences of such burials would be more detrimental to the public health.

But it is said many people testified that they had not perceived the escape of any deleterious gases from these tombs, nor felt any injurious effects arising from their present use. What of it?

So, too, scores of families discover no sewer gases in their houses, and are offended at even the suggestion that their houses are in a non-sanitary condition, until perhaps scarlet fever or diphtheria carries away a loved child, when their physician points to their defective drainage as the sure cause of their bereavement.

But if there are many who are not conscious of having suffered from the injurious gases issuing from these tombs, there are others who are conscious of having suffered from them often and acutely. The Board did not need to call witnesses from a distance to theorize or testify on this subject; it was surrounded with living examples of the effects of the emanations from these tombs. For three years it had occupied, against its oft-repeated remonstrance, an office in the City Hall, below the level of the surface of the adjoining burial-ground, and within a few feet of these tombs, the sickening odors from which filled its rooms. Every member of the Board, and many of its employés, as well as others under their observation, had been made sick by these gases. The foul smell produced by them was a common subject of remark and complaint by those visiting the office on business. The Board would have deemed it a cruelty to have permitted a poor family to have occupied such a place as a tenement, and would have ordered such a family to vacate it forthwith. When therefore the Board adjudicated that the public health required that these tombs should be closed to further burials, it did not act merely upon the theory that all such burials in populous places must be, according to all sanitary laws and experiences, prejudicial to the public health, but it had actual knowledge that such burials then were prejudicial to the public health; and, as like causes produce like results,

they could not fail to be prejudicial to the public health in the future.

I have already spoken of the unsuitable location of these tombs as places of burial. One would certainly expect that the city would demand that the atmosphere around its City Hall, erected at so great a cost, should be free from poisonous gases and the effluvia of putrefaction; that its officials should be able to occupy the offices in it without danger to their lives or health. Would not the Board, with the experience just recited, have been derelict in the discharge of its duty had it failed to recommend the closing of these tombs to further burials?

Objection has been made to the adoption of the recommendation of the Board, to close these tombs to further burials, on account of the eminent fame of those whose remains repose in them; and it has been asserted or insinuated that a desecration of their resting-place was contemplated.

Nothing could have been suggested farther from the thoughts or purposes of this Board. It fails to see how a discontinuance of burials there, accompanied by a careful preservation of existing monuments, the cultivation of flowers and a constant supervision of the grounds, can be deemed a desecration. The action of the Board has been purely upon sanitary grounds, and for the protection of the public health. In guarding this, it could not be influenced by the consideration of the station in life of those whose remains lie in these tombs. The physical laws of decay act upon all alike without regard to station, sex, or condition. Dives in decomposition is no sweeter than Lazarus, and the one is as prejudicial to the public health as the other.

I have thus given, as well as I could in the time at my command, a brief statement of the views of the Board both as to the law and facts touching the subject-matter inquired of.

Trusting that the action of the City Council in relation to these tombs will be as sagacious as that of the Government of 1795, before referred to,

I remain,

Very truly yours,

JAMES M. KEITH.

Opinion of Hon. John P. Healy.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
2 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, Oct. 23, 1879.

MESSRS. G. T. PERKINS AND J. J. BARRY: —

GENTLEMEN, — In reply to your communication I have to say that, in my opinion, on appeal by a tomb-owner from an order of the City Council that his tomb be closed, the 9th and 10th Sections of the 28th Chapter of the General Statutes are applicable, and that the trial of the appeal must be in accordance with their provisions. The 10th section provides, that if the jury find that the tomb was not a nuisance, nor injurious to the public health, at the time of the order, the court shall rescind the order, etc. The issue to be tried by the jury must be this question.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. P. HEALY.

Opinion of Hon. Clement Hugh Hill.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR: — I am perfectly willing to say to you in writing what I told you orally the other day, about my construction of the statute of 1877 providing for closing tombs in cities; although the man who drafts a statute is proverbially a bad authority as to its meaning, and although I speak with some hesitation when I learn that very distinguished counsel hold a different opinion.

A draft of a bill on this subject was submitted to the Judiciary Committee of the House in 1877, which, not being satisfactory, was laid aside, and I drafted and submitted to the committee the present statute, including Section 5, giving an appeal to a jury. In giving this right, our intention, according to the best of my recollection, was not to change the issue, but merely to give a right of appeal to a jury upon the same question as that on which the Board of Health and City Council, as provided in Section 1, had passed, namely, whether the public health required that future interments should be forbidden in any tomb or tombs within the city limits; and the provision of Section 5, that any person aggrieved by the action of the city, under this act, "may appeal therefrom in the manner provided by Sections 9 and 10 of Chapter 28 of the General Statutes," merely

indicates the manner of appeal, and in no wise changes the issue. Otherwise, it seems to me, any person may completely nullify the action of the City Council by simply appealing from it; for although the action of the Board of Health and City Council may have been perfectly proper and wise, and the public health require that future interments in any tomb should be forbidden, nevertheless, the owner by appealing may prevent the closing of the tomb, not by showing that the Board of Health and City Council decided erroneously in their adjudication, but by showing that the tomb "was not a nuisance nor injurious to the public health at the time of the order," — a fact perfectly consistent with the decision appealed from.

It is apparent, for example, that tombs under a church may be innocuous in their existing state, and yet the public health may loudly demand that interments in them should cease; and it was our purpose to provide a means of so doing.

This was certainly my intention, and, I believe, the intention of the committee.

Whether it is a proper construction of the statute is, I am aware, another question. But construing as we ought Section 1 of the Statutes of 1877 and Section 10 of Chapter 28 of the General Statutes together, their legal effect, in my judgment, is to add a new issue for a jury for cases arising under this statute, namely, whether the public health requires that future interments in any tomb should be forbidden. Thus construed the two statutes are entirely consistent.

Very faithfully yours,

C. H. HILL.

Opinion of Robert D. Smith, Esq.

Boston, Oct. 28, 1879.

WM. H. WHITMORE, Esq.: —

DEAR SIR, — I have considered Chapter 182 of Acts of 1877, and am of the opinion that the appeal provided in Section 5 is to be tried in the "manner" prescribed in General Statutes, Chapter 28, Section 10, but that the issue to be tried is the one raised by the later act. This issue is whether or not the "public health requires" the prohibition of future interments in the tomb owned by the appellant, or in any cemetery.

The clause in the General Statutes, Chapter 28, Section 10,

provides for the trial of an appeal, and "if the jury find that the tomb, burial-ground, or cemetery so closed was not a nuisance *nor injurious to public health at the time of the order*, the Court shall rescind the order," etc. The latter clause, "nor injurious to public health," is not equivalent to the former clause, "not a nuisance;" but if the question under the later act was simply whether the tomb were a nuisance or injurious to public health at the time of passing the order, Section 1 of the Statutes of 1877 would be without force, and could confer no power to prohibit future interments because required by public health.

I think that the jury must pass on the question raised by the new law, and not on the question of a technical nuisance, nor whether the tomb is injurious to public health at the time of order; and of course the new issue is much broader than the former one would be. I presume a jury would not be ready to differ from the views of a Board of Health on what was prejudicial to public health.

Respectfully,

R. D. SMITH.

Extract from General Statutes.

The following is the section of General Statutes, Chapter 43, Section 89, referred to in the sixth section of the Act of 1877, in regard to prohibiting future interments in tombs:—

"No highway or town-way shall be laid out or constructed in, upon, or through, an enclosure used or appropriated for the burial of the dead, unless authority to that effect is specially granted by law, or the consent of the inhabitants of the town where such enclosure is situated is first obtained."

Opinion of Hon. John P. Healy.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,

2 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, Oct. 22, 1879.

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR,—I cannot answer with definiteness your question as to the probable amount of costs that would be recovered against the city in case a tomb should be ordered

to be closed under the authority given in the General Statutes, Chap. 28, and the owner should appeal from the order as provided in the same chapter, and the order should be rescinded. The case on the appeal might be finally determined in the Superior Court, or questions of law might be reserved for the Supreme Court, and the amount of costs would be affected by the determination of this fact. The amount would also be affected by the number of witnesses used, and the number of days they should be detained in court. Exclusive of the fees of witnesses, the probability is that the costs would not exceed fifty dollars in one case. Each witness would be entitled to one dollar and fifty cents for each day's attendance.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. HEALY.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDER

IN RELATION TO

CHOICE OF FIRST AND SECOND
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS

AT THE

ANNUAL ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, October 30, 1879.

Read, assigned to next meeting at 9 o'clock, P.M., and
ordered to be printed.

Attest :

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, October 30, 1879.

Ordered, That at the annual election of city officers in December, and on the general ballot therefor, there shall be chosen in each ward by the qualified voters therein, one first assistant assessor and one second assistant assessor, who shall be legal voters in such ward.

Ordered, That the Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances report such alterations in the existing statutes as will be rendered necessary by the above order, and any other changes therein which will, in their opinion, improve the efficiency of the Assessors' Department.

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CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

PRINTING FIRST VOLUME

OF

DORCHESTER TOWN RECORDS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Nov. 3, 1879.

The Committee on Printing respectfully offer the following report upon printing the Town Records of Dorchester:—

In February last the following order was passed by the City Council:—

Ordered, That the Record Commissioners be authorized to have transcribed and indexed the land records of the town of Dorchester, and to have the same printed and distributed in the same manner as their previous reports, at an expense not exceeding \$1,000; to be charged to the appropriation for printing.

Under this order the Record Commissioners have supplied about a hundred pages of copy, which have been put in type; but the work is now suspended, to await the further action of the City Council.

On the 25th of September the following petition was presented in the Common Council:—

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston: The undersigned, citizens of Boston and others, respectfully represent that, by an order passed Feb. 18, 1879, the Record Commissioners were authorized to print certain extracts from the Town Records of Dorchester.

They further represent that, in their opinion, it would be unwise and inexpedient to neglect any portion of said records, and that the appearance in print of an incomplete and mutilated transcript thereof would be greatly to be deplored.

They therefore pray that said order may be so amended as to author-

ize said commissioners to include in their forthcoming report all the records contained in the first volume of the Records of the Town of Dorchester, or so many consecutive pages thereof as said commissioners may be able to print with the appropriation already made therefor.

MARSHALL P. WILDER,
JAMES H. MEANS,
OLIVER HALL,
EBENEZER CLAPP,
JOHN H. ROBINSON,
ROSWELL GLEASON,
F. W. LINCOLN,
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
M. D. SPAULDING,
SAMUEL ATHERTON,
WILLIAM E. COFFIN,

EDWARD J. BAKER,
S. J. BARROWS,
E. I. BISPHAM,
EDWARD JARVIS,
BENJAMIN CUSHING,
ROBERT VOSE,
ERASMUS D. MILLER,
JAMES H. UPHAM,
THOMAS GROOM,
THOMAS F. TEMPLE,
WILLIAM B. TRASK.

This petition was referred to the Committee on Printing, with directions to hear the petitioners. The following order was also referred to the committee:—

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Sept. 25, 1879.

Ordered, That under the order authorizing the transcribing and indexing of the land records of Dorchester, the Record Commissioners be authorized to have transcribed and indexed so much of the first volume of the Town Records of the town of Dorchester as the appropriation made in said order will defray the expense of preparing and publishing.

At a hearing of the petitioners and others interested, several gentlemen of the Dorchester Antiquarian Society and others appeared, and earnestly advocated the objects of the petition. Mr. Whitmore, the Record Commissioner, also appeared, and fully stated his views, in opposition to the petitioners.

The difference of opinion between the Record Commissioners and the petitioners relates mainly to the essential change involved in the plan of the commissioners, by adopting the views of the petitioners. The plan of the Record Commissioners, for Dorchester and other sections of the city, is substantially to print a collation from the ancient records, and especially relating to lands; while the petitioners desire the complete reproduction in print of the ancient records, so far as the same limited expenditure will permit. The most ancient records are the most dilapidated; and it is considered more important to save the most ancient from destruction than it is to present a collation of them down to a later time.

The statutes of the Commonwealth make very careful provisions for the proper production, care, and preservation of public records. It is further provided, that "when the

records of a county, city, or town are becoming worn, mutilated, or illegible, the County Commissioners, City Government, or Selectmen, shall have fair, legible copies, seasonably made." This requirement is imperative, and the committee have sought, in view of it, to give the whole subject before them the careful consideration its magnitude and importance require.

It being essential to preserve and renew the ancient records, according to law, the only question to consider is, what is the best method of accomplishing this object. The requirement of the law is met by transcribing the original, and substantially binding the copy. But this method, at considerable expense, produces but a single copy, to be preserved in one place only, for reference in all future time. This isolates the book from the public inspection, and renders it only a book of reference to painstaking inquirers only. The volumes printed by the Record Commissioners are in editions of 1,500 copies, and are placed in the bound volumes of the City Documents for perpetual preservation, and in various libraries of the city, accessible to all the people, as well as in many private hands and libraries of those more especially interested in their contents.

The committee consider the Record Commission entitled to public thanks for their valuable services to the city, gratuitously rendered, and the commendable economy of expenditure they seek to maintain. But the committee are convinced that the basis of operations planned by the commission does not sufficiently cover the legitimate work to be done on the ground they occupy. And the committee feel assured, from the expressed opinions of Commissioner Whitmore, that there is no difference of opinion as to the desirability of reproducing the ancient records in print, with the exception of the cost involved in the change of plan now pursued by the Record Commission.

The ordinance creating the office of the Record Commissioners defines their duties as follows: "To complete, as far as practicable, the record of births, deaths, and marriages, in the Town and City of Boston, prior to A.D. 1849."

The commissioners, in their first report (City Document No. 92, 1876), say, "A reasonable construction of the duties of the commissioners seems to include therein all such investigations as will directly assist in perfecting the record of the vital statistics of Boston."

The second report of the commissioners (City Document No. 46, 1877) takes a new departure from the preceding limited sphere of operation, by special order of the City Council

to print "a transcript of the first volume of the Town Records and of the Book of Possessions." This report of the commissioners presents in print "faithful transcripts of the two earliest volumes of the records of the Town of Boston." The report further says : —

The records of the Town of Boston, now in the custody of the City Clerk, may be described as follows: Ten volumes, of which the first is here printed, containing the acts of the town from 1634 to 1822. The first volume (1634-1660) contains also the acts of the Selectmen; the second volume (1660-1728) contains the acts of the Selectmen from 1660 to 1701, and thenceforward it records only the proceedings of the town. In 1701 the system was established of recording the doings of the Selectmen separately, and twenty-three volumes contain their records until 1822.

These books, with a few miscellaneous volumes, comprise the old records of the city proper. By annexations are added Charlestown, Dorchester, Roxbury, West Roxbury, and Brighton.

The commissioners say in their second report, "It is hoped that the city government will authorize the Record Commissioners to continue the work of publishing the records; of course, not in full, but by means of such judicious selections as will afford valuable information about our predecessors."

The third report of the commissioners (City Document No. 39, 1878) is devoted to the Charlestown land records. This report says : —

The commissioners may perhaps anticipate that other portions of the city, as Roxbury and Dorchester, may call for a similar publication of their records of early grants and possessions of land. There has also been a feeling manifested in favor of printing the first volume of deeds for Suffolk County, inasmuch as the expense would be but little greater than that of a manuscript copy. Certainly the old town of Boston requires a second volume of extracts from its records, to complete the grants of lots and the laying out of streets. Whilst the commissioners will cheerfully discharge any duties of the above-named nature which may be assigned to them, they beg leave to repeat their previous notice that their main duty is still unfulfilled. The transcripts of the church records, to supplement and complete the records preserved by the City Registrar, are still to be made. They hope, therefore, to receive instructions during the next year, to make a beginning upon their most necessary and long-delayed work.

The next report of the Record Commissioners will be the Dorchester records, provided for by the order at the beginning of this report. This order authorizes a collation of the land records only; and the initiation of the work produces the remonstrance of the gentlemen interested in the records of Dorchester, who desire that the work shall be a repro-

duction of the ancient record as far as the work progresses, on the same appropriation. It is evident to the committee that the petitioners are right in their position, and their views ought to be sustained. The records should be published complete. The cost at most will be small compared to the value of their preservation. It is also evident to the committee that the extensive work laid out by the Record Commissioners is proceeding on a plan far too contracted properly to accomplish the objects intended and desirable to be attained.

The reports of the commissioners are based upon specific appropriations, not exceeding one thousand dollars, respectively, and usually result in expenditures considerably less than the sum named. The committee are of opinion that five thousand dollars ought to be annually appropriated, as an element of the appropriation for printing, for expenditure under requisitions by the Record Commissioners, in accordance with special orders by the City Council. This would enable the commissioners to carry out a judicious system of annual work, and meet the legal requirements for reproducing the ancient records complete. The result of the expenditure would probably be the best economy in the end, as well as largely aid the citizens in the knowledge of the ancient times and memorable historical events. It must be considered that we are now living in the third century of the city's existence; and that our preservation of the ancient records is not for ourselves alone, but for the unknown centuries to come.

The committee recommend the passage of the following orders.

HUGH O'BRIEN, *Chairman.*

Ordered, That the order of February last, authorizing the Record Commissioners to have transcribed and indexed the land records of the town of Dorchester, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Ordered, That the Record Commissioners be authorized to have transcribed and indexed the first volume of the Records of the Town of Dorchester; and to have the same printed and distributed in the same manner as their previous reports, or so many consecutive pages of the same as can be done at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars; to be charged to the appropriation for printing.

Read twice and passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

HUGH O'BRIEN, *Chairman.*

CITY OF



BOSTON.

R E P O R T

ON

E X T E N S I O N

OF

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Nov. 3, 1879.

The Joint Standing Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the petitions of Dwight Foster and others for the construction of Commonwealth avenue from West Chester park to the junction of Beacon street, Brighton avenue, and Brookline avenue, having considered the subject, beg leave to submit the following report: —

The proposed extension of Commonwealth avenue is about one thousand nine hundred and fifty feet in length, and passes through what is called the full basin, a track of land bounded by West Chester park, Beacon street, Brookline avenue, and the Boston & Albany Railroad. This track contains about nine hundred and sixty-six thousand square feet of land, exclusive of Commonwealth avenue and the parkway. The land is at present owned only by three parties, all of whom have signified a willingness to fill their land in connection with the construction of the avenue, which will reduce the cost of the later work considerably. It is desirable, as a measure of economy, that the avenue should be constructed before the number of owners abutting thereon is increased, as it will then be difficult to make arrangements for joint filling. The committee are informed that the land will soon be offered for sale in small parcels, and immediate action should

therefore be taken in order to secure the coöperation of the present owners.

In addition to giving the land required for the extension of the avenue the Boston Water Power Company have agreed to deed to the city, free of cost, about seventy thousand square feet of land, for the purpose of widening the Beacon-street parkway, as desired by the Park Commissioners.

It is evident that the convenience of the public requires that the avenue should be extended as proposed. There is at present no outlet from the city proper, in a westerly direction, between Beacon street and Tremont street. Beacon street is overcrowded and inadequate for the travel which passes over it now, to say nothing of furnishing accommodations for the future growth of the city in that direction. That this growth is not problematical is indicated by the large number of buildings which are now in progress of erection or about to be commenced in that vicinity. There are being built on Commonwealth avenue, between Arlington street and West Chester park, twenty-two buildings, valued at \$707,000, and plans are prepared for eight more, valued at about \$195,000. On Marlborough street, twenty houses are being built, valued at about \$300,000, and on Newbury street eight houses, valued at about \$112,000. This shows that over one million dollars will soon be added to the taxable valuation of the city in that section alone. At the present rate of purchase all the land on Commonwealth avenue east of West Chester park, which is available for building purposes, will soon be taken up, and there will be a demand for building lots west of the park. There is, therefore, no doubt but that as soon as the avenue is extended the land bordering on it will be required for building purposes. Another reason for extending the avenue at the present time is that it is wanted as a portion of the route for the new forty-eight-inch main from Chestnut Hill Reservoir. The Water Board have asked for an appropriation to lay the pipe as far as the intersection of Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street. At this point it is stopped on account of the undesirability of having two large mains in Beacon street. If the avenue is extended, the pipe can be carried through it to the Common, and its full effect upon our water supply cannot be obtained until it reaches that point.

As a sanitary measure it is desirable that the flats lying in the full basin should be covered, — a fact which will be evident to all who are familiar with the locality.

It is estimated that the valuation of the territory brought into the market by the completion of the avenue and the filling of the adjacent land will exceed \$600,000, without

buildings. The taxes upon it will therefore largely exceed the interest on the amount required to complete the work.

The City Engineer estimates that 45,000 squares of filling will be required to extend the avenue. The material can probably be contracted for, to be deposited by cars, at the rate of \$3.50 per square, making the total cost \$157,500. It is the opinion, however, of those competent to judge of such matters that the necessary quantity of filling could be dredged from the Charles-river basin and deposited in place for a considerable less sum. The material in the basin is generally of good quality for filling purposes, being fine sand and gravel, underneath a thin layer of mud. It is now being used for the widening of Beacon street, and so far has proved to be an excellent quality of gravel.

The question of removing a large quantity of material from the Charles-river basin for the purpose of filling the basin south of the mill-dam has already been favorably considered by the Board of Land and Harbor Commissioners. It is evident that the appearance of Charles river would be improved by the removal of the material, as a depth of not less than twelve feet of water would then be obtained over a large area which is now dry at low tide. If arrangements are made for using the material in the extension of Commonwealth avenue, it can be deposited in place, either by cars or by means of scows, passing through the water-way which is to be constructed under the mill-dam, in connection with the park entrance. It is estimated that to fill with this material will cost \$3 per square, making the total cost \$135,000, and the committee consider it safe to estimate the cost of the improvement at this sum.

Your committee would therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation of \$135,000 be made for the extension of Commonwealth avenue, and that the Finance Committee be requested to provide the means.

For the Committee,

JAMES J. FLYNN,
Chairman.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Sent down for concurrence.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
Chairman.



CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS
FOR 1879-80.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, }
CITY HALL, November 4, 1879. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL: —

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned, in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1879-80, as shown in the books in his office, November 1, 1879, including the November draft, — being seven monthly payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1878-79, the amount drawn November 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

In cases of special appropriations made by the City Council, covered by loans and transfers, only the amount of loans negotiated is placed under the head of appropriations with the transfers, and only the balances of said amounts not expended from last year appear. The total expenditures charged to these appropriations, covering loans negotiated and transfers, may be found in the table on the last page.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Oct.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water*.....	\$409,198 64	\$55,212 77	\$145,824 01	\$263,374 63
Advertising.....	1,200 00	39 00	559 32	640 68
Architect's Department.....	10,000 00	1,079 31	6,947 77	3,052 23
Armories.....	20,000 00	114 00	10,704 26	9,295 74
Assessors' Department.....	94,000 00	5,619 60	71,394 03	22,605 97
Auditor's Department.....	15,800 00	1,299 97	8,905 63	6,894 37
Bells and Clocks.....	1,000 00	515 83	646 03	353 97
Board of Health.....	47,000 00	4,556 18	31,377 78	15,622 22
Boston Harbor.....	2,500 00	125 00	1,041 99	1,458 01
Bridges.....	55,000 00	3,744 43	26,625 39	28,374 61
Broadway Extension (loan).....	280,680 21	.....	.....	80,680 21
Burnt District (loan).....	\$126,283 99	.....	43,804 05	82,479 94
Cedar Grove Cemetery: Add Revenue received, \$6,121 10	45,581 41	1,379 37	10,999 18	703 33
Chelsea Bridge.....	54,961 63	.....	.....	4,961 63
Chestnut Hill Driveway.....	3,000 00	288 03	1,782 78	1,217 22
City Debt (payment to Sinking Fund Commissioners).....	495,704 00	.....	.....	495,704 00
City Debt: Received from Commis- sioners, \$122,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue, \$57,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sinking Funds, 65,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redemption of City Debt Proper, \$120,000 00	.....	10,000 00	122,000 00	.....
Redemption Cochitu- ate Water Debt, 2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt, Cost of Redemption of matured bonds,	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Hospital.....	118,000 00	10,412 12	71,247 53	46,752 47
City Registrar's Department.....	9,500 00	562 45	3,981 32	5,518 68
Cochituate Water Works: Revenue, \$269,499 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Running expenses, \$127,355 72	.....	26,101 32	444,384 10	(\$174,884.14 provided for.)
Interest, 313,099 17	.....	200,240 00	.....	.....
Proportion paid under contract, 3,929 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collector's Department.....	\$44,500 00	4,613 84	25,203 55	19,296 45
Common, etc.....	40,000 00	2,590 26	32,892 26	7,107 74
Commonwealth Avenue Extension.....	40,000 00	.....	33,220 50	4,779 50
Completion West Chester Park, etc.....	\$21,698 92	2,456 95	5,442 59	16,256 33
Contingent Funds: Joint Committees.....	2,000 00	130 50	1,357 56	642 44
Mayor.....	1,500 00	50	640 37	859 63
Board of Aldermen.....	2,000 00	311 70	1,350 70	649 30
Common Council.....	2,500 00	196 90	1,713 15	786 85
County of Suffolk.....	350,000 00	24,234 19	161,900 38	188,099 62
Court Rooms, Criminal Business.....	80,000 00	.....	.....	80,000 00
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc. Add Revenue received, \$11,706 55	\$7,808 09	523 53	10,349 59	9,165 05
East Boston Ferries.....	155,000 00	11,086 12	92,874 80	62,125 20
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan).....	\$13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79
Eastern Avenue wharf.....	6,000 00	.....	2,171 77	3,828 23
Carried forward.....	\$2,265,986 68	\$367,433 87	\$1,373,342 39	\$1,476,856 04

¹ Brought from last year, \$59,198 64
 Loan, 350,000 00
² Brought from last year, 80,680 21
³ Brought from last year, 126,283 99
⁴ Brought from last year, 581 41

⁵ Brought from last year, \$4,961 63
⁶ Transferred from the Reserved Fund, 4,500 00
⁷ Brought from last year, 21,698 92
⁸ Brought from last year, 7,808 09
⁹ Brought from last year, 13,569 79

* Total appropriations, \$5,412,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$5,412,886.80.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

3

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Oct.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,265,986 68	\$367,433 87	\$1,373,342 39	\$1,476,856 04
Engineer's Department.....	25,000 00	1,918 29	13,943 09	11,056 91
English High and Latin School Buildings*.....	124,027 78	7,806 85	48,806 23	75,221 55
Evergreen Cemetery: Add Revenue received, \$210 00	21,377 25	213 15	1,188 92	393 33
Fencing and Grading around Army and Navy Monument.....	34,431 50	.....	4,412 13	19 37
Fire Alarms.....	17,000 00	1,327 83	9,105 01	7,894 99
Fire Department.....	550,000 00	36,811 37	371,680 17	178,319 83
Francis Street School-house.....	43,214 72	.....	1,626 00	1,588 72
Health Department.....	320,000 00	26,631 38	187,395 13	132,604 87
Home for Poor, Deer Island.....	52,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Homeless Wanderers.....	52,000 00	1,166 80	1,811 98	188 02
Improved Sewerage.....	192,051 80	80,646 05	322,196 50	599,855 80
Incidental Expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Add income on Foss and Babcock Funds .....\$459 23	45,000 00	11,834 79	40,662 91	4,796 32
Inspection of Buildings.....	18,000 00	1,425 83	9,747 01	8,252 99
Interest and Premium.....	1,698,000 00	214,485 03	817,774 01	880,225 99
Lamps.....	400,000 00	29,822 84	209,892 49	190,107 51
Law Department.....	19,200 00	1,625 77	11,441 20	7,758 80
Liquor License Expenses: Add Revenue received ..\$230,869 51	52,000 00	2,958 57	171,877 07	160,992 44
Markets.....	9,625 00	781 85	5,229 13	4,395 87
Mount Hope Cemetery: Add Revenue received ...\$6,703 40	15,780 63	3,053 71	15,288 71	7,195 32
Mystic Sewer (loan).....	1023,781 64	539 17	1,782 73	21,998 91
Mystic Water Works: Revenue.....\$86,258 85	.....	9,988 37	.....	(\$24,160.23 provided for.)
Running expenses 66,876 27	.....	18,655 00	110,419 08	.....
Interest 31,875 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proportions paid under contracts 11,667 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Ferry Boat.....	45,000 00	5,603 25	24,848 72	20,151 28
Northampton-street District\$.....	112,446 60	23,838 39	226,259 38	(\$213,812.78 pr.for.)
Old Claims.....	2,000 00	1 80	705 76	1,294 24
Old Records.....	12600 00	60 00	420 00	180 00
Orchard Park.....	20,000 00	19,175 00	19,175 00	825 00
Overseers of the Poor.....	118,000 00	6,055 29	36,388 19	81,611 81
Park Department.....	5,000 00	185 00	1,121 28	3,878 72
Park Nursery, Austin Farm.....	132,000 00	.....	1,585 05	414 95
Paving, etc.....	650,000 00	67,876 24	439,388 80	210,611 20
Play Grounds.....	141,000 00	310 00	375 00	625 00
Police.....	825,000 00	67,115 28	470,899 10	354,100 90
Police Station House No. 6.....	20,000 00	189 31	4,211 81	15,788 19
Primary School-house, City Point.....	1515,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Primary School-house, Polk street.....	1610,527 56	73 90	3,840 22	6,687 34
Printing and Stationery.....	23,000 00	1,036 33	13,069 46	9,930 54
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$8,218,051 16	\$1,010,646 11	\$4,871,909 66	\$4,492,827 25

1 Brought from last year,	\$89,027 78	7 Brought from last year,	\$914,051 80
2 Brought from last year,	177 25	Loan,	8,000 00
3 Brought from last year,	3,431 50	8 Brought from last year,	2,000 00
Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	1,000 00	9 Brought from last year,	1,780 63
4 Brought from last year,	3,214 72	10 Brought from last year,	23,781 64
5 Brought from last year,	82,500 00	11 Brought from last year,	10,146 60
Transferred to Marcella-street Home for Girls,	43,500 00	Loan,	2,300 00
Transferred to Addition to Marcella-st. Home,	25,000 00	12 Brought from last year,	600 00
Transferred to Addition to Austin Farm building,	12,000 00	13 Brought from last year,	2,000 00
6 Brought from last year,	2,000 00	14 Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	1,000 00
		15 Brought from last year,	15,000 00
		16 Brought from last year,	10,527 56

* Total appropriation \$400,000; loan authorized \$350,000; loan negotiated, \$275,000; transfer, \$15,000; appropriation, \$35,000.

† Total appropriations, \$3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loan authorized, \$3,713,000; loan negotiated, \$1,407,000.

‡ This amount was for expenses incurred under the law, as follows:—

By Police Commissioners.....	\$13,817.39
City Clerk's Department.....	578.50
Collector's Department.....	310.68
Paid State, proportion of receipts.....	57,170.50

§ Transfers authorized, \$78,000; loans authorized, \$500,000; loans negotiated, \$262,300.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Oct.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$8,218,051 16	\$1,010,646 11	\$4,871,909 66	\$4,492,827 25
Public Baths	21,000 00	2,676 12	15,150 63	5,849 37
Public Buildings	65,000 00	4,978 61	40,426 53	24,573 47
Public Institutions, viz. :—				
House of Industry	165,000 00	14,387 39	85,524 22	79,475 78
House of Correction	85,000 00	5,268 96	48,353 85	36,646 15
Lunatic Hospital	45,000 00	3,452 70	26,744 10	18,255 90
Pauper Expenses	90,000 00	17,681 25	54,856 92	35,143 08
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"	14,000 00	721 08	5,873 03	8,126 97
Office Expenses	8,000 00	562 73	4,219 16	3,780 84
Marcella Street Home	25,000 00	1,461 38	13,276 41	11,723 59
Almshouse, Austin Farm	12,000 00	825 71	4,960 04	7,039 96
Almshouse, Charlestown District ...	9,000 00	363 01	3,613 07	5,386 93
Brick Extension, House of Industry..	16,000 00	3,404 25	12,421 00	3,579 00
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford } Islands.....	10,000 00	827 76	3,669 63	6,330 37
Barn, Austin Farm	12,500 00	10 00	2,348 99	151 01
Steamboat Wharf, Deer Island	29,000 00	.....	6,852 38	2,147 62
Marcella-Street Home for Girls	343,500 00	9,207 20	13,998 95	29,501 05
Addition to Marcella-Street Home....	425,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
Addition to Austin-Farm Building....	512,000 00	2,686 56	5,548 24	6,451 76
Public Lands.....	4,000 00	151 95	2,443 82	1,556 18
Public Library.....	115,000 00	8,492 80	62,851 64	52,148 36
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, and appropriation)	158,014 68	11,525 76	47,145 97	110,868 71
Quarantine Department.....	14,500 00	1,423 99	8,127 72	6,372 28
Record Commissioners.....	3,000 00	232 50	892 73	2,107 27
Registration of Voters and Election } Expenses	37,000 00	5,507 40	14,069 94	22,930 06
Reserved Fund	788,000 00	.....	.....	88,000 00
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)*....	874,691 59	560 12	50,929 72	23,761 87
Salaries	32,000 00	2,687 17	18,783 46	13,216 54
Schools and School-houses, viz. :—				
School Instructors	1,055,000 00	89,364 12	624,687 19	430,312 81
School Expenses, School Com.	195,000 00	16,440 26	164,565 22	30,434 78
Salaries, Officers School Com.	50,000 00	4,394 52	31,674 81	18,325 19
School-houses, Public Buildings.....	100,000 00	7,552 04	65,904 68	34,095 32
Sealer of Weights and Measures.....	5,700 00	513 55	3,281 38	2,418 62
Sewer Department.....	100,000 00	8,328 74	79,840 10	20,159 90
Sinking Fund Commissioners	800 00	.....	393 78	406 22
Soldiers' Relief	115,506 80	8,323 13	43,910 88	71,595 92
Stony Brook Sewer, Back Bay.....	105,000 00	1,746 18	3,634 55	1,365 45
Suffolk Street District.....	111,741 48	.....	596 27	1,145 21
Surveyor's Department.....	25,000 00	1,859 83	13,855 90	11,144 10
Treasurer's Department.....	1223,200 00	1,925 98	13,367 15	9,832 85
Tremont Street, Repaving.....	1325,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
Washington Street Extension (loan)....	1429,363 90	.....	5,060 90	24,303 00
West Boston and other Bridges	7,000 00	841 58	4,013 83	2,986 17
Widening Commercial Street .....	.....	16,000 00	16,000 00	(\$16,000 prov. for.)
Widening Shawmut Avenue.....	152,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03
Widening Streets.....	100,000 00	2,128 54	18,829 23	81,170 77
Total Appropriations	\$9,133,429 00	\$1,269,140 98	\$6,514,607 68	\$5,889,884 71
Balances from 1878-79	1,748,077 64		Less prov. for	428,857 15
Loan	360,300 00			
	\$11,241,806 64			\$5,461,027 56
Revenue.....	733,228 60			
	\$11,975,635 24			

¹ Brought from last year,	\$2,500 00	Play Grounds,	\$1,000 00
² Brought from last year,	8,000 00	Stony Brook Sewer, Back Bay,	5,000 00
³ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	43,500 00	Treasurer's Department	500 00
⁴ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	25,000 00	Tremont Street, Repaving,	25,000 00
⁵ Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	12,000 00	⁸ Brought from last year,	74,691 59
⁶ Brought from last year,	38,014 68	⁹ Brought from last year,	115,506 80
⁷ Transferred to Fencing and Grading around Army and Navy Monument, Collector's Department,	1,000 00	¹⁰ Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	5,000 00
	4,500 00	¹¹ Brought from last year,	1,741 48
		¹² Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	500 00
		¹³ Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	25,000 00
		¹⁴ Brought from last year,	29,363 90
		¹⁵ Brought from last year,	2,237 03

* Appropriation and loan authorized, \$341,000; loan negotiated, \$300,000.

UNCOMPLETED PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MAY 1, 1879.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH.

The following table shows the total amount of appropriations for these objects made from time to time by the City Council,—the amount expended and balance unexpended, including the Norember draft.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water (transfer, loans, and premium on loans)	¹ \$5,412,886 80	\$5,149,512 17	\$263,374 63
Broadway Extension (loan)	1,000,000 00	919,319 79	80,680 21
Burnt District (loans)	6,671,176 65	*6,588,696 71	82,479 94
Chelsea Bridge (appropriation)	158,000 00	†153,088 37	4,961 63
Completion West Chester Park, etc. (appropriation)	150,000 00	133,743 67	16,256 33
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan)	200,000 00	186,430 21	13,569 79
English High and Latin School Buildings (loan and appropriation)	² 325,000 00	249,778 45	75,221 55
Francis Street School-house (appropriation)	20,000 00	18,411 28	1,588 72
Improved Sewerage (loan and transfer)	³ 1,447,000 00	847,144 70	599,855 30
Mystic Sewer (loan)	205,000 00	†183,001 09	21,998 91
Northampton Street District (loan and transfers)	⁴ 330,300 00	544,112 78	(213,812.78 pro. for.)
Primary School-house, Polk Street (appropriation)	30,000 00	23,312 66	6,687 34
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, and app'tion)	637,700 00	\$526,831 29	110,868 71
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)	300,000 00	276,238 13	23,761 87
Suffolk Street District (loans and transfers)	2,428,248 96	2,427,103 75	1,145 21
Washington Street Extension (loans)	1,670,000 00	1,645,697 00	24,303 00
Widening Shawmut Avenue (transfer)	77,000 00	74,762 97	2,237 03
	\$21,062,312 41	\$19,947,135 02 Less prov. for.	\$1,328,990 17 213,812 78
			\$1,115,177 39

¹ Total appropriations,	\$5,412,886 80
Loans negotiated, premium, and transfer from Reserved Fund,	5,412,886 80
² Total appropriation,	400,000 00
Loan authorized,	350,000 00
Loan negotiated,	275,000 00
Appropriation,	35,000 00
Transfer,	15,000 00

³ Total appropriation,	\$3,753,000 00
Loan authorized,	3,713,000 00
Transfer,	40,000 00
Loan negotiated,	1,407,000 00
⁴ Transfers authorized,	78,000 00
Loans authorized,	500,000 00
Loans negotiated,	252,300 00

* Of this amount, \$225,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

† Cost of work, \$117,038.37; amount remaining in Treasury as revenue for 1878-79, \$36,000.

‡ Of this amount, \$75,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

§ Of this amount \$439,690.90 paid for land, and \$87,140.39 for filling and expenses.



STATUE
OF
JOSIAH QUINCY.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES,

OCTOBER 11, 1879.

With Preliminary Proceedings.



CITY DOCUMENT No. 115.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
1879.



CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, October 13, 1879.

Ordered, That the oration of His Honor the Mayor, delivered at the dedication of the Statue of Josiah Quincy, together with the presentation address of Alderman Tucker, and such other documents relating to the subject as may be of interest, be printed as a city document, under the direction of the Committee on Printing; and that five hundred extra copies be printed.

Read twice, and passed. Sent down for concurrence. October 23, came up, concurred. Approved by the Mayor October 25, 1879.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, July 12, 1875, the following communication was received from the Mayor:—

To the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston:—

GENTLEMEN, — In 1861 the city received, under the will of Jonathan Phillips, the sum of \$20,000, the income from which was to be expended in adorning and embellishing the streets and public places. In accepting the bequest, the City Council authorized the Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Mayor, to expend the income in accordance with the terms of the trust. No expenditure has been made from the income up to this time, and the amount subject to the order of your Board on the first of May last was \$18,160, a sum sufficiently large to make it proper for you to consider the manner in which the wishes of the testator shall be executed. Although the City Government can, under the terms of the will, spend the money annually for adornments of a temporary character, it would seem to be more in accordance with the spirit of the trust to invest it only in permanent works of art or beauty; and this I conceive to have been the object of those who have preceded us allowing the fund to accumulate until it could be expended in a manner to do honor to the generosity of the founder. In calling your attention to the subject at this time, permit me to suggest that this money affords an opportunity for carrying out a proposition which has been frequently made, namely, to erect a statue in front of the City Hall, on the

right of the entrance from School street. Among those who have been mentioned as deserving subjects for such commemoration, Josiah Quincy stands foremost in the extent and value of services rendered this municipality ; and there would be a special fitness in using this money for the purpose of doing him honor.

SAMUEL C. COBB,

Mayor.

Referred, on motion of Alderman Prescott, to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen Prescott, Pope, and Viles.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, October 18, 1875, Alderman Prescott submitted the following report : —

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the communication from His Honor the Mayor in relation to the expenditure of the income from the bequest of Jonathan Phillips, for adorning and embellishing the streets and public places in this city, having carefully considered the subject, beg leave to submit the following report : —

It appears, from the language used in making the bequest, that the purpose of the testator was to have the income expended annually ; but as this has not been done, we are called upon to consider the use to which it would be proper to apply the fund which has been allowed to accumulate during the past fourteen years, and which now amounts to something over \$18,000.

In his communication the Mayor suggests that it should be used to procure a Statue of Josiah Quincy, the second Mayor of this city, to be located in front of the City Hall. The committee have conferred with some of the leading citizens of Boston, and find that the suggestion is generally received

with favor. If the money is to be used for the purpose of erecting a statue, there appears to be but one opinion as to the propriety of selecting Josiah Quincy, whose valuable services in organizing our municipal government will always be gratefully remembered by the citizens of Boston, and whose example, as an able, energetic, and upright magistrate, will ever continue to exert a powerful influence upon our municipal councils.

A question was raised by one of the gentlemen whom the committee consulted, and whose opinion is entitled to great weight, as to the propriety of using this money for the purpose of erecting any statue; but the City Solicitor decides that its use for such a purpose would not conflict with the terms of the trust. It does not appear that the testator had any very definite ideas as to the manner in which the income should be expended. He confided largely in the discretion of the City Government. An annual expenditure would, of course, preclude the erection of statues, on account of the smallness of the sum; but, in view of the fact that the income has been allowed to accumulate until it amounts to a considerable sum, there would seem to be no more appropriate way of perpetuating the generosity of the founder of the trust than by adopting the Mayor's suggestion.

The committee have made some inquiries in regard to the cost of a bronze statue, with a suitable pedestal, and find that the sum now subject to the order of Board is ample. They would, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order:—

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor, with three members of this Board, be a special committee with authority to contract for the delivery to this city of a bronze Statue of Josiah Quincy, second Mayor of Boston; and with authority also to contract for the construction of a suitable pedestal for said statue, to be located in front of the City Hall; the cost of

the statue and pedestal not to exceed the sum of eighteen thousand dollars.

October 25th the order was amended by adding, "said sum to be paid from the income of the Phillips-street Fund, held by the Auditor of Accounts," and passed as amended.

Aldermen Charles J. Prescott, A. O. Bigelow, and Roland Worthington were appointed on the committee.

Soon after its appointment this committee met, and authorized its chairman to apply to William W. Story, of Rome, and Thomas Ball, of Florence, for models of a Statue of Quincy, offering five hundred dollars to the artist whose design should not be accepted.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, January 10, 1876, Alderman Bigelow offered the following:—

"*Ordered*, That his Honor the Mayor, with Aldermen —, be appointed to take charge of the erection of the proposed Statue of Josiah Quincy, with all the authority conferred by an order of the Board of Aldermen passed October 26, 1875."

Read twice and passed; and Aldermen A. O. Bigelow, John T. Clark, and Thomas J. Whidden were appointed on the committee.

In 1876 models were received from the artists above named. Several gentlemen interested in art matters, together with the members of the Quincy family, were invited to inspect the models, and advise the committee as to their respective merits.

The verdict of the art critics was in favor of the model submitted by Mr. Story, while the Quincy family decided in favor of that made by Mr. Ball.

The committee decided to accept Mr. Ball's design, and a contract was therefore made with him to furnish a statue of heroic size, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars in gold.

In 1877 no committee was appointed, nor any further action taken.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen September 27, 1878, Alderman Whidden offered the following:—

"Ordered, That his Honor the Mayor, with Aldermen —, be appointed to have charge of the erection of the Statue of Josiah Quincy, under the contract made with Thomas Ball."

Read twice and passed; and Aldermen Thomas J. Whidden, John P. Spaulding, and Lewis C. Whiton were appointed on the committee.

In 1878 Mr. Ball was requested to furnish a design for a pedestal, which he did, and offered to superintend the construction of a pedestal of Italian marble, which he recommended as suitable for the purpose. This offer was accepted, and Mr. Ball was requested to construct a pedestal, according to his design, at a cost of eight hundred dollars.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen February 3, 1879, an order was passed similar in terms to the above order passed September 27, 1878, and Aldermen Joseph A. Tucker, Solomon B. Stebbins, and Daniel D. Kelly were appointed on the committee.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, September 1, 1879, Alderman Tucker offered the following:—

"Ordered, That the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Erection of the Statue to Josiah Quincy, and the Joint Committee in charge of the Statue of Abraham Lincoln, acting together, be authorized to make suitable arrangements for the dedication of both of said structures on the 17th of September, 1879,—the expense attending the same, not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be charged to the appropriation for incidentals."

Read twice and passed.

September 15, 1879, on motion of Alderman Slade, the

Board of Aldermen reconsidered the above order; and, after discussion, on motion of Alderman Kelly, the subject was indefinitely postponed.

September 25, 1879, the Common Council passed the following :—

"Ordered, That the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Erection of the Statue of Josiah Quincy, and the Joint Special Committee in charge of the Statue Commemorating Emancipation, acting together, be authorized to make suitable arrangements for the dedication of both of said statues, — the expense attending the same, not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be charged to the appropriation for incidentals."

September 29 the order was passed in concurrence by the Board of Aldermen.

The Joint Special Committee in charge of the Statue Commemorating Emancipation was appointed as follows :—

June 3, 1879, Aldermen Charles H. B. Breck, Daniel D. Kelly, and Solomon B. Stebbins :

June 5, 1879, Councilmen Henry W. Swift of Ward 9, Nathan Sawyer of Ward 18, Paul H. Kendriken of Ward 20, Oscar B. Mowry of Ward 11, and Benjamin F. Anthony of Ward 19.

October 9, 1879, on motion of Mr. Swift it was

"Ordered, That the use of the Common Council Chamber be allowed on Saturday next for the services of dedicating the Statue of Josiah Quincy, if the weather be unfavorable for conducting the services in the open air."

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

QUINCY STATUE

The total height of the monument is eighteen feet seven inches. The base consists of a step and block of Quincy granite two feet nine inches high and seven feet eight inches square at the base. The pedestal and die, which are of Italian marble, give seven feet and ten inches more in height, and the die is four feet square. The die weighs seven tons, and the pedestal blocks about five tons each. The pedestal and die correspond in general design and size with those on which the figure of Franklin stands on the opposite side of the entrance to the City Hall, and a circular walk of concrete has been laid around the Statue, with a short walk connecting it with the paved approach to the hall entrance, this feature also corresponding with the surroundings of the Franklin statue. On the front of the die, facing School street, is a bronze plate, bearing the following inscription, in raised letters : —

JOSIAH QUINCY.

1772-1864.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATE, 1804.

CONGRESS, 1805-1813.

JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT, 1822.

MAYOR OF BOSTON, 1823-1828.

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 1829-1845.

On the side of the die facing the central walk is the following inscription, on a bronze plate :—

ERECTED A.D. 1879
FROM FUNDS BEQUEATHED
TO THE CITY OF BOSTON
BY
JONATHAN PHILLIPS.

The other sides of the die are plain.

On the base block of the statue, facing the central walk, is inscribed, "Thomas Ball, Sc., 1878;" and on the reverse side of the block the founders' inscription, "Gegossen durch FERD. MILLER & Sohne, München, 1879."

The figure is, as will be seen, much above life size, and is thus made the more imposing. It is a noble work of art, and most creditable to the sculptor, Thomas Ball. The figure stands erect, with the weight posed on the right foot, the other foot being slightly advanced. Over the left shoulder is carelessly thrown a cloak, which appears to have slipped from the right shoulder, and the edge, passing beneath the right arm, is gathered up in front and held in the left hand, from which it hangs in heavy, bronze folds, while the right hand falls naturally by the side. This outer garment nearly conceals the lower part of the figure, and gives the opportunity for the classic disposition of drapery which most sculptors consider requisite to the best artistic effect. The disposition of the cloak is, however, such as to leave the outlines of the upper part of the figure clearly expressed beneath a coat closely buttoned, above which protrudes the old-fashioned, elaborated frill of the shirt front. The head is turned slightly to the right, and the

pose as a whole is easy and most dignified and impressive. The countenance is said, by those best qualified to judge, to be an excellent likeness of the original. The light, brassy hue of the bronze, and its gloss, will be softened by time, — the bronze growing darker, and its gloss entirely disappearing. This change will favorably affect the lines of the figure, which will become less stiff and obtrusive, and the expression of the countenance will become more lifelike.

The work of erecting the monument was done under the direction of Mr. Clough, the City Architect, by ex-Alderman Thomas J. Whidden.

The cost of placing the Statue on the pedestal was defrayed by the artist. The cost of the pedestal, in Italy, was \$800; its freight and insurance, \$161.92. The front tablet cost \$125, and the side tablet probably the same amount. The cost of foundation, filling, and grading around the same, providing two granite plinth blocks or sub-bases, and erecting the marble pedestal, was \$933.48. \$12,000 was paid for the Statue, making the aggregate of expenditure exceed \$14,000, — defrayed by the Phillips Fund.

THE DEDICATION EXERCISES.

On Saturday, October 11, 1879, the dedicatory exercises were held in the Common Council Chamber, beginning at one o'clock. Arrangements had been made for the services about the Statue in the City Hall yard, but the uncertain state of the weather made it prudent to hold the exercises within doors. The Statue was unveiled by the City Architect, without ceremony, before several hundred people, gathered in School street and upon the City Hall green, at a few minutes before one o'clock.

Before the hour named for the exercises a large number of the invited guests assembled in the Mayor's office. The Quincy family was represented by ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, Josiah P. Quincy, Esq., Gen. Samuel M. Quincy, Edmund Quincy, Esq., and Dr. Henry P. Quincy. There was also present Mr. William Hayden, who is nearly ninety years of age, and is the sole surviving representative of Mr. Quincy's administration, having served as Auditor.¹ The four vet-

¹ When, in the year 1823, Mr. Quincy entered upon his duties as Mayor of the City of Boston, his eager and searching investigation found, as among the principal reforms necessary to be made, the loose and irregular manner in which the money concerns had been conducted. In the second year of his administration, and as soon as more pressing affairs had been arranged, he set himself about to devise some fixed and regular mode of managing the financial affairs of the city. He wrote, with his own hand, the ordinance establishing the office of Auditor of Accounts, and instituting a system of finance which, through all the fluctuations of time and population, has amply answered its intended purposes ever since. Under the provisions of that ordinance Mr. William Hayden was elected the first Auditor of Accounts of the City of Boston, and continued to hold the office for nearly seventeen years. He returned the following answer to the invitation of the committee:—

erans of Quincy market — Messrs. Harmon Curtis, Nathan Robbins, Jonathan Fletcher, and Ebenezer Holden, who have been engaged in business there ever since the market was erected — were also among the invited guests present, as was Mr. Moses Williams, who was a member of the Common Council in 1822, and took an active interest in the prosperity of the market. The committees having had charge of the erection of statues in former City Governments came in response to invitations; and among the invited guests who accepted were the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, ex-Mayor Samuel C. Cobb, ex-Mayor Alexander H. Rice, Hon. Josiah G. Abbott, Gen. N. P. Banks, Rev. Dr. Blagden, Gen. A. P. Martin, Rev.

“MALDEN, October 8, 1879.

HIS HONOR FREDERICK O. PRINCE, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BOSTON:—

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of an invitation of your committee of the City Council of Boston, to attend the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Statue of Josiah Quincy, which invitation I thankfully accept, and shall surely be present at the time assigned, if the weather and the infirmities of old age do not interfere to prevent.

Of all the executive officers holding office under the City Council during the mayoralty of Mr. Quincy I am now the sole survivor, and it will be one among the many reasons I have to be thankful to Divine Providence if I am permitted to participate in the honors now to be paid to the memory of that illustrious citizen and magistrate.

I have treasured, as among the happiest incidents of my long life, my official connection with Mr. Quincy. The personal friendship which he was so kind as to bestow upon me, and the constant and cordial good counsel and advice which I received from him, have been of continuous and inestimable advantage to me. In those early days he was ‘my guide, philosopher, and friend.’ I am happy to be allowed to bear this testimony, being the only one of his subordinate municipal officers here on earth to speak of him.

I will here repeat, with a feeling which the lapse of time has only increased, some closing remarks made by me on another occasion, in regard to my connection with Mr. Quincy: ‘I was close to him—in daily contact with him—during nearly the whole of his official career in the mayoralty. I was an admiring witness of his single-hearted devotion, his unwearied assiduity, and his indomitable energy in the service of the city. I honor and reverence the name and the memory of Josiah Quincy.’

With many thanks to your committee for the kindness of their invitation, I subscribe myself, Mr. Mayor, respectfully,

Your friend and servant,

WILLIAM HAYDEN.”

R. C. Waterston, George William Phillips, Rev. J. P. Bodfish, Mr. Thomas Ball, the sculptor, and past members of both branches of the City Government.

At a few minutes before one o'clock the invited guests, led by the Mayor and Honorable Josiah Quincy, proceeded to the Common Council Chamber.

At one o'clock the exercises began with a voluntary by the Germania Band.

Mayor Prince presented Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, who offered the following

PRAYER.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art our God, and we will praise Thee; our fathers' God, and we will magnify Thy name. We thank Thee for this fair dwelling-place, which has come to us by inheritance. We recognize and adore that gracious providence which, through various trials and troubles, and the faithful efforts and sacrifices of successive generations, established our fathers in this land, and made them to dwell therein in safety, liberty, and independence. We recognize and adore that providence which has been rich in tokens of wisdom, goodness and mercy towards this city, from its earliest foundation until now, when it has become a city set on a hill, the light whereof cannot be hid, — a large, growing, prosperous, orderly Christian city, full of the institutions and influences of religion, education,

learning, art, science, philanthropy, commercial prosperity and enterprise, abounding in all things that tend to adorn and elevate life. Lamenting the sins that still prevail, we thank Thee for the general intelligence and honorable character which have commonly marked our people, and especially we praise Thee for all the good, noble and distinguished men, whom from time to time Thou hast raised up to be guides and leaders of public thought and action, and whose example and instructions in every department of life made them a blessing and a benefit to their generations, so that their names come down to us in honored remembrance.

We thank Thee especially for the life, character, and services of him to whose honor and memory we here and now gratefully erect this Statue. O God! let Thy blessing rest upon this work of our hands and expression of our hearts. Let this Statue abide for long years and successive generations, and while it presents to us who remember him, and will ever present to those who come after us, a clear and striking delineation of his form and person, may it ever and always speak to us, and to the successive generations as they pass, of his worth, and virtues, and usefulness; of his industry in improving every talent entrusted, every opportunity offered to him; of his integrity ever unimpeached, his honor unstained, his fidelity to

every trust; of the simplicity, purity, patriotism and piety that marked, pervaded and imbued his character and conduct in all the scenes and largely varied offices and responsibilities which he was called to assume in his long and useful life; and thus, O God, grant that his memory may abide, and enshrined here on this spot, may it be an incentive to all to imitate him in all social, civil, patriotic and Christian duty.

Let Thy blessing, O God, rest upon the present Chief Magistrate of our city, and upon all associated with him in the management of our municipal affairs, that they may be faithful to their trusts, and promote in all directions the best interests of our people. Let Thy blessing rest upon everything dear and valuable to this community and to our country. Stay the strife of parties and pour oil upon the troubled waters everywhere. Here among ourselves, and everywhere throughout our broad land, in all sections of it, let there prevail more and more a spirit that shall bind us all together, as one people, in the holy fellowship of patriotic duty, and of pure and holy living — that righteousness which alone exalteth — which we ask to the glory of Thy holy name in Christ Jesus, our Lord, ascribing unto Thee everlasting praises. Amen.

Alderman Tucker, chairman of the Statue Committee, then presented the Statue to the Mayor, as follows :—

ALDERMAN TUCKER'S ADDRESS.

MR. MAYOR,—It becomes my pleasant duty, as a representative of the legislative department of the City Council, to surrender to you this Statue of Josiah Quincy, who, in the early history of this city, made an illustrious record in the position you now hold as Mayor of Boston. This duty is rendered especially gratifying from the fact that this Statue represents the first fruits of the beneficent spirit which actuated our fellow-citizen, Jonathan Phillips, when he donated the fund from which its cost is defrayed. Mr. Phillips died in 1860, leaving a legacy of \$20,000 to the City of Boston, providing that the income thereof should be expended by the Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Mayor, to adorn and embellish the streets and public places of the city; and, for the first time since the bequest was made, we are assembled together to witness material evidence of the testator's generosity. It is, sir, both fortunate and appropriate, that the subject chosen should be one whose foresight and wisdom rendered him conspicuous in the history of the municipality, and who dictated a line of policy which, being pur-

sued by his successors, has not only done much to embellish our city, but has also been fruitful in more substantial advantages. It is not fitting at this time that I should pronounce any encomiums on Josiah Quincy. Upon you, Mr. Mayor, not more from the position you now hold, than by early and intimate relations with Mr. Quincy during his life, devolves this honorable privilege. But allow me to say that I believe it will afford the greatest satisfaction to our citizens to see this tribute to the memory of one who did so much for the city he governed so well.

Mayor Prince received the Statue in behalf of the city, and pronounced the following Oration, at the conclusion of which the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Lothrop; and the audience dispersed to music by the Band.

ORATION,

BY HIS HONOR

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,

MAYOR.

Gentlemen of the City Council and Fellow-Citizens : —

The Honorable Jonathan Phillips, who died in 1860, gave by his will to the City of Boston, "the sum of twenty thousand dollars as a trust fund, the income from which shall be annually expended to adorn and embellish the streets and public places in said city." In accepting the bequest, the City Council directed the Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Mayor, to expend the income of the fund in compliance with the terms of the trust.

This donation was received in 1861, but nothing was done in fulfilment of the objects of the testator until the year 1875, when my predecessor, Mayor Cobb, finding the income of the fund had accumulated so largely as to demand and justify some action in the direction of the trust, advised the erection of a statue in front of City Hall and opposite to that of

Franklin. He took the occasion to suggest the fitness of commemorating by such a monument the municipal and other public services of Josiah Quincy. The special committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the recommendation of His Honor, reported that "if the money is to be used for the purpose of erecting a statue, there appears to be but one opinion as to the propriety of selecting that of Josiah Quincy, whose valuable services in organizing our municipal government will always be gratefully remembered by the citizens of Boston, and whose example, as an able, energetic, and upright magistrate will ever continue to exert a powerful influence upon our municipal councils." Accompanying the report was an order authorizing the erection of a statue of this distinguished man.

I need not say that the action of the Government in this matter expressed the sentiments and received the hearty approval of our citizens.

Soon after the passage of the order a contract was made for the work with that eminent Boston artist, Thomas Ball.

It now stands before you. There may be differences of opinion, resulting from differences in æsthetic tastes and judgment, touching the artistic merits of this statue. We rarely find in art-criticism entire concordance; but I think it will be generally regarded

as a faithful, successful, and elegant representation of him we honor to-day. If I am right in this we have fulfilled the testamentary desires of our munificent benefactor, for the image of one so much respected and beloved will assuredly "adorn and embellish" this "public place of the city."

Mr. Quincy was so well known to the citizens of Boston, he was before them so many years of his long and useful life, and filled so many important offices, that it seems unnecessary and superfluous for me, even were I fitted for the grateful task, to portray at length his character, or recite his many public services. It has already been done, and well done, by the hand of filial affection. I can say nothing new of the subject. But it is expected that on this occasion I should glance upon some of the prominent features of Mr. Quincy's character, and refer to some of the important acts of his life, not only for the information of the younger portion of our citizens, who came upon the stage of life after his official career had ended, and therefore had not the same opportunities of knowing him as those who were about him; but for the benefit of those to be found in every community — strange as it may seem — who, living near the age of distinguished men, have often little or no knowledge of their lives or actions. The accomplished biographer of Mr. Quincy tells us in the

preface to his most delightful book that he had met "well-educated persons who had never heard of Fisher Ames, and even gentlemen of the law whose notions of Samuel Dexter were nebulous to the last degree."

Mr. Quincy inherited a name distinguished in several generations for the highest civic virtues, for patriotism, public spirit, love of liberty, respect for law, hatred of wrong, sympathy for suffering, and sacred regard for honor. His father—known in history as Josiah Quincy, Junior—was one of the organizers and brilliant orators of the Revolution. He was eminent, notwithstanding his early death at the age of thirty-three, among the great men who moulded public opinion and guided public action in those eventful days. Many of his great qualities were transmitted to his son. The youth of the latter was carefully trained by a wise and devoted mother, and he early felt the desire and recognized the duty of moral and mental cultivation "as the noblest of human pursuits." He showed his deep sense of the importance of this cultivation by upbraiding himself on one occasion, notwithstanding his great and conscientious industry in his studies, for not having done more, and resolving "to be more circumspect in future; to hoard his moments with more thrifty spirit; to listen less to the suggestions of

indolence, and so quicken that spirit of intellectual improvement to which he devotes his life."

The inscription upon the pedestal of the statue informs the spectator that Josiah Quincy was born in 1772 and died in 1864; that he served the people as State Senator, as representative to the National Congress, as one of the judges, as Mayor of Boston, and as President of Harvard University. The record shows that in all these important capacities he acted well his part, and made the people his debtors.

He seems to have had a Spartan conviction that his time, his talents, and all his services were due to the State; for, during his long life,—extended beyond his ninety-second birthday,—it may be said that he was constantly employed, either in official service or in illustrating by his pen political subjects, or subjects in which the public was interested. He did not allow himself rest even after he had attained the great age of eighty years, for he then commenced the composition of his admirable life of that distinguished statesman and philosopher, John Quincy Adams. I may add in respect to his writings that he touched nothing which he did not adorn with a wealth of solid information and valuable and instructive reflection. It is remarkable that he retained his mental powers for so many years without showing evidence of decay or decrepitude. This is without doubt due to his tem-

perance, his industry, his systematic habits, and his great love of work.

In 1793 Mr. Quincy was admitted to the bar. He was then twenty-one years of age. The practice of the law does not seem to have been congenial to his tastes, for he did not continue long in it. In 1798 he was selected to deliver the Fourth-of-July oration at the town celebration of the anniversary of independence, and the reputation he obtained by it induced the Federalists to select him as their candidate for representative to Congress. He was then only twenty-eight years old, and his biographer observes that his age was considered so infantile that the Democratic papers called aloud for a cradle in which to rock the Federal candidate. He was not successful at this election, although he had a majority of the votes of the town of Boston, then only a part of the first congressional district.

In the spring of 1804 he was elected to the State Senate, and in November of the same year, having been again nominated by the Federalists as their candidate, he was chosen representative to the Ninth Congress.

Mr. Quincy at once made the most diligent and thorough preparation for the discharge of his congressional duties, his studies embracing history and politics, especially that part of both subsequent to

the adoption of the federal constitution. Party spirit at this period was most intense and bitter. The Federalists were greatly in the minority in both branches of Congress; but they comprised many of the ablest and most eminent men of the country. Mr. Quincy took at once a prominent position among them, which he held during all the eight years he served in Congress.

As we look at his public character, he appears to us as a successful *orator*, an accomplished *statesman*, and an able *magistrate*.

Let us consider him in these relations. His culture, his classic learning, his stores of historical and political information, his earnest interest in whatever engaged his attention, his zeal and enthusiasm, his manly form, full of grace, dignity, and power, must have made his oratory most impressive and effective. His forensic efforts did not, indeed, exhibit that rare and lofty eloquence which distinguished those great orators of ancient and modern times, who still stir the blood, after the occasion, the scene, and the cause have passed away; but his advocacy was so forcible, and marked by such strength of reason and felicity of illustration, as to call forth not only the admiration of those who thought as he did concerning public affairs, but of his political opponents.

All the testimony shows that at times — indeed generally — his manner was earnest and impassioned to the highest degree. His language, when now read, shows it must have been so. His rhetoric was most fervid and glowing. He had a ready and sparkling wit, a delicate and pleasing humor, and such capacity for sarcasm and invective as must have made him formidable when excited in debate. Yet he seems at all times, even in the "tempest and whirlwind of passion," to have "a temperance," so as neither to impair the force of his argument nor give advantage to his opponent. He had the courage of his convictions most forcibly. He followed a principle wherever it led, whatever the consequences to his cause or himself; and always, perhaps unwisely at times, said what he thought.

He often pressed the fight so sharply that apprehension was sometimes felt by his friends for his personal safety; but fear was not a part of his nature, and he always scorned the notion of danger, and rejected all advice to arm himself against attack. It was evident that whatever differences of opinion existed between Mr. Quincy and his political opponents, and however greatly they have been irritated against him at times for language in debate, they respected his manly nature, the purity of his motives,

the honesty of his opinions, and his conscientious discharge of duty according to his convictions.

He spoke on all the important questions which came before Congress, and always with the same earnestness and zeal. He could hardly do otherwise, for he felt intensely in respect to everything which, in his judgment, affected the interests, the safety, or the honor of the country. He was so organized that to follow his convictions was a necessity. Morally as well as physically brave, to an extraordinary degree, he would not, because he *could* not, compromise a principle. He was

“Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient.”

He felt, like Milton's angel, that

“To be weak was miserable.”

Once, therefore, satisfied as to the course which duty required him to follow, he followed it, wholly unmindful of personal costs or consequences.

I cannot forbear quoting his own words in this connection: “I mean to identify myself with no set of men. I shall do my duty openly, virtuously, and as intelligently as Heaven permits me. I shall not seek to please by any sacrifice of my real opinions. I shall not fear to offend any, if a just view of my country's interest obliges me to declare truths which

will have that effect. This course of conduct will not secure me place,—of which I am less than ever solicitous,—but it will secure me that sense of right to personal honor, of which I am daily more and more solicitous.”

His distinguished father, when reproached for defending the British soldiers indicted for the Boston massacre, declared that he “never harbored the expectation, nor any great desire, that all men should speak well of him. To inquire my duty and to do it is my aim.”

Can any one doubt that the same blood flowed in the veins and animated the hearts of these two men?

Mr. Quincy, in his early political life, clearly saw the dangers to the Republic from the institution of slavery; and unrestrained by considerations of personal interest or advantage, and impelled alone by conscientious regard for duty, took every occasion to express his opinions in relation to it. Earnestly and with all his power he protested against every measure which seemed to him directed to its extension beyond its limits at the adoption of the Federal Constitution. These protests are marked by great vigor of language, and will be found to contain some of the best specimens of impassioned eloquence which American oratory can boast. Mr. Webster has said that the

speeches of Mr. Quincy in Congress were the best and ablest ever delivered in that body on the influence of slavery.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Quincy possessed in an eminent degree the qualities of a *statesman*.

From his first entrance into political life he comprehended fully the many important questions which then occupied public attention, and understood clearly what the true interests of the country demanded. He saw with prophetic accuracy the future results of the foreign and domestic policy of the party in power, detected with equal clearness the troubles to come from that box of Pandora, — the slavery question, — and predicted the consequences which would follow any attempts to extend the institution into new Territories and States.

We may dissent from many of his political views, and doubt the wisdom of many of the measures he advocated touching these great questions, without detracting from his claims to sagacity or discounting his title to statesmanship. It is to be remembered that the genius, spirit, and powers of the Federal Constitution were not then as well understood as now. The relations of the Federal Government and the States to each other, their mutual rights and obligations (not yet fully recognized and adjusted,

but then less known than now), were the subjects of constant sectional discussion and controversy.

The wild and radical speculations of the French Revolutionists touching government as a science, the rights of man, the social compact, and other questions of metaphysical politics, had intoxicated the country with their delirious fumes, largely affected the sentiments and opinions of the people, and created party divisions of the most intense and hostile character.

It is not strange that under these circumstances statesmanship should have been tainted with partisanship, and that the public men on both sides should have often viewed political measures from mere party stand-points, and not in that broad and catholic spirit which patriotism required and the interests of the country demanded.

The study of Mr. Quincy's speeches in Congress, and the examination of his votes, show that he was a most intense Federalist, firm in the faith that his party was always right and monopolized the largest share of the patriotism of the times. Notwithstanding, however, the fixedness of his political opinions, he was always open to the influence of reason, although, as with most men of strong convictions, it might be sometimes difficult to make him feel its force and recognize an error of judgment. But he

did not belong to that unyielding class, now so common, I regret to say, who exult that they are so organized as not to be open to conviction. There were occasions when Mr. Quincy saw that the ties of party should not bind him, and they were ignored. A notable instance of this occurred when he voted for the bill to increase the navy at the time war with England was imminent, notwithstanding the Federalists opposed the measure, and he knew he should incur the censure of his party for his independent action.

In subsequent years, when Mr. Quincy acted with the Whigs, he ignored all party ties whatever, and allowed no party dictation to control his actions touching measures which, in his judgment, were repugnant to the honor and interests of the country.

Statesmanship is but common sense and common honesty applied to public affairs, but the greatest of these is honesty. On these two essentials hang all the law and gospel of statesmanship. He who recognizes the duties of government to the people, and the obligations and duties of nations to each other according to the dictates of justice and fair dealing, and has the courage to do what he knows to be right, is a *statesman*.

He may not have the statecraft of a Machiavelli or a Richelieu or a Talleyrand or a Bismarck, but he

will be better fitted to guide the ship of state, and accomplish the great ends of government, — the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The principles which guided Mr. Quincy's political action and illustrated his statesmanship are well expressed in his oration at the celebration of the completion of the second century from the settlement of Boston. "What," says he, "are the elements of the liberty, prosperity, and safety, which the inhabitants of New England at this day enjoy? Those elements are simple, obvious, and familiar. Every civil and religious blessing of New England, all that has given happiness to human life or security to human virtue, is alone to be perpetuated in the forms and under the auspices of a free Commonwealth. The Commonwealth itself has no other strength or hope than the intelligence and virtue of individuals who compose it. For the intelligence and virtue of individuals there is no other human assurance than laws providing for the education of the whole people. These laws themselves have no strength or efficient sanction except in the moral and accountable nature of man disclosed in the records of the Christian faith. The great comprehensive truths, written in letters of living light on every page of our history, the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages, is this: 'Human happi-

ness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom nor virtue nor knowledge has any vigor or immortal hope except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.’”

Such sentiments are conclusive proof that he who uttered them was not only a statesman, but a Christian.

As a magistrate and an executive officer Mr. Quincy’s capacity was most conspicuous.

When Boston first became a city, although opposed to the acceptance of a city charter, in the belief that the town organization was better suited to the character and genius of the New England people than the less democratic government of a civic corporation, the prominent citizens felt that he was best fitted to organize and administer the new form of government. He had already greatly interested himself in many matters of municipal concern, especially in those relating to the provision for the poor and the treatment of the vicious and criminal. In 1821, as chairman of a legislative committee charged with the consideration of these subjects, he had submitted a most exhaustive and instructive report thereon; and was soon afterward appointed chairman of a

town committee on the same matter. Upon his recommendation provision had been made for a House of Industry, and a suitable building erected at South Boston on a tract of land bought for the purpose. As judge of the Municipal Court he had in his charges to the grand jury considered the treatment of criminals, and indicated the reforms which the civilization of the age and the welfare of society demanded.

I may here observe that Mr. Quincy presided on the 28th of March, 1822, as the moderator of the last town meeting ever held by the inhabitants of Boston in Faneuil Hall.

The nomination for mayor was tendered him by a large body of the citizens, irrespective of party; but both Federalists and Democrats saw fit to nominate candidates, and he wanted about one hundred votes for a majority. On a second trial he withdrew his name, and Mr. John Phillips was elected the first mayor of Boston. Upon the retirement of the latter, at the close of the year, Mr. Quincy was elected, almost without opposition, his successor.

He was eminently fitted for the place; for he brought to the discharge of its duties great powers of organization, great capacity for work, great industry, remarkable directness and celerity of action, and excellent judgment. His love of labor and

desire for improvement kept him constantly busy, and every municipal department felt his influence.

Immediately upon entering upon the duties of his office he made himself chairman of all the aldermanic committees, and personally supervised and directed the various matters under their charge, doing generally the largest part of the work. He introduced many salutary changes and important reforms, by which he promoted the comfort, increased the safety, and improved the beauty of the city. Without attempting any detailed account of his official work, I will merely say that under his administration paupers and criminals were separated and cared for; the House of Correction and the House of Reformation for juvenile offenders established; the police and fire departments reorganized; various improvements introduced into the public-school system, and the Faneuil Hall market-house erected.

It seems to me proper to say here a few words touching the services of Mr. Quincy in respect to the establishment of this last-named most important civic institution.

Without imposing the tax or the debt of a dollar upon the city, he filled the old Town Dock, so called; removed large numbers of old and worthless buildings occupied by the lowest of the population, and constituting the Five Points of Boston; laid out

anew the territory so as to make six new streets, besides greatly enlarging another; constructed extensive docks and built a granite market-house, two stories high, five hundred and thirty-five feet long and fifty feet wide, covering twenty-seven thousand square feet of land. The lots made by filling the dock, and the improved value of the estates bought by the city to carry out the enterprise more than paid for its cost. Few can appreciate the extent and importance of this improvement who do not know the character and appearance of this part of the city before it was made.

The scheme when first suggested was, of course, opposed, as all great public improvements usually are. The timid doubt success; the cautious fear expense; the conservative oppose change; the demagogue springs the rattle of misrepresentation and detraction, so that the people are embarrassed to discriminate between a wise and an unwise economy. Our city has had and is having many such experiences.

The zeal and good management of Mr. Quincy surmounted every obstacle and overcame all opposition. To him, and him alone, belongs the credit of this great work. It may be said, and truly said, that if he had distinguished his administration by nothing else, this important structure, and the improvement of

the territory in its vicinity, would have alone made his name honorable to the citizens and justified the erection of this statue to his memory. But no monument is needed to perpetuate the remembrance of his services in this work. The work itself is his monument. We can point to it and say of him, as was said of the architect of St. Paul's: —

“ Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.”

But it was not merely because he improved the architecture of Boston, nor because he organized and established penal, reformatory, and eleemosynary institutions, that Mr. Quincy is honored by a grateful city. He was most energetic in the enforcement of the laws, in the correction of abuses, in the protection of the rights of the city, and in the introduction of systematic and economic methods in the transaction of municipal business. He loved Boston. He was proud of its history, of its Revolutionary record, of its devotion to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and of the influence of its citizens in shaping the institutions of the country. He loved it “as an Athenian loved the city of the violet crown; as a Roman loved the *Maxima rerum Roma*.” “In Boston,” says he, “I was born. In Boston I have lived, and from Boston I choose to be buried.”

It is right that Boston should honor him. It is

not too much to say that our city is to-day in a better condition — its public institutions better, its name and reputation better, and its honor higher — because Josiah Quincy was mayor for six years.

There were some improvements suggested by him which we all now regret were not made; if they had been, the city would to-day be enjoying greater comfort, convenience, health, and beauty. Mr. Quincy, in his policy, did not confine himself merely to the necessities of the present. He believed that Boston was destined to be a metropolis, and he wished to provide for the wants of such. There is no doubt that if some of his designs had been carried out we should have saved many of the millions we have been compelled to spend in widening streets and in other civic accommodations. We can yet entitle ourselves to the gratitude of the future by taking counsel of his wise foresight and his expanded views of municipal requirements.

Public benefactors not unfrequently fail of appreciation in their lifetime. The reforms and improvements made by Mr. Quincy in the interest of good government aroused the opposition of some who were disturbed by them. This was to be expected.

“No man e’er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law.”

As he said in his first inaugural, “In administer-

ing the police, in executing the laws, in protecting the rights and promoting the prosperity of the city, its first officer will be necessarily beset and assailed by individual interests, by rival projects, by personal influences, by party passions. The more firm and inflexible he is in maintaining the rights and pursuing the interests of the city, the greater the probability of his becoming obnoxious to the censure of all whom he causes to be prosecuted or punished, of all whose passion he thwarts, of all whose interests he opposes." "No man," says he, on another occasion, "could do his duty in this office without being turned out of it."

Mr. Quincy's prophecy proved true in his own case. He had been reelected five times. Misrepresentation and detraction organized a strong opposition against him. At the next election he failed to receive a majority of the votes and withdrew from the contest, when Mr. Otis was elected to his place.

No one to-day believes in the charges made against him by his opponents. No one doubts his administrative ability, his sagacious judgment in the management of civic affairs, his untainted honesty, and his spotless integrity. The charges and accusations of his enemies have dissipated through their utter groundlessness. I once saw somewhere a picture representing some foolish archers shooting their

harmless arrows at the sun. Beneath the picture was written *Solem nulla sagitta ferit*: No arrow strikes the sun. It well illustrates the impotency of political slander. The arrows aimed at Mr. Quincy fell far short of their mark, and made no wound.

Nothing shows more the manliness of Mr. Quincy's nature than his valedictory declaration, "that he retired from office with a consciousness weighed against which all human suffrages were but as the light dust of the balance." He seems, however, to have felt a moment's pain, as we can easily believe, that after so much time and labor expended in behalf of the citizens; after having accomplished so much for the lasting benefit of the city and for the promotion of its interests; after all his faithful, honest, and disinterested service,—he should have been thus requited. But doubtless he consoled himself with the philosophic reflection that other officials before him had been as badly treated, and others after him would share the same fate; that, if he was patient, time, which at last makes all things even, would permit party prejudice to subside, so that the record could be made up according to justice and truth.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Quincy from the mayoralty, the friends and Fellows of Harvard College saw that his great administrative abilities eminently fitted him for the presidency of that insti-

tution, which was then vacant. Its financial affairs were at that time greatly confused, and a practical man of business was needed to put them in proper condition.

He was unanimously nominated by the corporation for the office, and the nomination was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Overseers. He held the place for sixteen years, and it is generally admitted that his administration was a great success.

This occasion does not permit me to point out the particular reforms he accomplished, nor the various improvements he introduced into that institution. To do so would require more time than would be proper for me to ask, or you to give. I will only say that they were many and important, and have resulted in lasting benefit to the college.

President Walker, — Mr. Quincy's third successor, — whose official position gave him ample knowledge of what the latter had accomplished, says: "I have been led to review with some care his administration of the college, and the effect of it has been greatly to increase my sense of the obligation the college is under to him. Sixteen years of more devoted, unremitting, unwearied work in the service of a public institution were never spent by mortal man; and when we call to mind the state of things at the time of the appointment, it seems to me that he will

be forever remembered as the great organizer of the university."

Such was Josiah Quincy as orator, statesman, and magistrate. He was more than these; he was a true patriot and a Christian gentleman. To say this of any one is to say all that eulogy requires.

The patriotism of Mr. Quincy was of the purest and most exalted character. During all his long and well-spent life his heart was full of care and solicitude for his country. He was ever concerned for the reputation, the honor, and the interests of the republic and its institutions. Whatever affected the cause of liberty, civil and religious, affected him. He would have made any sacrifices demanded by patriotism, whatever the personal cost or consequence. If he had lived in the days which tried men's souls, he would have uttered the same revolutionary eloquence which distinguished his illustrious sire, and perhaps been found on the same battle-field where fell his father's friend, the immortal Warren. His heroic nature is well shown in his benedictive letter to his grandson on his departure for the war then waging for the preservation of the Union. I know nothing in modern language so touching and pathetic. It glows with all the patriotic spirit of the Spartan

mother arming her son for the battle, refined by those humane sentiments which the cruel policy of that martial race so severely repressed, and sanctified by the tenderness natural to consanguinity. His ardent love of country, his recognition of the duties of the citizen in the great crisis, his pride in the patriotism of the young soldier who shared his blood and bore his honored name, and his tender affection for him, are all most feelingly and eloquently expressed. No one can doubt where Josiah Quincy would have been in the recent contest of the country for its life but for the impending weight of his great age.

His patriotism led him to a firm belief in the ultimate success of the Union cause. He never doubted from the first that the integrity of the government would be maintained. This assurance was not born of *hope*, the sentiment of the weak; it was the child of *faith*, which is the conviction of the strong. He could not believe, he would not believe, that this great country, with its free government, the best adapted for the promotion of human happiness which ingenuity has ever devised, or the world ever seen, the hope of the oppressed of all nations, could be broken up and destroyed. He died before the flag of secession went down; but he closed his eyes as well assured of what the end would be as though he

heard the shouts of our victorious columns on the surrender at Appomattox Court-House.

We owe to Mr. Quincy infinite gratitude for the instructive example he has given the world of the usefulness of *old age*, and of the unwisdom of growing old. Most men think that when "the way of life is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf," the season and duty of work is over, that they must then hibernate like the irrational animals. Not so thought Mr. Quincy. He kept his intellectual faculties bright by their constant use, and retained to the last his interest in all the matters and things which had occupied his attention through life, especially in those which concerned the country. He felt it a duty not to grow old before it was necessary, and that time in his judgment never comes until the capacity for useful action is gone. He was ever engaged in some intellectual occupation, and as fast as one work was completed, another was undertaken. He recognized the obligation to men in the Hebrew poem —

"They shall bring forth fruit in old age."

"There is no period of a man's life," says a witty and distinguished divine, "in which he has a right to put himself on the shelf; there are but two persons who have the right to lay you aside, — your doctor

and the sexton. Every man owes to himself and to his kind, as an example that is influential upon the young, the continued exertion of his ripe powers to the very end of life." So thought Mr. Quincy, and so thinking he acted; and so should all men think and act when they remember what capacity for thought and action has been implanted within them by the Divine Creator, and the sin of permitting this capacity to

— "rust in us unused."

The City of Boston has erected statues to commemorate those who have had more genius, a broader intellect, a larger culture; and who attained a loftier niche in the temple of fame than he whom we honor to-day? Here at our side is the monument of Franklin; not far off stand those of Everett, Webster, and, the greatest of this triumvirate, Hamilton; the magnificent statue of the peerless Washington is the admiration of all who enter the Public Garden; but I venture the assertion that none of these has made a more faithful use of such talents as God gave him, recognized more conscientiously the obligations of duty, or left a more spotless name. His honor is without stain. His record will be vainly searched for any coarse, vulgar, or dishonest act. His life exhibits the simple virtues, the plain, upright bearing and conduct of one who feared God, and God only; of

one who possessed that most valuable of all possessions,—*self-respect*.

At the great age of ninety-two years, surrounded by all

— “which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience — troops of friends,”

he died.

The city has wisely erected this monument to commemorate her benefactor. The spot is well chosen. It not only stands in a “public place,” in accordance with the testamentary direction of Mr. Phillips, but beside the statue of Franklin, the friend of both the father and grandfather of our distinguished mayor. If we could believe that bronze might feel and speak, what welcome would the great philosopher, patriot, and statesman, give his companion as he mounts his pedestal! With what interest would the two review the eventful past, and how would they exult and congratulate each other that our terrible civil war was at last ended; the States no longer “dissevered, discordant, belligerent;” the flag everywhere respected, and the country commencing a new career of prosperity and glory!

May this image of our great and good magistrate not only adorn and embellish Boston, but inspire those who shall be called to execute the civic trusts

he administered so well, to imitate his official probity, fidelity, and zeal, that the prosperity of our beloved city may be advanced, and its honor maintained in the coming centuries.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

COMMON AND PUBLIC GROUNDS,

AND SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT ON TREES.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Nov. 10, 1879.

The Committee on Common and Public Grounds respectfully ask for an additional appropriation of \$4,000, for the purpose of carrying on certain extra work, as will appear by the following statement: —

The original estimate of the Superintendent, of the amount required for carrying on the department the present year, was \$42,000, and this amount was reduced by the City Council to \$40,000. It has been the desire of the committee to keep within the limits of their appropriation, and it is believed that the unexpended balance now on hand will be sufficient to meet all ordinary expenses of the department for the remaining portion of the year. Certain matters have been brought to the notice of the committee, however, which require immediate attention, and will occasion the expenditure of the amount asked for by the committee, as an extra appropriation for specific purposes not considered at the time when the annual estimate was made.

The purposes for which this appropriation is required are: —

1. The trees in the streets and public grounds of the city are in a very bad condition, not only as regards the existence of the trees themselves, but also in many instances the safety of the public. A large number of the trees still exhibit the

destructive effects of the severe gales of the past season, in broken and hanging limbs, which are very unsightly, besides being dangerous to the public. The trees throughout the city require trimming and pruning, and this work should begin without further delay.

The committee are well aware that this subject is one of special interest at the present time, and one that should receive most careful consideration. Much anxiety is expressed for the future of our trees on account of their present condition, caused either through neglect or improper treatment in times past.

The committee have received several petitions from prominent citizens, asking that immediate steps be taken for the better care and preservation of the trees. In view of these facts, the committee, as a preliminary step, asked for a report from the Superintendent, giving a statement of the general condition of the trees, and also his opinion as to the proper measures to adopt for their preservation. The Superintendent's report accompanies this communication.

The committee consider it advisable to expend the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars for this purpose the present season, as a beginning of the work, and it is to be hoped that future committees will see the importance of carrying it on systematically, and make annual provision therefor.

2. The iron fences around the Common and Public Garden require painting this fall. It is some years since these fences were painted, and it appears that much of the paint is worn off, corrosion from rust has set in, and, if not immediately attended to, very serious damage to the fences will result.

The estimated expense of doing this work is one thousand eight hundred dollars; and the committee ask that this amount be appropriated for painting fences.

The financial condition of the department, including the November draft, is as follows:—

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Superintendent, and labor . . .	\$20,804 50
Teaming	2,260 18
Fertilizers and manure	509 49
Gravel and loam	1,964 60
Plants	3,483 96
Tools	715 84
Water-rates and watering streets . . .	485 00

Amount carried forward, ... \$30,223 57

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$30,223 57
Stationery, refreshments, and sundries		463 89
Sods		712 00
Carpentering and repairs on fences		962 70
Lumber		132 33
Trees		63 25
Seed		173 63
Advertising		38 33
Car-fares		39 07
Feed for deer and ducks		83 49
Total		\$32,892 26
Balance unexpended		7,107 74
		\$40,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

For the Committee,

HUGH O'BRIEN,

Chairman.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT ON TREES.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1879.

HUGH O'BRIEN, ESQ., *Chairman of Committee on Common and Public Grounds:* —

DEAR SIR, — In obedience to the vote of your committee, I herewith present for your consideration a report upon the condition of the trees under the control of this department.

Upon assuming the office of Superintendent of Common and Public Grounds, I immediately called the attention of the committee to the uncultivated and impoverished condition of both trees and soil upon the five lower sections of Commonwealth avenue.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Sibley and Wolcott, were appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the trees and soil upon that avenue. Their report is on file in the office of the Clerk of Committees.

While I do not fully agree with all their recommendations and propositions for the improvement of this beautiful connecting link between the old and the new parks of Boston, I beg to quote from their report: "First, in the five squares or sections located between Dartmouth street and West Chester park, they find the trees, with a very few exceptions, all poor, and at least seventy-five per cent. thoroughly worthless, and wholly unfit to be placed in any public grounds. They

have no hesitation in saying that a wise financial economy even would require the whole planting in these sections to be done over again. Your committee believe that some radical change in the condition of the soil, similar to that which they propose, is necessary in order to have, in that imposing avenue, rows of trees worthy of it. They consider the estimated cost, \$600, a mere bagatelle compared with the importance of doing wisely and well a work like this, which will be either a disgrace or a glory to the city one hundred years from now."

With all due respect for the opinion and recommendations of the committee, I am compelled to say that \$600 would indeed be a mere trifle, if the object sought for could be obtained by such an expenditure. But to my mind, after a very careful examination of the condition of the soil, or gravel banks, of the section mentioned, it would cost at least \$12,000 to complete the work as it ought to be done; and I consider any sum a matter of little consideration compared with the importance of placing this avenue in a condition in keeping with the taste and dignity of Boston.

Upon a very careful examination of the sections mentioned, we find them to be mere gravel-beds, with a skimming of loam not over three inches in depth, and without the least trace of clay or any other substance to retain the moisture necessary for the growth and development of trees.

From the foregoing facts it will appear to your committee that it requires no great amount of arboricultural experience to solve the problem of the failure of the trees on Commonwealth avenue and its remedy.

The remedy I would recommend to your committee would be the removal of the gravel on both sides of the avenue to a depth of one foot or more, and to a depth of three feet or more and in width ten feet where the trees are to be planted, substituting about three inches of blue clay for a subsoil, and filling up the remaining depth with good loam. The method of planting the trees in holes ten or twelve feet in diameter would answer the purpose very well, providing the gravel was afterwards dug out and replaced with good loam when the trees require it; and as this is not likely to be done, it is easy to predict what the result will be unless the whole surface is covered with a suitable depth of soil.

With reference to the selection of the trees to be planted, I cannot do better than to again quote the recommendation from the report of the committee of last year: "Through the avenue they find an ill-selected and medley variety, among which are English elms, which seem to have flourished the best."

This variety of English elm — "*Ulmus Campestris*" — is not so commonly planted as it deserves to be, although it is superior in many respects for lawn and avenue decorations, from the fact that it leaves out early in the spring, and retains its fine, dark foliage until late in the autumn.

I fully agree with all that the sub-committee of last year has said in commendation of the English elm for planting on this avenue, and would recommend it as vastly superior to any other variety for this purpose. But it is well known that the elm is comparatively a short-lived tree, and especially when planted in a poor soil, in a warm, dry climate. This is abundantly shown by the decay of the trees on the Tremont-street mall, and elsewhere. It cannot be expected that trees planted in holes ten or twelve feet in diameter, on such dry gravel as composes the filling under Commonwealth avenue, will maintain their healthy condition for any length of time. The soil becomes filled with roots and exhausted of nourishment, and, as in such a situation there is no accretion of soil by the decomposition of vegetable matter and falling leaves, as occurs in the natural forests, the healthy development of the trees is checked, and instead of the noble avenue of trees which we are promising the next generation, they will contemplate its premature decay.

Besides providing for the future growth of the trees it is necessary at the same time to provide for the growth of good green grass, which refuses to grow in the poor soil now on the avenue. The unskilful manner in which this avenue has been made affords a good lesson to all who attempt the formation of artificial grounds for cultivation; and as failures are sometimes quite as instructive as successes, this costly experiment in avenue-making may be the means of showing citizens interested in such work how to avoid failure in their own operations.

If the committee contemplate the improvement of Commonwealth avenue this year, I would earnestly recommend the immediate purchase of such a number of trees as may be necessary for the work.

I would also recommend that the lines of the trees be continued, as on the older sections, but would suggest that they be planted about forty-five feet apart, so placing them that each tree will stand opposite the space between the others. This will give room for the full development of the trees, and yet afford that shade, which is so much desired on avenues of this kind, many years sooner than if a straight line was planted on each side, in the middle of the grass-plot.

I would also recommend that the preparation of the

grounds should be commenced immediately, if the trees are to be planted next spring, as it will largely increase the expense to prepare the ground and plant the trees the same spring. Indeed it would be almost impossible to do the excavation and planting at the same time.

The condition of the trees on the public grounds and streets I find occasions anxiety and grave apprehension to nearly every class of our citizens. With the knowledge that their fears were well grounded, in my first report I made the following statement :—

To properly understand the expenditure for labor on trees I beg leave to submit a list of the number of public trees under my charge, and their condition at the present time, viz. :—

	Good.	Damaged.	Dead.	Total.
City proper	4,056	534	193	4,783
South Boston	3,038	151	4	3,193
East Boston	1,669	165	20	1,854
Roxbury	3,389	281	24	3,694
Jamaica Plain	3,039	215	43	3,297
Dorchester	2,262	689	30	2,981
Charlestown	791	266	25	1,082
Brighton	1,250	110	10	1,370
	19,494	2,411	349	22,254

I beg leave to say here that, in my judgment, the care, pruning, and planting of trees throughout the department, should, for the next five years at least, be made a specialty.

Owing to the neglect which they have suffered in past years, time, money, and careful training will be required to place them in a satisfactory condition.

To this number of dead and decaying trees we may add one thousand that are more or less damaged by the late gales. Here we have nearly one-sixth of all the trees in a dead or dying condition. From these facts it must seem plain that immediate steps should be taken for the preservation of the trees.

While the caterpillar question is of secondary consideration in my mind, I am not oblivious to the fact that every means should be taken to exterminate these pests. This could be done while the operations of pruning are going on, and at a very trifling additional expense. I would also suggest the advisability of removing all the signs that have been attached to the trees on the public streets. They are, in fact, a serious injury to the trees, obnoxious to good taste, and should never be tolerated in the city.

In carrying out a work of this kind and magnitude it should be borne in mind that the mere lopping of dead

branches and the chopping of decayed trunks will not accomplish the desired results.

The careful pruning out of superfluous branches for the admission of light and air, without injury to the symmetry and beauty of the trees, is what is needed, and it cannot be done upon a large scale without the employment of intelligent and skilled labor.

The attention of the committee is also invited to the condition of the tree-guards. Many of them are broken, and so dilapidated and unsightly that they should be removed or replaced by new ones. In many instances the trees have outgrown the guards, and, as a consequence, are girdled. I would recommend that all the trees on the public streets be supplied with new guards. I consider that the principle cause of damage by horses, and such like, is owing to the fact that while the city assumes a *quasi* ownership of the street trees they have practically little control over them, and do little or nothing either to prevent damage or promote their growth. There ought to be a municipal law compelling the abutters to protect the trees adjoining their premises with suitable guards, and making them in some measure responsible for the protection of the trees. The present condition of matters regarding street trees is very unsatisfactory, for though many are interested in the trees opposite their premises they have no power to prevent their mutilation.

Having given this subject my most serious consideration I am convinced that to accomplish all this entailed work will require an appropriation of dollars equal to the number of trees owned by the city, namely, \$22,254.

Very respectfully submitted,

WM. DOOGUE,
Superintendent.



CITY OF



BOSTON.

SUBSTITUTE ORDER

CONCERNING THE

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, November 6, 1879.

Assigned to the next meeting at 8 o'clock, P.M., and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, November 6, 1879.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to petition the next Legislature for such change in the City Charter as shall permit the appointment, by the Mayor, of a Board of Five Assessors, for such terms of time for each Assessor as will require the annual appointment of one member of such Board for the term of five years. Also, that the Board so appointed shall appoint such number of First Assistant Assessors as may be determined, by ordinance, to be necessary. And that the Board of Assessors and First Assistant Assessors, acting as one Board, shall appoint such number of Second Assistant Assessors as may be provided for by ordinance.

All such appointments to the Board of Assessors, or as Assistant Assessors, to take effect when confirmed by concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

NEW DRAFT OF AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE

LAW DEPARTMENT.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, November 17, 1879.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was recommitted the draft of an ordinance in relation to the Law Department, beg leave to report by recommending the passage of the accompanying ordinance, the same being a new draft of the one which was recommitted.

The present draft differs from the original in the following respects: a clause has been added to Section 2, which provides that the present officers of the Law Department shall hold office until their successors are appointed, and also for the appointment of a city conveyancer when the ordinance takes effect. Section 13 is amended by omitting the requirement that all fees which are collected shall be paid into the city treasury, that being provided for in another ordinance.

For the Committee,

C. H. B. BRECK,

Chairman.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—

SECTION 1. On the first Monday of February, annually, or within sixty days thereafter, there shall be elected, by concurrent vote of both branches of the city council, a solicitor for the city of Boston, who shall be a resident citizen thereof, and be a councillor at law of the courts of the commonwealth; and who shall not hold any other office under the city government during the period for which he is elected. He shall hold his office for one year from the first Monday of July in the year in which he may be elected, or until his successor is chosen, unless sooner removed; he may be removed at the pleasure of the city council, and vacancies may be filled at any time for an unexpired term.

SECT. 2. The city solicitor shall, annually, within sixty days after his election, appoint, subject to the approval of the committee on ordinances, a city conveyancer, and also three assistant city solicitors, for the city of Boston, whose positions relative to each other shall be defined at the time of appointment. Said appointees shall be resident citizens of Boston, and counsellors at law of the courts of the commonwealth, and shall not hold any other office under the city government during the period for which they are appointed. They shall hold their offices for one year from the first Monday in July in the year in which they may be appointed, or until the appointment of their successors, unless sooner removed; and they may be removed at the pleasure of the city solicitor, and vacancies shall be filled at any time for an unexpired term, in the same manner as the original appointments.

The present city solicitor, assistant solicitors, and the solicitor's clerk shall hold their offices until the first Monday in July, 1880, and until their successors are elected or appointed, unless sooner removed. Upon the passage of this ordinance, the city solicitor shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Committee on Ordinances, a city conveyancer, who shall hold office until the first Monday in July, 1880, and until his successor is appointed, unless sooner removed.

SECT. 3. The city solicitor shall, annually, within thirty days after his election, appoint a clerk, whose duties he shall define, and a certificate of whose appointment he shall file in

the office of the city clerk. The clerk shall hold his office for one year from the first Monday of July in the year in which he may be appointed, or until the appointment of his successor, unless sooner removed.

SECT. 4. The city solicitor is authorized to employ a messenger or errand-boy for the office of the city solicitor, at such rate of compensation as the committee on ordinances shall deem reasonable.

SECT. 5. Whenever an emergency arises requiring that additional assistance should be furnished in the law department, the solicitor may, with the approval of the committee on ordinances, provide such assistance for the time being as he may deem expedient; and the compensation therefor shall be established by the committee on ordinances.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of the city solicitor, when so requested, to furnish legal opinions on any subject or question submitted to him by the mayor, the board of aldermen, the common council, any joint committee, or any committee of either branch of the city council, any board elected by the city council, or by any officer of the city government who may need advice in regard to the discharge of his official duties.

SECT. 7. It shall be the duty of the city conveyancer to examine all titles to real property, and to have the care and custody of all records relating to the same, and to draft all deeds and other legal papers pertaining to real estate which by law, usage, or agreement, the city may be at the expense of drawing. He shall be subject to the direction and control of the city solicitor, and shall perform any other legal duty required of him by said solicitor.

SECT. 8. It shall be the duty of the city solicitor and assistant solicitors to commence and prosecute all actions and suits begun by the city, and to defend all actions and suits brought against the city, in any court or other tribunal in this commonwealth; also to appear as counsel in any other action, suit, or prosecution which may involve the rights and interests of the city, and to defend any of the officers of the city in suits and prosecutions against them for any official action, or the performance of any official duty, when any estate, right, privilege, ordinance, act, or direction of the city government may be brought in question. And the said solicitor and assistant solicitors shall also, in behalf of the city, under the direction of the joint standing committee on legislative matters, and not otherwise, appear as counsel before the legislature of the commonwealth, or any committee thereof, whenever the interest and welfare of the city may be directly or incidentally affected; and they shall perform

all other professional duties incident to the office which may be required of them by the mayor, the city council, or either branch thereof, or by any joint or separate committee thereof, or by any board elected by the city council.

SECT. 9. In all duties imposed by this ordinance upon the city conveyancer and assistant solicitors, they shall be subject to the direction and control of the city solicitor; and they shall at all times be entitled to the advice and direction of the solicitor regarding the discharge of their duties; and the solicitor may at any time take exclusive control of any matter provided to be done by them.

SECT. 10. The city solicitor, city conveyancer, assistant solicitors, and clerk shall occupy the office, or suite of rooms, provided for them by the city council, and which shall be called the city solicitor's office. It shall be furnished by the committee on ordinances with suitable dockets, letter-books, books for entering abstracts of titles to property, and for recording the opinions of the solicitor, and such other books of registration and account as the committee on ordinances may from time to time prescribe; which books, together with all papers relating to the affairs of the city which shall come into the possession of the city solicitor, city conveyancer, or either of the assistant solicitors in his or their official capacity, shall remain the property of the city of Boston. All papers and documents in said office, belonging to the city, shall be kept in proper files, with suitable indices. The committee on ordinances may, from time to time, determine the manner in which the dockets, the books containing schedules and abstracts of titles to property, and the opinions of the city solicitor, and any other books of registration and account which they may prescribe, shall be kept. Copies of all schedules of titles to property examined by the city solicitor, or city conveyancer, shall be made by the clerk and entered in books to be provided by the city, and shall remain the property of said city. Whenever any special contract is made by the city, or any department thereof, with any conveyancer, to investigate any title to property, such contract shall provide, if practicable, that not only the abstract of the title, but also a copy of the schedule or minutes upon which such abstract is based, shall be furnished; which shall be deposited in the office of the city solicitor.

SECT. 11. Whenever the city buys or takes a piece of land, the city solicitor shall, if requested to do so by the grantor, furnish, without charge, the necessary deed for the transfer of the same.

SECT. 12. In the month of June of each year the city solicitor shall make a report to the city council of all suits or

legal proceedings in which the city of Boston has any interest, begun, pending, or determined during the year next preceding the time of making said report; and in such report shall state the names of the parties, the causes of action, the date when each suit or proceeding was begun, and before what court or tribunal, the amount of the judgment rendered, if any, and in whose favor, and the condition of all pending suits or proceedings, with such other information as may at any time be prescribed by the committee on ordinances.

SECT. 13. The city solicitor, city conveyancer, assistant solicitors and clerk shall receive, in full compensation for all their services, such salaries as the city council may from time to time determine. Whenever, however, their attendance may be required out of the city, they shall be allowed their reasonable travelling expenses.

SECT. 14. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES

ON THE

NOMENCLATURE OF STREETS.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, December 26, 1879.

The Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, who were directed to submit in print, a statement of the manner in which the streets in the city have been named, and their names changed, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT :

At the outset of their investigations your committee was somewhat surprised to find that there was no statute expressly conferring on any person or board the right to designate the names of public streets. Undoubtedly this power has always been exercised by those local authorities who have had the right to lay out highways; but it has been as a matter of implication and of necessity. The only statute upon the subject which your committee has noticed, is Chap. 199 of Acts of 1868, relating to private ways in Boston. This provides that when a way is opened over private land, and the owner allows the public to use it, the Board of Aldermen may give it a name. Any attempt to give it any other name is to be punished by a fine.

This whimsical statute was probably passed to meet some special case, and evidently does not meet the case of streets accepted by the city, and subject to its control.

Although it may be fairly assumed that interest will pre-

vent any land-owner from giving an improper name to a street in which he is interested, it seems proper that the power to give names should be vested in some body capable of considering the public interest in the matter. In the first place public convenience demands that no two highways in the city shall bear the same name, or similar names. Again, it demands that no change in names shall be made to gratify any personal or temporary caprice; but that changes shall be made for sufficient reasons, after due consideration. Lastly, it is highly desirable that names be selected hereafter on a definite plan, in order that they may, if possible, serve as a clue to the portion of the city in which they are to be found. On these points your committee would offer the following suggestions:—

In regard to duplicate names, none should be conferred hereafter. Unfortunately, however, our present city is composed of four towns or cities of nearly equal antiquity, Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Dorchester, and of three lesser parts of distinctive boundaries, East Boston, South Boston, and West Roxbury. Naturally there were in these distinct sections, at the time of their consolidation, numerous instances of names of streets thus rendered duplicates. These must, in some manner, be rendered distinct; and, as your committee, for reasons hereinafter stated, is opposed to changes in names, but one course seems open to us. That is to re-christen these streets with an additional name, to be the formal and legal name thereof. This should be a sectional addition, clearly showing its locality. Thus our six High streets should be known as "High street, Charlestown," "High street, Boston," "High street, Roxbury," "High street, Dorchester," and "High street, Brighton." The sixth street, being also in Dorchester, ought to be changed.

It is thought that this simple plan, if carried out under sanction of an ordinance or statute, would effectually dispose of this point.

In regard to changes in names already in use your committee beg leave to call attention to the following petition, which was referred to them in this connection:—

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston:—

The undersigned, members of the Suffolk bar, and others, respectfully represent that in their opinion frequent changes in the names of streets of said city have become a matter of serious concern to the inhabitants thereof, and more especially to all owners of real estate therein; that well-known and long-fixed names are landmarks that should never be removed; that they are essential data for the proper examination of titles to real estate; that such changes are misleading

and cause great uncertainty and confusion, and the public records are thereby made unnecessarily perplexing and unsafe.

They further represent, that in all cities formed by the annexation of different towns and villages the reduplication of street names is unavoidable; that the inconvenience resulting therefrom is in fact very slight; that in such cases, notably in that of London, it has been found perfectly feasible to distinguish such streets by the postal districts or locality in which they are situated.

Wherefore, believing that a change of name is a much greater evil than the mere reduplication thereof, we earnestly remonstrate against any alteration in the established names of streets.

Wm. I. Bowditch, Alex. F. Wadsworth, John T. Hassam, Wm. C. Williamson, Edward S. Rand, Francis V. Balch, Geo. G. Crocker, James R. Carret, William Hedge, Ambrose Wellington, A. R. Holden, Jr., Arthur Lincoln, T. K. Lothrop, Edwin Wright, B. E. Perry, Clement K. Fay, Joshua D. Ball, J. Q. A. Brackett, Sumner Albee, George A. Dary, Alfred Hemenway, George W. Esterbrook, John P. Treadwell, Joseph Healy, E. B. Hale, C. H. Fiske, William B. Durant, Augustus Russ, William V. Thompson, C. Frank Day, Francis L. Hayes, T. F. Currier, William Minot, Jr., Henry Lunt, Otis Norcross, Jr., George S. Forbush, Ellis Ames, P. B. Smith, Samuel Wells, C. W. Tuttle, P. H. Sears, Henry A. Johnson, William F. Griffin, Edward H. Mason, George H. Richards, Samuel W. Creech, Jr., Henry Baldwin, George Z. Adams, George A. Fisher, William S. Leland, A. C. Clark, Henry A. Smith, B. S. Ladd, Everett K. Dexter, Frank E. Dimick.

The evils of any change in existing names is so strongly set forth in the foregoing petition that your committee is content to say that it agrees, in the main, in the conclusion therein arrived at. But changes may sometimes be necessary, when the inconveniences of continuance would outweigh the advantages. If possible such changes ought to be made by system, and at certain fixed intervals, as, for example, once a year, in order that the investigator should know when and where to look for them.

Thirdly, In future name-giving some care should be taken to give names by classes in each locality. Historical names can readily be found which will suggest to every intelligent person the probable locality of the street. Roxbury, Charlestown, Dorchester, as well as old Boston, have each produced eminent sons whose fame ought to be perpetuated.

So, also, some system should be shown in our general terms. A distinction should be made between an avenue and a street, a place and an alley, a court and a square.

We have places like Crescent place and Lyman place, which are closed at one end; but Temple place, Cazenove place, and Exchange place are open thoroughfares from street to street. Commonwealth avenue, Columbus avenue, Huntington avenue, are immense streets; but St. James avenue, Shawmut avenue, and Harrison avenue differ in no respect

from ordinary streets. In the less thickly settled parts of the city there are numerous other examples.

Although the errors of the past cannot be easily corrected, we may at least try to do better hereafter. We may confine the terms "place" and "court" to highways closed at one end; we may limit "squares" to open enclosures with their surrounding highways; we may give the term "avenue" to streets of extraordinary width or in certain localities.

Your committee believes that it would be unwise to devolve these duties upon the Board of Aldermen or on the City Council, — bodies whose members are so often changed and whose duties are already sufficiently onerous. It seems to be better to put the duty of taking evidence upon a more permanent body, and fortunately the best qualified board is one which can attend to it. The Board of Street Commissioners can safely be entrusted with the duty of hearing all applications for changes of name or bestowal of names upon new streets, reserving to the Board of Aldermen the right to reject their recommendation, but not to amend it. This course would correspond entirely with the process now in use for laying out streets. It would require an application to the Legislature for the necessary powers, and an order for a petition therefor is annexed to this report.

The conclusions of your committee would therefore be as follows: 1. That hereafter names of streets should be given, or changes made, only by vote of the Board of Aldermen, upon the recommendation of the Board of Street Commissioners, and that such names should take effect on the first day of May in the following year.¹

2. That no name should be given to two or more streets, and that the descriptive words, "street," "avenue," etc., should not be considered a difference. That is, that St. James street should not be allowed if there was a St. James avenue. The name of any street should be given also to a court or place, only when such court, etc., leads directly from such street.

3. That in case these suggestions should be adopted, and the Legislature should pass the statute desired, it might be well to have the Mayor appoint a special committee of five persons to serve without pay, to consider the case of all existing duplications of names, and to report what course ought to be pursued in regard to them. This would save the Street Commissioners from the necessity of dealing with the errors of the past, and would to that degree lessen their labor.

¹This date is selected in order that the new names may appear in the Boston Directory for the year.

Your committee feels that this part of their report must of necessity be sent over to the consideration of the next city government. They, therefore, confine their special suggestions to a recommendation of the following orders.

CHARLES H. B. BRECK,
S. B. STEBBINS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
WM. H. WHITMORE,
PAUL H. KENDRICKEN,
ROGER WOLCOTT,
JOHN H. LOCKE,
JOHN F. COLBY,

Committee on Ordinances.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to petition the Legislature at its next session, for the passage of an act providing that hereafter no duplicate names shall be given to the highways in Boston; that all names shall be given, and changes made, by the vote of the Board of Aldermen, upon the recommendation of the Street Commissioners; that all such names or changes shall take effect on May 1 following such vote of the Board of Aldermen: and notice of all such names for the preceding year shall be annually printed in the Municipal Register.

Ordered, That the suggestions of the Committee on Ordinances in regard to such matters as can be regulated by ordinance, be referred to the next City Government.

APPENDICES.



CAMBRIDGE, Bourgade de 80 Maisons
C'est une université.



CARTE DE LA VILLE, BAYE, ET ENVIRONS DE BASTON.

Par Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin Hydrog. du Roy 1693. Verifiee par le Sr. de la Motte.

REMARQUES A BASTON ET A CHARLESTON.

- A. Le Fort d' Andros.
- B. Temple du Sud, Presbiteriens.
- C. Renegats Francois.
- D. Temple de Calvinistes.
- E. Grand Temple, Presbiteriens.
- F. Maison de Ville
- G. Batterie de Canons.
- H. Petit Temple d'Anabatistes.
- I. Pont Fixe.
- L. Pont Leuis.
- M. Petit Temple de Coacres.
- N. Temple du Nord, Presbiteriens,

- O. Maison de Guillaume Phibs.
- P. Deux moulins.
- Q. Trois moulins.
- R. Reservoir d'eau pour les moulins.
- S. Place d'armes.
- T. Le Phare.
- a. Deux moulins a Charleston.
- b. Maison de Ville.
- c. Le Temple.
- d. Embarquement.
- e. Dredock ou Haure Sec p' la Batisse des Vais.
- f. Batterie de 11 pieces de Canon.

PREFACE.

To understand the process by which our ancestors laid out their primitive highways the natural features of the land must be first considered.

On approaching the land at the foot of State street (present names are employed for convenience) the traveller stood on solid ground, at high-water mark, at about the corner of Merchants' row on one side and of Kilby street on the other. The northerly side of the cove ran above Faneuil Hall, and so across nearly to North street, and followed that street about to its junction with Commercial street. West of State street a little cove ran in about where Congress street is, and reached to the corner of Franklin street. It thus cut off direct approach to Fort Hill, which rose to the south-east.

The water line of Fort Hill, at the south, was substantially the same as it remained to our day; Broad street, from Batterymarch street to Federal street, being substantially the boundary.

A sharp turn was made at the junction of Federal and East streets, and the South Cove stretched due west about to Washington street, near Essex street, and wholly north of Beach street.

Turning southerly again the South Cove ran parallel with Washington street, at a distance which allowed but a single house-lot in depth, up to Dover street and beyond.

Crossing Washington street at Dover, and journeying north, we find the Back Bay sweeping almost to the street, then widening out towards the north-west, parallel to, but outside of, Pleasant street. Then the Back Bay curved inland, covering the Public Garden and parade-ground, while Boylston street and Tremont street marked the lines of occupancy. Above rose Beacon hill, uncrossed by any path, and effectually ending the town in that direction. Tremont, Court, and Cambridge streets wound around its base, the high-water line crossing Cambridge street at the junction with Anderson street. A peninsula stretching towards the north-west ran across to Brighton street, and was bounded east by the Mill Cove. Here the land extended below Leverett street, but above Lowell street, and

reached nearly to Hanover street. The water crossed Gouch and Pitts streets at half their length, and crossed Sudbury street between Bowker and Portland streets. Where Blackstone street now is there was a canal connecting the Mill Pond with the Town Dock (where the market now stands), rendering the North End an island.

Hanover street then, as now, was the main avenue northeasterly, though Salem street was laid out at an early date, skirting the west side of Copp's Hill.

Boston was built originally upon the narrow reaches of level land lying at the foot of its three hills, and bordering on the numerous coves and arms of the sea which environed it.

The Book of Possessions, which may have been prepared within fifteen years of the settlement of the town, and certainly in less than twenty-five years of that date, gives us the proof that a certain number of highways had been established. Although no regular names were given to these streets at that time nearly all of them have continued, in about the same places, to be used down to the present time. Thus we find State street, with the town-house at its head. Then Washington street, running south to Boylston and Essex streets. School street stretched up to the foot of Beacon hill; that is to say, about to Tremont place. Milk street extended a little distance, until crossed by the marsh. Summer and Bedford streets existed to their junction at Church Green, and from there a road stretched up towards Fort hill. Essex street was to be found, and from its corner there was a road along the beach of the South Cove to Roxbury. West and Winter streets were lost in the open Common, wherein Tremont street probably existed as a cart-road. Court street and Tremont row were in existence. Sudbury street led directly to the waters or the Mill Pond. Cambridge, Green, and Leverett streets had a beginning then, and Hanover street was well defined, Elm street meeting Washington street at the Town Dock.

Governor Winthrop and many of the leaders of the community were assigned house-lots near the Old South Church, and this became one centre of population. Another colony was planted on the northern peninsula, and Hanover street and its branches were occupied by various notabilities.

In the first book of our records only one street, Sudbury street, is designated by name. The "High street," or "the way leading towards Roxbury," designated Washington street. Other ways were "to the Mill Cove," "from cove to cove," "to the fort," "to the bridge," "to John Barrell's," "to Centry hill," etc., etc.

The local antiquities of Boston have been so little studied that it is impossible now to give a correct description of these various ways, even could the space be afforded. The records are still in manuscript, and their publication must precede any attempt to make a correct plan of old Boston.

As an example of the work required to trace and locate our first streets, let us take the highway to Roxbury, now known as Washington street. Of course it was laid out over the neck, but the first road was probably along the beach on the easterly side.

It is known that William Coleburne's house was on the northerly corner of Washington and Boylston streets, and that Jacob Eliot had the southerly corner. Eliot's field was to the southward, where Eliot street now is, and Coleburne's field was south again of that. In Sparhawk *vs.* Bullard (1 Metcalf, 101), it was decided that the southerly line of the Coleburne estate was the northerly line of Castle street.

The following extracts from the town records, printed in the Second Report of the Record Commissioners, will illustrate the gradual development of this highway:—

June 6, 1636. "It is agreed that there shall be a sufficient foot-way from William Coleburne's field-end unto Samuel Wylebore's field-end next Roxbury, by the surveyors of highways before the last of next 5th month" (*i. e.*, July, 1636).

July 1, 1637. "A house and garden plot granted to our brother Samuel Wilbore at the side of Barnaby Dorryfalls' house-plot and garden."

July 16, 1637. "There was granted unto Jacob Eliot the little marsh lying against Charles river, with a little hill of upland ground near the midst thereof, and compassed on three sides with highland ground, allowing out of his allotment at Mount Wollaston seven acres for five. The which he afterwards allowed, and it [was] laid out for part of his brother Francis Eliot's allotment at the mount."

February 12, 1637-8. "To Henry Gray, tailor, a house-plot upon condition of inoffensive carriage, and to have it on the east side of our brother Samuel Wilbore."

April 23, 1638. Leave was granted to Samuel Wilbore to sell "his house and ground next Roxbury unto Samuel Sherman."

Oct. 28, 1639. "It is permitted to Samuel Sherman for the standing of his cow-house, which he hath built upon the Common by the gate next Roxbury, until the spring time, and then he is to take it down unless he have further leave from the Town for the standing thereof. Also he hath leave granted unto him for this next year to mow the plot of ground compassed about with small creeks next the great creek between Roxbury and us, such as the cattle use not to feed upon."

April 2, 1640. "Samuel Sherman is allowed that his cow-house may

stand 'near Roxbury gate, where it now is, and he is enjoined to set his fence straight, so as he do not encroach upon the highway."

Aug. 26, 1644. "It is ordered and agreed with James Penn, that in consideration of his land at the Fort-hill, be it more or less, he shall have 3 acres laid out next to William Hibbins, his land near Roxbury gate." Dec. 10, 1644, "there is liberty granted to Jasper Rawlins to make use of a rood of upland for the making of bricks at the eastern end of sergeant Hewes, his corn-field near Roxbury gate."

Same date. "There is liberty granted unto Deacon Eliot to set out his barn six or eight foot into the street, at the direction of Deacon Colbron."

March 11, 1650. "It is also agreed that Peter Oliver shall have £15 per annum for 7 years, to maintain the highways from Jacob Eliot's barn to the farthest gate by Roxbury town end, to be sufficient for cart and horse, to the satisfaction of the country."

June 27, 1664. "Jacob Eliot to make and maintain the new highway through that field called Mr. Colbron's, for 7 years and to have £10 in good pay, and if he say he is a loser, to have 40 shillings more."

July 25, 1664. "There is laid out unto major-general Leverett, in exchange for a part of his land laid out for highway through the neck of land to Roxbury, half an acre of land in the town common upon Fort-hill" etc.

Sept 16, 1664. "The new highway laid out with the consent of the neighboring towns, running through the field called Mr. Colbornes field, into the common, containing 261 roods and a half, square rods being purchased of the several persons following:

Of Mrs. Margaret Colbourne	132 rods
Of Henry Phillips	35 " and half. $\frac{1}{4}$
Of William Talmage	35 " $\frac{1}{4}$
Major-general Leverett	24 " $\frac{1}{4}$
Richard Bellingham, esq.	33 " $\frac{1}{4}$

allowing to the several persons for these lands after the rate of 3 shillings and 9 pence per rod, which highway was fenced at the Town charge, to be maintained by the several proprietors of whom the land was purchased."

May 29, 1655. "In consideration of land received of Richard Bellingham, esq. for the town highway towards Roxbury, in exchange we have granted a square piece of land butting upon Thomas Snow on the south, Mr. Colborn on the east, the Common on the west, and north as it is now fenced in."

Dec. 25, 1665. "Henry Phillips allowed 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ rood in lieu of the 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ rood taken out of his ground for the highway towards Roxbury, to be laid out at the N.E. end of his pasture, allowing a sufficient highway."

April 29, 1667. "William Lyons ordered to answer the presentment of the defect of the highways to Roxbury, the next county court at Boston." Also "Thomas Snow licensed" [to draw beer] "but for half a year, unless he remove his dwelling into the street leading to Roxbury." [Note. By Suffolk Deeds, v. 353, it seems that Thomas Snow had, Dec. 16, 1667, an old dwelling house "to which the sign of the Dove is fastened," and a new house "fronting to the highway leading to the street that leads to Roxbury." He was on Boylston street,

north side, the third lot west of Colborn's lot on the corner, Belcher and Talmage intervening.]

Lastly, in Suff. Deeds, xii., 188, Mary, widow of William Salter, sold to her daughter, 21st Oct. 1680, her half of the house, etc., where the said William lived, bounded west by the highway to Roxbury, south by the old highway to Roxbury, east by the sea, and north by land of Dea. Jacob Eliot.

It is understood that other references occur in deeds, proving conclusively that the first road to Roxbury ran along the beach of the cove, facing South Boston, and that Washington street was not laid out beyond Essex street until 1664.

This example will probably suffice as a reason for us to limit our researches into the history of our streets to the period subsequent to 1708.

Thenceforward we are on sure ground, and we have numerous maps and other means of examining into the correctness of our lists which are based on the town records.

The first official list of highways in Boston was made by the selectmen, in 1708, and will be found in Appendix A. These highways had been known by the names then recorded for many years, and it does not appear that any changes were made by the selectmen at that time. To explain how the names came to be first applied to the several streets would require more space than can be afforded here, and is not necessary for the purposes of this report. It will be noticed, however, that many of them were named after citizens who were, or had been, prominent in town affairs, and who, in many cases, owned property abutting upon them.

This laying-out or naming of 1708 is taken as the starting-point for the investigation into the changes which have been made in the nomenclature of our highways, as beyond that we cannot go with any degree of certainty. In some cases, however, notably that of Sudbury street, there is sufficient authentic evidence to warrant an earlier date; and in all such cases the earliest date is given.

In 1732 a list of streets appeared in the "Vade mecum," and for the purpose of comparison it is printed in Appendix B. It will be seen that but few streets had been named since 1708, but that already changes had begun to be made in the names of old streets.

In 1788 the selectmen prepared a supplementary list, which will be found in Appendix C.

In 1800 a list of streets was printed by Benjamin Edes & Son. This was reprinted in the "Boston Directory" for 1860, and will be found in Appendix D.

In 1817 a list appeared in Shaw's "History of Boston" (Appendix E), and a comparison will show that many changes were made since the original list of 1708 appeared.

In 1834 a committee of the Board of Aldermen was appointed to ascertain what streets were then used as common thoroughfares and highways, which had never been accepted by the city. This committee submitted a very interesting report, containing (1.) A list of streets which had been known and used as public streets, but of which no record could be found, together with an order, which was adopted, accepting and laying them out as public highways. (2.) A list of the streets contained in the lists of 1708 and 1788, with their ancient and modern names. This list, although inaccurate, has been printed as reported by the committee. (3.) A list containing the names of streets which had been laid out and named since 1788. This list contained the names of South Boston streets, which have been omitted from the Appendix.

Later, in 1834, the committee submitted a list of names for the new streets which had been laid out over the city's land on the Neck, and which were then unnamed.

All these proceedings of 1834 will be found in Appendixes F and G.

In 1842 a committee of the Board of Aldermen reported a list of streets which had been laid out, discontinued, or named since 1834. (Appendix H.)

In 1860 the Board of Aldermen authorized the preparation of an index to the plans contained in the records in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds.

The compiler of this index, Mr. Francis Lincoln, found it necessary to prepare a list of the names which all the streets in the city had borne, so far as they could be ascertained, and of the changes which had been made from time to time. He accordingly, with much care and labor, prepared such a list, and it was deposited in the Registry of Deeds, where it has been of great value to conveyancers and others engaged in searching titles. Mr. Lincoln's list, corrected and revised, is embodied in Appendix J.

In 1868, after the annexation of Roxbury, it was found that a number of streets in the newly annexed territory bore the same names as streets in the city proper. With a view of preventing the confusion which it was found would arise from this duplication of names the Committee on Paving was requested to consider and report what changes should be made. The committee's report,¹ as adopted, will be found in Appendix I.

¹ City Document No. 49, 1868.

As all the foregoing lists have an important bearing upon the subject of naming and renaming streets, it is deemed advisable to print them with this report, both for the purpose of fully illustrating the subject, and of collecting, in convenient form for reference, information which would otherwise have to be sought in many different books and documents, some of which are not easily obtained.

Appendix J. contains the names of all existing streets, courts, etc., in Boston proper, their ancient names, and the dates of naming, and the dates of any changes which have been made in their names. It also includes all streets, etc., which have been discontinued or closed, so far as can be ascertained. In all cases the earliest dates of using the name is given, although in most instances the official laying-out or naming did not take place until later.

A list of the maps and plans of Boston in the City Surveyor's office, all of which have been consulted in the preparation of these appendices, will be found in Appendix L. The first engraved map of Boston was published in 1722, and is known as "Bonner's map." Since the compilation of this report was begun, there has been received at the Public Library a tracing of a manuscript map of Boston and environs, made in 1693, by Jean B. L. Franquelin, and preserved in the *Dépot des Cartes de la Marine*, Paris. The committee has felt the importance of placing this interesting map in the hands of the public, and a heliotype of the part which embraces Boston and Charlestown, the full size of the original drawing, is herewith submitted.

The lists of streets contained in the Boston Directories have been consulted, and much information obtained therefrom.

Lincoln's list has been carefully revised, compared with the authorities in all cases of doubt, and the substance incorporated into the appendix.

Snow's, Drake's, and Shaw's histories of Boston have been consulted.

For several years the City Surveyor's department has been carefully compiling all information which could be obtained relative to the nomenclature of streets, and much valuable information has been gathered, which has been used in the Appendix.

It is not pretended that the list contained in Appendix J. is absolutely correct. The sources of information are, in many cases, so obscure, and the changes not only in names, but in the location of our highways, have been so frequent, that it is practically impossible to make, at the present time, a perfectly accurate list.

This is especially true of the numerous courts, alleys, and places which appear in the list. These, being mostly private ways, have been named, renamed, and the names duplicated at the pleasure of owners and abutters; and, as no public record of them exists, their history must be traced by the aid of old plans, deeds, directories, and references in local histories. The duplication of names has caused much trouble in compiling this appendix, which comprises only the streets of old Boston. The difficulty would have been much greater had the whole city been included, for annexation largely increased the number of duplicate names. To show the extent to which names are duplicated a list embracing the whole city is given in Appendix K.

In the preparation of Appendix J much valuable data has been collected and put in a form for convenient reference. If the list is corrected and revised as new information is obtained or errors discovered, it will, in time, furnish a tolerably correct history of our highways. The work of revising the list will be considerably forwarded if those who are interested in the subject will communicate to the City Surveyor any facts which may come to their knowledge.

The preparation of the appendices has been greatly facilitated by Mr. Thomas W. Davis, City Surveyor, and his assistant, Mr. George F. Loring, both of whom have taken much interest in the subject, and rendered every assistance in their power.

APPENDIX A.

[EXTRACT FROM THE TOWN RECORDS, II., (1660-1728.) 293-297.]

MAY THE 3D, 1708. At a meeting of Joseph Prout, Daniel Oliver, Daniell Powning, Thomas Cushing, Stephen Minot, Francis Thresher & Capt. Oliver Noyes, Selectmen for the Town of Boston,

Ordered that the Streets Lanes and Alleys of this Town as they are now bounded and named be accordingly recorded in the Town Booke w^{ch} are as followeth: viz^t.

The broad Street or High way from y ^e old Fortification, on y ^e neck, Leading into y ^e Town as far as the corner of y ^e Late Deacon Eliots Hous	<i>Orange st.</i>
The way below the Late Deacon Eliots Barn leading from Orange Street, East ward by the Sea side.	<i>Beech st.</i>
The way Leading Easterly from s ^d Deacon Eliots corner by y ^e Late Deacon Allens Extending to Windmill point	<i>Essex st.</i>
The way Leading from the Late Elder Rasford's corner in Essex Street Extending Southerly, in to Beach Street & so down to y ^e Sea	<i>Ransfords lane.</i>
The way Leading from the Late Cap ^t Frary's corner extending Westward to the bottom of y ^e comon w th a Turn Southerly down to y ^e sea	<i>Frogg lane.</i>
The Street from y ^e corner of the House in y ^e Tenure of Capt Turfrey nigh Deacon Eliots corner leading into Town by y ^e house of Sam ^l Sewall Esq ^r . as far as Doct ^r Okes' corner	<i>Newbery st.</i>
The New Alley between M ^r Blyns & Durants in Newbery Street leading westerly into the comon	<i>Hogg alley.</i>
The Street Leading Easterly from Wheelers corner in Newbery Street passing by y ^e Towns watering place as far as Cap ^t . Dyers Barn	<i>Pond st.</i>
The way Leading from Esq ^r Ushers Barn Southwardly into Essex Street	<i>Short st.</i>
The way leading from the Lower end of Pond Street, North-easterly into Church Green by Sumer Street	<i>Blind lane.</i>
The way from Cowells corner in Newbery Street, Leading westward into the comon	<i>West st.</i>
The Street from Ellise ^s corner nigh the uper end of Summer Street Leading Westward into the comon	<i>Winter st.</i>

The Street Leading Easterly from Doctor Okes his corner in Newbery Street passing by the dwelling House of Cap ^t . Tim ^o Clark, extending to y ^e Sea	<i>Summer st.</i>
The Street from Baxters corner in Sumer Street leading Southerly by the Late Deacon Allens extending down to y ^e Sea	<i>South st.</i>
The way from Bull's corner at the Lower end of Sumer street leading Southerly to Windmill point	<i>Sea st.</i>
The Broad Street leading from Penemans corner at y ^e head of Sumer street passing by y ^e South Meeting House to Haugh ^s corner	<i>Marlbrough st.</i>
The way leading from Briscow ^s corner in Marlborough street, passing by Justice Bromfields in to y ^e comon	<i>Rawsons lane.</i>
The way Leading from the South meeting House passing by M ^r Borland's & Mad ^m . Olivers & so down to the Sea by Hallawayes	<i>Milk st.</i>
The Alley Leading Southerly from Southers corner in Milk Street to Capt Clarks corner in Summer Street	<i>Bishops alley.</i>
The Lane Leading So Easterly from M ^r Borlands corner in Milk Street, to Beards corner in Cow lane	<i>Long lane.</i>
The Street where M ^r Daniel Oliver now dwells, passing from Milk Street up to Fort Hill	<i>Oliver st.</i>
The way Leading from Fort Hill Southerly to Morey ^s corner in Summer Street	<i>Cow lane.</i>
The way from the Lower end of Summer Street Leading North Easterly, by the Sea Side, with the return up to the Rope walke	<i>Flounder lane.</i>
The Alley by Whartons House in Cow Lane leading Easterly, into Harrisons Rope walke	<i>Crooked alley.</i>
The way from John Roberts ^s House in Cow Lane Leading Easterly by Cap ^t Bonners into y ^e Rope walk	<i>Gridley's lane.</i>
The way from the uper end of Cow lane Leading Easterly, passing by M ^r Joseph Hubbert's down to y ^e Sea	<i>Gibbs lane.</i>
The way Leading from the Northerly Side of Fort Hill passing down Easterly by the old Brew House in to Battrey March	<i>Sconce lane.</i>
The Way Leading from Hollawayes corner by y ^e end of Milk Street, passing by the Battrey extending to the Lower end of Gibbs lane	<i>Battree March.</i>
The way Leading Southerly from Gibbs ^s Lane on Fort Hill, passing by Drinkers to the Rope walke	<i>Belcher's lane.</i>
The way from Haugh ^s corner Leading North-westerly by the Lattin Free School extending as far as M ^{rs} Whitcombs' corner	<i>School st.</i>

The way Leading from Mrs Whetcombs corner the House of Capt. Fairwether westerly through the uper side of the comon and so down to y ^e Sea .	<i>Beacon st.</i>
The way leading from Beacon Street on the uper side of the comon unto M ^r Allens Orchard .	<i>Davies lane.</i>
The way leading from Beacon Street between Cap ^t Alford's Land & Mad ^m Shrimptons Pasture up to Centrey Hill	<i>Centrey st.</i>
The Street from the Lower end of School Street Leading north ^{ly} as far as M ^r Clark the Pewterers Shop	<i>Corn hill.</i>
The way Leading from a Tenement of Capt Clarks nigh the Lower end of School Street to Winslows corner in Joylieffs Lane	<i>Spring lane.</i>
The Street Leading from Cox y ^e Butchers Shop in Cornhill, passing by Major Walleys as far as Mrs. Olivers Corner	<i>Water st.</i>
The Alley Leading from y ^e End of Water Street through M ^r Olivers Land by Odells into Milk Street	<i>Coopers alley.</i>
The way Leading from Water Street passing between Major Walley & M ^r Bridghams Land into Milk Street	<i>Tanners lane.</i>
The Lane passing from Water Street in to Milk Street, according to the name by wh ^{ch} it hath been formerly known	<i>Joylieffs lane.</i>
The way passing round the old meeting house .	<i>Church square.</i>
The Street Leading from Corn hill includeing the wayes on each side of the Town House extending easterly to the Sea	<i>King st.</i>
The Street Leading from M ^r Deerings corner in Corn hill to Houchen ^s corner at the uper end of Hanover Street	<i>Queen st.</i>
The way Leading from the Mansion house of y ^e Late Simon Lynde, Esq ^r by Cap ^t Southiacks extending as far as Coll ^o Townsends corner	<i>Tra Mount st.</i>
The way Leading from Melynes corner neer Coll ^o Townsends passing through the comon along by Mr. Sheefs into Frog Lane	<i>Comon st.</i>
The Alley leading from y ^e Comon Eastly on y ^e North side of Mad ^m Ushers House	<i>Turnagain alley.</i>
The way Leading from y ^e Exchange in King Street passing by M ^{rs} Phillips ^s into Water Street	<i>Pudding lane.</i>
The way Leading from King Street by the House of Isaac Addington Esq ^r w th y ^e returne into Pudding Lane	<i>Half Square court.</i>
The way Leading from Maccartyes corner in King Street to Elder Bridghams ware house in Water Street	<i>Leverets lane.</i>
The way leading from Justice Drummers corner in King Street passing over y ^e Bridg as far as M ^{rs} Dafforns corner in Milk Street	<i>Mackrill lane.</i>

The way Leading from y ^e House formerly y ^e Castle Tavern in Macrill Lane passing by M ^r Hallaway's wharfe to y ^e Sea	<i>Crab lane.</i>
The way Leading from y ^e Sign of the Orange tree passing by M ^r Stephen Minots to y ^e Mill pond, & from thence to y ^e Lower end of Cold Lane	<i>Sudbery st.</i>
The way Leading from Emmons' corner passing by Justice Lynds pasture extending from thence westerly to y ^e Sea	<i>Cambridg st.</i>
The way passing on the northerly Side of Livery Stable in Justice Lynds pasture to M ^r Allens Farm house	<i>Green lane.</i>
The way from M ^r Pownings corner by Dock Square leading Southerly into King Street	<i>Crooked lane.</i>
The Square from the House of Eliakim Hutchinson Esq ^r to M ^r Pembertons corner on y ^e one side & from Kennyes Shop to M ^r Meers' corner on y ^e other side	<i>Dock square.</i>
The Lane Leading from Capt Savages corner in Dock Square to Mad ^m Shrimptons corner in King Street	<i>Shrimptons lane.</i>
The way Leading from M ^r Meers' corner along by the side of the Dock as far as the corner of the warehouse formerly Majo ^r Davisis	<i>Corn Market.</i>
The Alley leading from M ^r Mountforts in Corn Market to Capt Fitchs corner in King Street	<i>Peirses alley.</i>
The way Leading from Justice Palmers warehouse in Corn Market up to Moorcocks buildings	<i>Corn court.</i>
The way leading from Madam Butlers corner at the Lower end of King Street to the Swinging Bridg, & from thence to y ^e lower end of Woodmansies Wharfe	<i>Merchants row.</i>
The way Leading from Platts Corner North westerly, passing by the Green Dragon to y ^e Mill pond	<i>Union st.</i>
The Street from between Houchens corner & the Sign of y ^e Orange tree, Leading Northerly to y ^e Mill-bridge	<i>Hanover st.</i>
The way Leading from M ^r Bembertons corner at y ^e end of Dock Square, to Justice Lyds corner in Hanover Street	<i>Wings lane.</i>
The way Leading from the middle of Wings Lane to M ^r Colemans Church & from thence two wayes viz ^t Southerly to Queen Street & East ^{ly} to Dock Square	<i>Brattle st.</i>
The new way Leading from M ^r Pollards corner in Brattle Street through M ^r Belknaps yard into Queen Street	<i>Hilliers lane.</i>
The way Leading from M ^r Harrises corner by Hanover Street north westerly down to the Mill Pond	<i>Cold lane.</i>
The way Leading from Capt Ballantines corner	

nigh the Mill Bridg to y ^e corner of Capt Fitch ^s Tenement in Union Street	<i>Marshall's lane.</i>
The way Leading from Brook ^s corner in Marshall's Lane passing by M ^r Bulfinchs to Scottows Alley	<i>Creek lane.</i>
The way Leading from Creek Lane to Capt Bows corner in Union Street	<i>Salt lane.</i>
The way Leading from Creek Lane to M ^r Webbs corner in Union Street	<i>Marsh lane.</i>
The way Leading from the sign of the Star in Hanover Street, passing Northward behind Capt Evertons house	<i>Linck alley.</i>
The way from the Conduit in Union Street Leading Northerly over y ^e Bridge, to Ellistons corner at y ^e lower end of Cross Street	<i>Ann st.</i>
The way from M ^r Antrams corner nigh the s ^d Conduit Leading from thence North East ^{ly} by y ^e side of y ^e Dock as far as Mr. Winsors warehouse	<i>Fish market.</i>
The new way from Union Street passing Souther wester ly between the buildings of the late Capt Christopher Clark deceased	<i>Minots court.</i>
The Alley by Capt Habijah Savages in Ann Street Leading North westerly to Creek Lane	<i>Scottows alley.</i>
The way between Capt Winsors & M ^{rs} Pembertons in Ann Street Leading to the warfs by the swinging Bridg	<i>Swing bridg lane.</i>
The Street from Mountjoys corner at the Lower end of Cross Street leading Northerly to y ^e sign of the Swan by Scarletts Wharfe	<i>Fish st.</i>
The leading North Westerly from M ^r Thomas s corner in Ann Street	<i>Paddey's alley.</i>
The Street Leading from the Mill Bridg Northerly as far as Mr Jonas Clarks corner at the end of Bennet Street	<i>Middle st.</i>
The way Leading Northerly from Stanburyes corner nigh the Mill Bridg as far as Mr Gees corner into Prince Street	<i>Back st.</i>
The way Leading from the Mill Pond South East-erly by y ^e late Deacon Phillips ^s Stone house ex-tending down to y ^e Sea	<i>Cross st.</i>
The way Leading from the North Westerly end of Cross Street passing Northerly by Verings House nigh the Mill Pond	<i>Old way.</i>
The lane by the House of y ^e late Capt Tim ^o Prout deceased Leading from Middle Street to Fish Street & so down to y ^e sea	<i>Wood lane.</i>
The way from Wales ^s corner in Middle Street Lead-ing North Westerly into Back Street	<i>Beer lane.</i>
The Alley Leading from Ann Street between y ^e late Capt Lakes & & Nanneys buildings to M ^r Indicots Shop in Cross Street	<i>Elbow alley.</i>
The Alley Leading from Fish Street to Middle	

Street between y ^e lands of John Clark Esq ^r and y ^e Successors of Sam ^l Gallop deceased	<i>Gallops alley.</i>
The Street Leading North westerly from Morrells corner in Middle Street pass-in by Mr David Nortons Extending to y ^e Salt water at Ferry-way	<i>Prince st.</i>
The Street Leading Northerly from the Easterly end of Bennet Street nigh Mr Jonas Clarks extending to the Sea	<i>North st.</i>
The Street Leading from Williams s corner nigh Mr Jonas Clarks South Easterly down to y ^e Sea by Scarlets wharfe	<i>Fleet st.</i>
The Alley Leading Northwesterly from the North Meeting house into Middle Street	<i>Bell alley.</i>
The Square liing on y ^e South ^{ly} side of the North Meeting House including y ^e wayes on each side of y ^e watch house	<i>Clark square.</i>
The way Leading South Easterly from the North Meeting House into Fish Street	<i>Sun court.</i>
The way leading from the North meeting House Northerly by Capt Thomas Barnerd into Fleet Street	<i>Moon st.</i>
The Way leading Northerly from Mad ^m Winsley ^s corner between Coll ^o Foster ^s & Mr Fitzzells into Fleet Street	<i>Garden court.</i>
The Street Leading Northerly from Everton ^s corner nigh Scarletts wharfe to the North Battry	<i>Ship st.</i>
The way Leading North westerly from the North Battry to the Ferry way by Hudson ^s Point	<i>Lyn st.</i>
The way leading along the Shore from Hudson ^s point S ^o West ^{ly} to the Mill Streem by M ^r Gees building yard	<i>Ferry way.</i>
The Street Leading Northwest ^{ly} from M ^{rs} Ransfords corner in North Street, towards the Ferry point at Charlestown	<i>Charter st.</i>
The Way Leading from Cerwithys corner in Prince Street to Mr Phipps ^s corner in Charter Street	<i>Salem st.</i>
The way Leading Northerly from Travises corner in Prince Street to the end of Ferry way by Hudsons point	<i>Snow hill.</i>
The way Leading S ^o East ^{ly} from Snow Hill to Salem Street	<i>Hull st.</i>
The way Leading North westerly from Mr Jonas Clarks corner to Salem Street	<i>Bennet st.</i>
The way Leading North westerly from Cap ^t Stevens ^s corner in North Street with y ^e returne into Bennet Street	<i>Love st.</i>
The Alley Leading from Charter Street down by Benj ^a Williams ^s in Lyn Street	<i>Sliding alley.</i>
The Alley Leading from the burrying place in Charter Street to Adkins ^s Lime Kiln in Lyn Street	<i>Lime alley.</i>

- The way Leading from Charter Street down by
 Mrs Buckleys into Lyn Street *Henchmans lane.*
- The Alley Leading from Charter Street down
 through Mr Greenoughs building yard into Lyn
 Street *Greenoughs alley.*
- The Alley Leading from North Street ^{down} by the
 Salutation into Ship street *Salutation alley.*
- The Alley Leading from North Street along by
 Mr William Parkmans into Ship Street nigh the
 North Battreey *Battrey alley.*
- The Alley Leading from North Street down to Capt
 Richards' corner in Ship Street *White Bread alley.*

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF STREETS IN BOSTON, from the Vade Mecum for America :
or a companion for traders and travellers.

Boston, N. E. Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, for D.
Henchman and T. Hancock, 1732.

[Streets in this list which do not appear in 1708 are marked *.]

I. The STREETS from the Fortification, over the Drawbridge, to
Hudson's Point at the North End.

From the Gate to Eliot's Corner	<i>Orange st.</i>
To Bethune's Corner	<i>Newbury st.</i>
To Haugh's Corner	<i>Marlboro' st.</i>
To Colson's Stone House	<i>Cornhill.</i>
To Sun Tavern, thence to Jackson's and Brook's Corners and back to Hutchinson's	<i>Dock square.</i>
From Jackson's Corner over the Drawbridge to the Cross Tavern	<i>Ann st.</i>
Thence to the Swan Tavern near Scarlet's Wharf	<i>Fish st.</i>
To the North Battery	<i>Ship st.</i>
To the old Ferry Way at Hudson's Point . .	<i>Lyn st.</i>

II. STREETS from *Frog Lane* at the South End of the Common
over the Mill Bridge to *Lyn Street*.

From Frog Lane to Clark's Corner	<i>Common st.</i>
Thence by Jekyl's to the Orange Tree . . .	<i>Tremount st.</i>
To the Mill Bridge	<i>Hanover st.</i>
To Clark's Corner	<i>Middle st.</i>
Thence a-cross Lyn Street to the Sea . . .	<i>North st.</i>

III. The STREETS, LANES and ALLEYS Branching from the Streets
above reckoning from the Southward.

(1.) From *Orange Street*.

Crossing Orange Street both E. and W. . .	<i>Castle st.*</i>
Running N westerley by the New Church . .	<i>Harvard st.*</i>
Opposite to Harvard Street to the Sea . .	<i>Bennet st.*</i>
The next running East to the Sea	<i>Hollis st.*</i>
The next running East by Loring's to the Sea	<i>Beach st.</i>
From Welles's corner W. to the Sea at the Bottom of the Common	<i>Frog lane.</i>
Eliot's Corner E to Windmill Point	<i>Essex st.</i>

(2.) Leading from *Newbury Street*.

From Barril's Corner W. to the Common . . .	<i>Sheaf's lane.*</i>
Between Blin's and Durant's N.W. to Common . . .	<i>Hogg alley.</i>
From Cowel's Corner W. to the Common . . .	<i>West st.</i>
Wheeler's Corner East to Blind Lane . . .	<i>Pond st.</i>
Ellis's Corner N.W. to the Common . . .	<i>Winter st.</i>
Bethune's Corner East to the Sea . . .	<i>Summer st.</i>

(3.) Leading from *Marlboro' Street*.

From Brisco's Corner N.W. to Common Street . . .	<i>Rawson's lane.</i>
South Church Corner Eastwardly to the Sea . . .	<i>Milk st.</i>
From Hallowel's Corner in Milk Street S E. by S. . .	
Battery to Gibb's Lane . . .	<i>Battery march.</i>
Haugh's Corner N.W. to Whetcomb's Corner . . .	<i>School st.</i>
Thence by the North side of the Common to Sea . . .	<i>Beacon st.</i>

(4.) Leading from *Cornhill*.

From Clark's Corner East to Jolliffs Lane . . .	<i>Spring lane.</i>
Phillip's Corner East to Mackril Lane . . .	<i>Water st.</i>
Webster's Arch Westward . . .	<i>Savage's court.*</i>
Round the Old Church . . .	<i>Church square.</i>
From W. end of the Town House E to Long . . .	
Wharf . . .	<i>King st.</i>
Deering's Corner N.W. to the Orange Tree . . .	<i>Queen st.</i>
Thence N. to the end of Cold Lane by the Mill . . .	
Pond . . .	<i>Sudbury st.</i>
The Way leading from Bill and Smiths Corner into . . .	
Cambridge Street . . .	<i>Hawkins's st.*</i>

(5.) Leading from *Dock Square*.

From Sun Tavern E. to Merchant's Row . . .	<i>Corn market.</i>
Between Hutchinson's & Colson's to Brattle Street . . .	
Church, thence S. to Q. Street & N. to Wing's . . .	
Lane . . .	<i>Brattle st.</i>
From Pollard's Corner in Brattle Street W. to . . .	
Green & Walker's Corner in Queen Street . . .	<i>Hillers lane.</i>
From Brook's Corner W. to Hanover Street . . .	<i>Wing's lane.</i>
From the Conduit at Dock Head N.W. crossing . . .	
Hanover Street to Mill Pond . . .	<i>Union st.</i>

(6.) Leading from *Ann Street*.

From Pits's Corner round on the Dock to Pits's . . .	
Wharffe . . .	<i>Fish market.</i>
Checkley's Entry N.W. to Creek Lane . . .	<i>Scottow's alley.</i>
Tyler's Corners to the Wharffes . . .	<i>Swingbridg lane.</i>
Simpkin's Corner East to the Wharffe . . .	<i>Royal's alley.*</i>
Tyler's Corner West to Middle Street . . .	<i>Paddey's alley.</i>

Allen's Corner East to the Wood Wharffe . . . *Wentworth's lane.**
 At N. End of Ann Street from the sea N.W. to
 the Mill Pond *Crofts st.*

(7.) Leading from *Fish Street*.

From Dr. Clark's Corner N.W. to Middle st. . . *Gallop's alley.*
 Edwards Corner N.W. to Middle st. *Wood lane.*
 Mountfort's Corner by the E. side of N. Church to
 Fleet Street *Moon st.*
 Gardner's Corner N.W. to the N. Church . . . *Sun court.*
 At the N. End of Fish Street from Scarlet's
 Wharffe W. to the upper end of Middle Street *Fleet st.*

(8.) Leading from *Ship Street*.

From Richards's Corner W. by new N. Church to
 North Street *Foster st.**
 Bill's Corner W. to North Street *White Bread alley.*
 Salutation Tavern W. to North Street . . . *Salutation alley.*
 Parkman's Corner W. to North Street . . . *Battery alley.*

(9.) Leading from *Lyn Street*.

Thro' Greenough's Ship-Yard S.W. to Charter
 Street *Greenough's alley.*
 From Aves's Corner to Charter Street . . . *Henchman's lane.*
 By Williams's S.W. to Charter Street . . . *Sliding alley.*
 From Atkins's Lime Kiln S.W. to N. Burying
 Place *Lime alley.*
 From the W. end of Lyn Street round the beach
 to Ferry Wharffe *Ferry way.*

(10.) Leading from *Hanover Street*.

From Harris's Corner N.W. to Mill Pond . . . *Cold lane.*
 Ballantine's Corner S. to Fitch's Corner in Union
 Street *Marshall's lane.*
 Star Tavern N to the Mill *Link alley.*

(11.) Leading from *Middle Street*.

From the Mill Bridge Northerly to Gee's Corner
 in Prince Street. *Back st.*
 Wale's Corner to Back Street *Beer lane.*
 Morril's Corner N.W. to Charlestown Ferry. . *Prince st.*
 Wadsworth's Corner East to North Church . . *Bell alley.*
 Clark's Corner at the N. end of Middle Street
 N.W. to Salem Street. *Bennet st.*

(12.) Leading from *North st.*

From Stephens's Corner N.W. to Salem Street .	<i>Love lane.</i> ¹
Ransford's Corner running by N. side of the burying Place to Ferry Way	<i>Charter st.</i>
From Ruck's Corner in Charter Street W. to Harrod's Corner in Prince Street	<i>Salem st.</i>

IV. Other Cross STREETS & LANES.

(1.) From S. End to *Dock Square.*

Leading from Essex Street S.W. to Beach Street	<i>Ransford's lane.</i>
The next running N. to Pond Street	<i>Short st.</i>
Crossing the East end of Essex Street from Hill's Wharffe N. to Summer Street	<i>South st.</i>
Leading from Summer Street from Clark's Corner N.W. to Brown's Corner in Milk Street	<i>Bishop's alley.</i>
From the New South Church W. to Pond Street	<i>Blind lane.</i>
Morey's Corner N.E. to Forthill	<i>Cow lane.</i>
The Rope-walk running N.E. out of Summer Street to Battery March	<i>Belcher's lane.</i>
The Bottom of Summer Street S. to Windmill Point	<i>Sea st.</i>
From the Bottom of Summer Street N.E. by the Sea, and running to the Rope-walk	<i>Flounder lane.</i>
Ways Leading from Belcher's Lane North to Cow Lane	{ 1 Crooked alley. 2 Gray's lane.* 3 Tilley's lane.* 4 Gridley's l. 5 Gibb's lane.
Ways Leading from Cow Lane N. to Milk Street	{ 1 Long lane. 2 Atkinson's st.* 3 Hutcheson's st.* 4 Oliver st.
Ways leading from Long Lane into Atkinson's Street Easterly	{ 1 Round lane.* 2 Bury st.*
From Round Lane North into Bury Street	<i>Sister st.*</i>
From N.E. side of Forthill to Battery March	<i>Sconce lane.</i>
Ways from Milk Street N. to Water Street	{ 1 Joliff's lane. 2 Tanner's lane. 3 Cooper's alley.
From Dummer's Corner in School Street S.W. to Rawson's Lane	<i>Governor's a.*</i>
From Beacon Street N.W. to Allen's Orchard	<i>Davie's lane.</i>
From Alford's Corner to Century Hill	<i>Century st.</i>
From Beacon Street Northerly to Cambridge Street	<i>George st.*</i>
Ways from King Street Southerly to Water Street	{ 1 Pudding lane. 2 Leverets lane. 3 Macril lane.

¹ In list of 1708, Love street.

From Maccarty's Corner turning into Pudding Lane	<i>Half sq. court.</i>
From Mackril Lane E. by Hallowel's Wharffe to the Sea	<i>Crab lane.</i>
From King Street Northerly into Dock Square	{ <i>1 Wilson's l.*</i>
Into Corn Market	{ <i>2 Shrimpton's l.</i>
From Faneuil's Corner round to Woodmansie's Wharffe	<i>Peirce's al'ey.</i>
	<i>Merchant's Row.</i>

(2.) From the Orange Tree in *Queen Street* to the Western part of the Town leading from *Sudbury Street* North West.

From Bowdoin's Corner W.	<i>Southack's c.*</i>
Emmons's Corner running by the Wind-Mill to the Sea	<i>Cambridge st.</i>
Leading out of Cambridge Street S.W. into Southack's Court	<i>Stoddard's l.*</i>
The new Way leading N.E. from Cambridge Street by Copelin's into Sudbury Street	<i>Alden's lane.*</i>
From Well's Corner N.W. to Barton's Point	<i>Green st.</i>
Leading from Cambridge Street Northerly into Green Street	{ <i>1 Staniford's st.*</i>
	{ <i>2 Lynde st.*</i>
	{ <i>3 Chamber's st.*</i>
From Green Street N.E. to the Mill Pond	<i>Gooch lane.*</i>

(3.) From Dock Square to the North End Leading from *Union Street*.

From Royal's House W	<i>Minot's court.</i>
Webb's Corner East to Creek Lane	<i>Marsh lane.</i>
Bowe's Corner E. to ditto	<i>Salt lane.</i>
From Jephson's Corner in Marshal's Lane East to Scottow's Alley	<i>Creek lane.</i>
From N.W. end of Cross Street by the Mill Pond side North	<i>Old Way.</i>
The Space on South side of the North Church	<i>Clark's square.</i>
From Bell Alley Corner N. to Fleet Street	<i>Garden court.</i>
From Salem Street N.W. to Snow Street.	{ <i>1 Sheafe st.*</i>
	{ <i>2 Hull st.</i>
From Travis's Corner in Prince Street N. to Hudson's Point.	<i>Snow st.*</i>

The Number of Streets, are	60
Lanes, are	41
Alleys, are	18

Besides Squares, Courts, &c.

¹ In list of 1703, Green lane.

² In list of 1703, Snow-hill street.

APPENDIX C.

[EXTRACT FROM THE TOWN RECORDS, 1788.]

TOWN OF BOSTON, July 4, 1788.

Conformably to a vote of the Town passed the 10 of March 1788, empowering the Selectmen to give names to such Streets as have gone by different names since the revolution and to record the same in the Town Books, as also the names of such Streets as have not been recorded," the following names given by the Selectmen to such streets are here accordingly Recorded & the names of the other streets may be seen in Town Book N^o. 2, Page 293.

The way leading from Cambridge Bay between Doctor Spragues Estate and Mr. Harris, cross Orange Street, easterly by William Marshalls Estate into the Harbour	<i>Castle st.</i>
From Orange Street by the South Writing School, through to what was called Tilley's Land, to the bottom of the Common and to Frog Lane	<i>Pleasant st.</i>
From Orange Street by the Rev ^d . Dr. Boyle's dwell- ling House to Frog Lane	<i>Nassau st.</i>
From Orange Street opposit Nassau Street easterly to the Harbour	<i>Allens laine.</i>
From Orange Street Easterly by Dr. Phillips House to the Sea	<i>Bennet st.</i>
From Orange Street Westerly by Mr. Wight's Meeting House to Nassau Street	<i>Hollis st.</i>
From Orange Street easterly by Cap. Fellows's House to the Sea	<i>Harvard st.</i>
From Orange Street Westerly by Mrs. Inches House and crossing Nassau Street to Pleasant Street	<i>Eliots st.</i>
From Orange Street easterly by Mr. Kneeland's Estate to the Harbour	<i>Kneelands lane.</i>
From Newbury Street near the White Horse Tav- ern Westerly into the Common by Mr. Hol- brooks House	<i>Sheafs lane.</i>
From the Bottom of Summer Street, to near the Bull Tavern, to the bottom of Gridley's Lane	<i>Purchase st.</i>
From Purchase Street to Battery March	<i>Belchers lane.</i>
From Milk Street passing by the Loan Office, crossing Cow Lane down to Purchase Street	<i>Atkinson st.</i>
From Cow Lane Easterly by Mr. Gray's Rope walk to Milk Street	<i>Gray's lane.</i>

From Atkinson Street to Mr. Belknaps Meeting House in Federal Street	<i>Bound lane.</i>
From Milk Street by Mr. Belknaps Meeting House up to Cow Lane formerly Longe Lane	<i>Federal st.</i>
From Federal Street, by Deacon Williams's house into Atkinson Street	<i>Barracks lane.</i>
From Milk Street opposet Tanners Lane Southerly by the Rope Walks to Cow Lane	<i>Palmer st.</i>
From the bottom of Water Street into Milk Street	<i>Adams st.</i>
From Water Street opposite Leveret's Lane into Milk Street	<i>Dalton st</i>
From Cornhill, each Side of the State House down to the Longe Wharf formerly King Street	<i>State st.</i>
From State Street by Oliver Dock to Daffornes corner in Milk Street (formerly Mackrel Lane).	<i>Kilby st.</i>
From Leveret's Lane opposite the Quaker's Meeting House to Kilby Street	<i>Lyndalls lane.</i>
From State Street near the State House to Water Street (formerly Pudding Lane)	<i>Devonshire st.</i>
From Cornhill, eastward by Concert Hall to Cambridge (formerly Queen Street)	<i>Court st.</i>
From Court Street opposite the Orange Tree Westward to Dr. Bulfinchs Pasture, ...	<i>Southacks court.</i>
From Cambridge Street, to Mr. Pitts's House in Southacks Court	<i>Fitch's lane.</i>
From Bacon Street in the Common by Gov ^r . Hancock turning northward over the hill, from Gov ^r . Hancock's garden down to Cambridge Street, formerly George Street and Davis Lane, ...	<i>Hancock st.</i>
From Hancock Street, southerly by Mr. Austin's Ropewalk and by the Powder House down to Cambridge Bay	<i>Warren st.</i>
From Cambridge Street, notherly by the Marsh, to Mr. Allen's House	<i>Chambers st.</i>
From Green Street up the Hill to Mr. Russell's Rope Walk	<i>Shute st.</i>
From Shute Street, Westerly by Capt. Job Princes to Cambridge Street	<i>Allens st.</i>
From Green Street Notherly to Bartons Point	<i>Leverets st.</i>
From Cambridge Street Notherly by Mr. Howards Meeting House to Green Street, ...	<i>Lynde st.</i>
From Cambridge Street by Capt. Cheever's to Green Street	<i>Staniford st.</i>
From Leveretts Street by Mr. Pierces Distill House to the Causeway	<i>Mill st.</i>
From Green Street by Mr. Gooches to Mill Pond	<i>Pitt's lane.</i>
The Square before Dr. Bulfinches and Deacon Newells	<i>Bowdoin sq.</i>
From Bowdoin Square easterly to Nath. Halls House, and from thence to Sudbury Street	<i>Hawkins st.</i>
From Cambridge Street by Mr. Copeland's House to Sudbury Street	<i>Aldens lane.</i>

From Hawkins Street, passing by Mr. Scollay's Distill House to the Mill Pond and Southerly to Sudbury Street	<i>Distill house sq.</i>
From Cambridge Street by Mr. Callender's House to Beacon Hill	<i>Middlecot st.</i>
From Middlecot Street, round the bottom of Bea- con Hill into Hancock Street opposite Mr. Aus- tin's Rope Walk	<i>Hill st.</i>
From Cambridge Street opposite Staniford Street southerly to Beacon Hill	<i>Temple st.</i>
From Hill Street Notherly passing by Deacon Landman and Mr. Breeds Estate into Cambridge Street	<i>Ridgway lane.</i>
From Hanover Street by Dr. Packers to the Mill Pond	<i>Friends st.</i>
From Friends Street, opposit Mr. Spears's House to Cold Lane	<i>Deacon's st.</i>
From Ann Street North of the Bridge into Middle Street	<i>Center st.</i>
From North Street by Dr. Eliot's Meeting House into Ship Street	<i>Clarkes st.</i>
Washington Street from Orange Street at Fortifica- tion to the Bounds of the Town at the Roxbury Line	<i>Washington st.</i>

APPENDIX D.

“ NAMES OF THE STREETS, LANES, AND ALLEYS IN THE TOWN OF BOSTON.”

Printed by Benjamin Edes & Son, Boston, 1800.

The town lies N. N. E. and S. S. W.

 The Streets are reckoned in order from the Southward.

I. *The Streets from Roxbury Line through the Main Streets, to Winnisimit Ferry.*

From Roxbury line, leading to Deacon Brown's, where the old Fortification stood,	} Washington Street.
From Deacon Brown's to Mr. Morse's corner Store, head of Essex Street,	} Orange Street.
Thence to Dr. Jarvis's corner at the turning to Trinity Church,	} Newbury Str.
To Brimmer's corner, at the bottom of School-street,	} Marlborough Street.
To the Store of Mr. Tuckerman, opposite Sam Elliot's,	} Cornhill.
From thence round Faneuil-Hall (including the late Town Dock) & back by S. Brazer's corner to King's tavern,	} Dock, and Market Squares.
From Whitwell's corner, over the Draw-Bridge, to Cross-Street, at Freeman's corner,	} Ann Street.
Thence to the head of Scarlet's Wharf,	} Fish Street.
Thence to Winnisimit Ferry,	} Ship Street.
Thence to Charles River Bridge,	} Lynn Street.

(4)

II. *Streets leading from the South End by the Rev. Mr. S. Wests, over Mill Bridge, to Winnisimit Ferry.*

From Gooch's corner up to Rev. Mr. West's House, and thence to William Foster's, (bottom of the Mall,)	} Nassau Street.
Thence to the stone Chapel,	} Common Str.
Thence by Dr. Lloyd's to Concert-Hall,	} Tremont Street.
From Concert-Hall to the Mill-Bridge,	} Hanover Street.

Thence to the Rev. Mr. Murray's Meeting-	} Middle Street. North Street.
House,	
To Winnisimit Ferry,	

III. *The Street and Lanes branching from the foregoing, reckoning from the Southward.*

(1.) *Leading from Orange-Street.*

(I.) From Orange-Street, (near the entrance of the Town crossing east and west to the sea each way,	} Castle Street.
From the corner at Packard's Store round to the common,	
From Nath. Merriam's Store Westerly,	Warren Street.
From Richard's corner, leading to Rev. Mr. S. West's Meeting-House,	Hollis Street.
Opposite Hollis-str. to the sea,	Bennet Street.

(5)

The next running east to the sea by the Distillhouse,	} Harvard Stre.
From Inches corner, to Lamb's Tan-yard,	
The next running east by Cook's corner to the sea,	Beach Street.
From Raymond's corner, (opposite old Liberty-tree,) west to the new burying-ground,	Frog Lane.
From Morse's corner east to Hill's Distill house,	Essex Street.
From the sea, leading front of Hill's Still-house to Summer Street,	South Street.

(2) *Branching from Newbury-Street.*

From the corner of Gibbons's arch, west,	} Gibbons Court.
From Avery's corner, west to the common,	
From Ballard's cor. by Webb's School-house to the common,	West Street.
From M'Clench's corner, by late J. Rowe's, Esqrs.	Pond Street.
Thence to New South Church	Blind Lane.
From Jarvis's corner, east by Trinity Church to Bull's Wharf,	Summer Stre.
The opposite Street, west to the Common,	Winter Street.

(3.) *Leading from Marlborough-Street.*

From Vicent's corner, east to Bishop's Alley,	} Franklin Stre.

(6)

Thence east to Federal Street,	}	Franklin Place.
From Austin's corner, west to Bumstead's, in Common-str.		Bromfield's-Lane.
From the Old South Church, eastward to the late Mr. Hallowell's Ship-yard,	}	Milk Street.
From Brimmer's corner, westerly by the Latin, Reading, and Writing Schools, to D. Sear's, late Sherburne's,		School Street.
Thence by Captain Scott's, late Gov. Hancock's, to the sea,	}	Beacon Street.
From D. Rogers' corner, round the New Court House by Beacon-Hill,		Sumner Street.

(4) *Leading from Cornhill.*

From Blakes' Book-Store to Mrs. Harveys,	}	Spring Lane.
From Fleet's corner, to Oliver's Dock,		Water Street.
Thro' Peck's Arch, westward,	}	Savage's Cou.
Round the Old Brick Church,		Church Squar.
From the Town-House, east to the Long- Wharf, so called, as it is supposed to be longest on the continent, being 1700 feet in length, and above 100 in breadth,	}	State Street.
From the corner, at Brewers's store, near the Town-Pump, northwesterly to Con- cert-Hall,		Court Street.

(7)

Thence north to the bottom of Cold-Lane,	}	Sudbury Stre.
The Way leading from about the middle of Sudbury-street to Distill-house Square, commonly called Tattle street,		Hawkins's St.
From bottom of Hawkins' Str. southerly up to Lyman's,	}	Chardon's La.
From bottom of Hawkins' Str. round by Ivers' to Sudbury-street,		Distill-house Square.
From Ed. Tuckerman's Store, in Cornhill, to Wm. Whitwell's Store,	}	<i>Dock Square.</i>

(5.) *Ways leading from Dock-Square.*

From Whelan's (lemon seller) corner, east, round to S. Brazer's,	}	Market Squar.
Up to Dr. Noyes's,		Corn Court.
From Bradlee's corner into State-Street,	}	Peirce's Alley.
From J. Brazer's cor. into do.		Exchange La.
From Sam Eliott's into do.		Willson's La.

Between King's Tavern and Tuckerman's Store to Dr. Thacher's Church, thence North to Wing's Lane,	}	Brattle-Street Square.
From Brattle Square Southerly to Court-Street,		Dasset's Alley.
From Prentice's corner, by Gore's Painting yard, up to Court-Street,	}	Hiller's Lane.
From Dr. Hall's corner by Market Square, west to Hanover-Street,		Wing's Lane.

(8)

From Hall's corner at Market square, crossing Hanover-street, by the Green-Dragon to the Mill-Pond,	}	Union Street.
From Bradford's corner, northwest to the Mill-Pond,		Cold Lane.
From Noble's corner to the Mill-Pond,	}	Friend's Street.
From Frobisher's corner in Hanover-street, the back way to the Mills,		Link Alley.
The Alley leading from Ann-street to Boardman's Hatter's shop,	}	Scottow's Alley.
From thence to Boston Stone,		Creek Lane.
From Grant's corner in Union street up to Faxon's,	}	Minot's Court.
From Odiorne's east to Creek L		Marsh Lane.
From Lillie's to ditto,	}	Salt Lane.
From H. Capon's house to the Mill-Bridge,		Marshal's Lan.

(6.) *Ways leading from Ann-Street.*

From Golden Key to Market Square,	}	Swingbridge Lane.
From Simpkins's corner east to the wharf,		Royal's Alley.
From White's corner, west, across Middle-street, and Back-street to the Mill-Pond,		Centre Street.

(9)

Wharf between Stone, and Baxter's corner shops, east to the water,	}	Howard's Wf.
Wharf between R. Hewes', and J. Jones' shops, east to the water		Balch's Wha.
From Minot's shop easterly,	}	Barrett's Wh.
From Freeman's corner, westerly cross Middle-street and Back street to the Mill Pond,		Cross-street.
Opposite bottom Cross-street, East to the water,	}	Burdit's Wharf.

(7.) *Ways leading from Fish-Street.*

From Dr. Clark's corner into Middle-street,	}	Gallop's Alle.
From Clap's corner into ditto.		Procter's Lan.

From Hunt's corner, west to the Old North Square,	Sun Court.
From Scarlet's wharf to Mr. Murray's Meeting House,	Fleet-Street.
From Smith's corner, by the east side of the Old North to Fleet street,	Moon Street.

(8.) *Ways leading from Ship Street.*

First turning East to the Water	} Goldsbury W
From Clark's Ship-yard, west to the Rev. Dr. Eliot's Church in North-street,	
The Alley next to the northward leading west into North street,	White-Bread Alley.
From Salutation Tavern, west into ditto,	Salutation Al.

(10)

Opposite Old North-Battery, west to ditto,	Battery, or Dagget's Alle.
The next northward, easterly to the water,	Russell's Wharf.

(9.) *Ways leading from Lynn-Street.*

From Wentworth's corner in Lynn-street, sourwest to Charter-street.	Greenough's Alley.
From Swift's corner, south to ditto,	Henchman's Lane.
The next northward, southwest to ditto,	Brewers Hill.
From Alley's Ship-yard at Hudson's point, to the North Burying-place.	Lime Alley.
From Winnisimit Ferry round the Beach to Charlestown Bridge,	Lynn Street.

(10.) *Streets, &c. leading from Middle-Street.*

From the Mill-Bridge northerly to Lord's corner, at the turning to Charlestown Bridge,	Back Street.
From Parker's corner, nearly opposite Rev. Mr. Lathrop's Meeting, by the late Col. Barber's to Back-street,	Richmond Street.
The Street leading fr. Charlestown Bridge up to Middle street, commonly called Blackhorse-Lane,	Prince Street.
From Mrs. Barret's corner, east to the Old North square,	Bell Alley.

(11)

From Bell-Alley, north by Mr. Sleeper's to Fleet street,	Garden Court
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The space at the front of Rev. Mr. Lathrop's House,	North Square
From Mr. Murray's Meeting House, by the North Grammar School to Salem-Street,	Bennet Street.
Opposite the North Grammar School into Prince-street,	School Alley.

(11.) *Ways leading from North-Street, &c.*

From Barnard's corner by Nor. Writing School to Salem str.	Love Lane.
The Passage way at Hunt's corner,	Robinson's Alley.
From nearly opposite Rev. Mr. Eliot's Church, running up by the north side of the burying ground to Cops Hill,	Charter Street.
The way just above late Dea. Greenough's house in Charter Street to Dea. Roby's,	Unity Street.
From Rev. Mr. Walter's house, down to Lord's corner in Prince-street,	Salem Street.
From opposite Christ Church, up to North burying-ground.	Hull Street.
From Rev. Dr. Stillman's corner in Salem-street, westerly to Cop's Hill,	Sheaffe Street
The way about the middle of Sheaffe-street, leading down to Prince-street,	Margaret lane

(12)

The Way near Charlestown Bridge, north up to the Burying ground on Cop's Hill,	Snow-Hill Street.
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IV. *Other Cross Streets and Lanes.*(1.) *From the South End to Dock Square.*

Leading from Essex Street so. west to Alexander's in Beach Street.	Rainsford's Lane.
The next running North from Major White's corner to Pond-street,	Short Street.
From Trinity Church in Summer-street to Bowdoin's corner in Milk-street,	Hawley street.
From Summer Street to Franklin Place,	Arch Street.
From ditto to Short Lane,	Plymouth str.
From do to Rainsford's Lane,	Lincoln street.
From the lower part of Summer Street, up by Col Dawes' to Hubbard's Wharf,	Purchase Stre.
From Bull's Wharf south by Capt. Robbins's to Windmill-point,	Sea Street.
From Bull's Wharf, northerly to Tilestone's,	Flounder La.
From Langley's corner up to Fort-Hill.	Cow Lane.

Ways leading from Purchase Street into Cow-Lane.	{	1	Crooked Alle.
		2	Gray's Lane.
		3	Tilley's Lane.
		4	Gridley's Lan.
		5	Gibbs's Lane.

(13)

From Stimpson's in Cow Lane down by the Rev. Mr. Popkin's Meeting-House, into Milk-Street,	{	Federal Street.
From Richardson's Brick Store by the Loan- Office, into do		Atkinson Str.
From Federal Street, by Bangs and Wil- liams's into Atkinson-Street,	{	Round Lane.
By the Rev'd. Mr. Popkin's Meeting-house into ditto,		Bury Street.
From Green's Store in Round Lane across into Bury Street,	{	Sister Street.
From Milk-Street north, by Mr. Stackpole's to Water-Street,		Jolliff's Lane.
The Way round Calef's Tan-Yard,	{	Tanner's Lane.
The Passage between Parrot's and Wil- liams's to Milk Str.		Parrot's Alley.
The Way back of late Read's, Pumpmaker, to Vose's wood wharf,	{	Crab Alley.
From late Halliwell's Ship-yard, round by Foster's to Hubbard's Wharf,		Batterymarch.
From the north east side of Fort Hill, to Battery March,	{	Sconce Street.
From Abiel Smith's in State-Street, south to Water Street,		Devonshire Street.
The Way round the Buildings back of the Post-Office,	{	Half-square Court.

(14)

From Amory's corner in State Street, run- ning southerly by the Quakers Meeting and Dalton's Row to Milk Street	{	Congress Street.
From opposite the Quakers Meeting in Leveret Lane, to Oliver's Dock,		Lindal's Lane.
From the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, running by Mr. Coolidge's new Stores to Miller's in Milk Street,	{	Kilby Street.
From nearly opposite said Miller's up to Fort Hill,		Oliver Street.
The Way running up to Cow Lane by the East side of S. Gorham's, in Milk-Street,	{	Pearl Street.
From Oliver and Bradford's in Kilby Street E. to the Water,		Marshall's Alley.
From T. Clark's Auction Room in State Street, to Wild's Store by Town-Dock,	{	Merchant's Row.

(2.) *From Concert-Hall, round the west Part of the Town to Hunt's School in School-Street.*

From K. Boot's, west by Mrs. Carter's Boarding-house,	Southack's Court.
From the upper end Sudbury Street, near Concert Hall, running by the late Deacon Newell's, down to West-Boston Bridge,	Cambridge Street.
The way opposite Mrs. Carter's into Cambridge Street,	Fitch's Lane.

(15)

The next leading northerly by Mr. Copeland's into Sudbury-Street.	Alden's Lane.
From Bowdoin's Square in Cambridge Street, up by the north side of Beacon Hill to head of Temple-street,	Bulfinch Street.
From Samuel Parkman's corner, northwest to J. Allen's,	Green Street.
Nearly opposite T. Melvill's, in Green Street, down to the Mill-Pond.	Pitts Lane.
From Tucker's corner, leading down to the new Alms House,	Leveret Street.
From Mr. Allen's house up by Phillips & Winthrop's new Rope-Walk,	Wiltshire str.
North of the Rope-Walks,	Poplar Street.
The Way westerly to Captain Dunn's,	Thirty Feet Passage.
The forty-feet way next above leading along the front of the Rope-walks to Blanchards Wharf,	Allen's Lane.
From Jos. Coolidge's up to Jos. Callender's,	Middlecott Street.
From Dennie's Corner, southerly, up to Beacon-Hill,	Temple Street.
From Cheever's corner, northerly into Green-street,	Staniford Street.
From H G. Otis's house, back of Rev. Dr. Howard's Meeting House to Green-street,	Lynde-street.

(16)

From Jos. Ripley's house in Cambridge Street, southerly, by B. Austin's to late Gov Hancock's Stables,	Hancock Str.
From Sumner's in Cambridge street northerly to J. Allen's in Green-street,	Chambers Street.
Between J. Sangers' and Harwood & Adams' corner Stores, Northerly,	Russell Street.
From Rogers's corner round the new State House, S. W. by Beacon-Hill,	Sumner Street.
From the old Granary to the old Alms-house,	Sentry-Street.

The way back of Hunt's Grammar-School, } Cook's Court.
 From Wild's corner, in School street, }
 southerly to N. Goodale's, in Bromfield's } Governor's Alley.
 Lane, }
 Streets laid out on the Land at West } 1 Buttolph-Streets.
 Boston, near the new Bridge, } 2 Garden-Street.
 running N. & S. from Cambridge- } 3 Centre-Street.
 Street to the Mount, beginning near } 4 Grove-Street.
 the Rope Walks, } 5 Hill-Street.
 Cross Streets at Right } 1 Southack-Street.
 Angles, from North } 2 May-street leading to Powder
 to South. } House.
 Between the late Gov. Hancock's and John } Belknap stre.
 Joy's to Cambridge street. }

(17)

North of J. Joy's to the water, } Olive street.
 West of John Joy's from Beacon to Olive } Walnut Stree.
 street, }
 From Walnut-street, west to the Water, } Chestnut stre.

 Wing's-Lane has been alter'd to Elm-Street, since the former part went to Press.

APPENDIX E.

[LIST OF STREETS IN BOSTON, FROM SHAW'S HISTORY OF BOSTON, 1817.]

The names and situations of the streets in Boston, at present, are as follows : —

Adams street, from Liberty sq. to Milk st.
Alden lane, from West row to Sudbury st.
Allen street, North, } from Chamber st. to Charles river.
Allen street, South, }
Ann street, north-east from Market sq. to Fish st.
Ash street, back of 108 Orange st.
Atkinson street, from Milk st. to Russell wharf.
Bath street, opposite north end of Pearl st.
Back street, north from Middle st., near Mill bridge, to Prince st.
Bangs alley, between 16 and 17 Kilby st.
Batterymarch street, from Liberty sq. to Broad st.
Battery alley, from North st. to Ship st.
Beach street, from 79 Orange st. across Rainsford lane.
Beacon street, from Kings Chapel to Charles st.
Belknap street, from Beacon to Cambridge st.
Bennett street (south), from 96 Orange to Front st.
Bennett street (north), from Universalist Meeting House to Salem st.
Berry street, from the Meeting House in Federal st. to Atkinson st.
Blossom street, north from Cambridge st., opposite to Garden st.
Bowdoin street, south end of Middlecot st. from Derne to Beacon st.
Bowdoin square, between Cambridge st. and Court st.
Boylston street, from Boylston Market to ropewalks, Pleasant st.
Brattle square, from the market by the Meeting House to Elm st.
Bread street, from Broad st., across Well st. to India st.
Bridge street, north from Cambridge st., opposite W. Centre st.
Broad street, from State st. to head of India wharf.
Broomfield lane, from 17 Marlboro' st to Common st.
Brighton street, from the west end of Leverett to Poplar st.
Bulfinch street, south from Bowdoin sq. toward Beacon hill, and west into Middlecot st.
Bulfinch place, between Bulfinch and Middlecot st.
Bumstead place, Common st., near Broomfield lane.
Butolph street, from Cambridge st. to Myrtle st.
Butler's row, from Merchants row to Spear's wharf.
Carver street, from Pleasant st. north across Elliot st. to the Burial ground.

- Castle street*, across Orange st., from Charles river to Front st.
Cambridge street, from Bowdoin sq. to West Boston Bridge.
Central street, from 14 Kilby st. to 5 India st.
Central court, between Nos. 51 and 52 Newbury st.
Centre street (west), from Cambridge st. near the Bridge, to Myrtle st.
Centre street (north), from Middle st. to 47 Ann st.
Chauncy place, front of First Church, Summer st.
Chestnut street, from Walnut st. to Charles st.
Chamber street, from Cambridge st. to Poplar st.
Chardon lane, from Bowdoin sq. to Hawkins st.
Charles street, from the west end of Beacon st. to West Boston Bridge.
Charter street, from North st. to Lynn st.
Clark street, from new North Meeting House to Ship st.
Columbia street, from Pond st. near the Meeting House, to Essex st.
Common street, from the King's Chapel, past the Mall to Nassau st.
Congress street, from State st. to Milk st.
Cooks court, back of Latin School House, School st.
Cornhill, from Marlboro' st. to Market sq.
Cornhill square, between 58 and 59 Cornhill.
Corn court is opposite the south side of Faneuil Hall.
Court street, from the Old State House to Bowdoin sq.
Court square, front of New Court House.
Crabb alley, from Liberty sq. to Broad st.
Creek lane, from Marshall lane to Creek sq.
Creek square, south side Mill Creek, back of Union and Ann st.
Cross street crosses Middle, Back, and Fish sts.
Custom-house street, from 76 Broad st. to 25 India st.
Devonshire street, from 6 State st. to Milk st.
Deming's court, between Nos. 55 and 54 Newbury st.
Derne street, from Middlecot st. to Hancock st.
Distillhouse square, from the bottom of Sudbury st. north west to Hawkins st.
Doane street, from 20 Kilby st. to Broad st.
Dock square, from Elm st. southward to Cornhill, and eastward to the corner opposite the west end of Faneuil Hall, including the block of stores in the centre.
Eaton street, from Russell to Chamber st.
Elliot street, from 64 Orange st. to Pleasant st.
Elm street, from Dock sq. to Hanover st.
Essex street, from 91 Newbury st. to South st.
Essex place, in Essex st. opposite Rainsford lane.
Exchange street, from State st. to Dock sq.
Federal street, from Milk st. past the Theatre to High st.
Federal court (south), between 9 and 10 Federal st.
Federal court (north), from Union and Hanover sts. to the Mills.
Fish street, from Cross st. to Ship st.
Fleet street, from Universal Meeting-House to Fish st.
Foster street, from Charter st. to Lynn st.
Franklin avenue, from the Court House to Brattle sq.

Franklin street, from 47 Marlboro' st. to Franklin place.
Friend street, from 14 Hanover st. to Mill Pond.
Front street, from Rainsford lane to South Bridge.
Garden street, from Cambridge st. to Myrtle st.
Garden court, west side of North sq. to Fleet st.
Gallop alley, from 23 Middle to Fish st.
George street, from Cambridge st. near the Bridge to Chestnut st.
Gibb's lane, from Washington pl. to Fort Hill wharf.
Griffin lane, from High st. to Liverpool wharf.
Green street, from Bowdoin sq. to Chamber st.
Gridley lane, from High st. to Purchase st.
Grove street, from West Boston Bridge to Pinckney st.
Governor alley, from School st. to Broomfield lane.
Gouch lane, from Green st. to Mill Pond.
Gibbon court, between 7 and 8 Newbury st.
Hamilton place, Common st. opposite Park Church.
Hamilton street, from Battery-march st. to Washington pl.
Hanover street, from Court st. to Middle st.
Hancock street, from Summer st. to Cambridge st.
Harvard street, from 91 Orange st. to Front st.
Hawkins street, from Sudbury st. to Chardon lane.
Haymarket place, south side of Sheafe lane.
Hawley street, from 4 Summer st. to Milk st.
Henchman lane, from Charter to Lynn st.
High street, from Summer st. to Washington pl.
Hollis street, from 54 Orange to Nassau st.
Hull street, from Christ Church to Burial ground.
India street, from Long wharf to India wharf.
Jarvis row, between 76 and 77 Newbury st.
Kingston street, from 24 Summer to Pond st.
Kilby street, from State st. to Liberty sq.
Kneeland street, from 83 Orange to Front st.
Lendall lane, from Congress to Kilby st.
Leverett street, from Green st. to Central Bridge.
Leverett place, on east side Leverett st. near Green st.
Liberty square, the junction of Kilby, Water, and Adams sts.
Lincoln street, from Summer to Essex st.
Love lane, from North to Salem st.
Lowell place, on the south side of Boylston st.
Lynde street, from Cambridge to Green st.
Lynn street, from Winnesimit Ferryway to Charlestown bridge.
Mason street, from West st. to Sheafe's lane.
Margaret street, from Prince to Sheafe st.
Market square, S. W. & North sides of Faneuil Hall.
Marlboro' street, from Summer to School st.
Marlboro' place, back of 40 Marlboro' st.
Marlboro' Row, opposite Old Province House.
Marshall lane, from 24 Union to Hanover st.
Merchants' hall, Water st.
May street, from S. Russell to Charles st.
Marsh lane, from Union st. to Creek sq.

May's court, on west side Belknap st.
Merchant's Row, from State st. to Codman's wharf.
Methodist alley, from North to Ship st.
Middle street, from Mill creek to North st.
Middlecot street, from Cambridge to Beacon st.
Milk street, from Old South to India st.
Millpond street, from Middle st. to Charlestown bridge.
Moon street, from North sq. to Fleet st.
Mount Vernon, buildings on north side of Olive st.
Myrtle street, from Hancock to Charles st.
Nassau street, from 45 Orange st. to the Mall.
Newbury street, from head of Essex to head of Summer st.
Newbury place, between 88 and 90 Newbury st.
North street, from the Universal Meeting house to Winnesimit ferryway.
North square, between Middle, Fish and Fleet sts.
North Row, in Fish st., corner of Cross st.
Olive street, from Belknap to Charles st.
Oliver street, from Milk st. to Washington pl.
Orange street, from Washington to Newbury st.
Old State House, head of State st.
Otis place, Summer st., opposite Kingston st.
Park street, from head of Mall to State House.
Pearl street, from Milk to High st.
Peck lane, from Essex st. to wharf.
Phillips buildings, on Kilby and Water sts.
Pierce alley, from 77 State st. to Market sq.
Pinckney street, from Belknap to Charles st.
Pitts lane,* from Greene st. to Mill Pond.
Pleasant street, from 35 Orange st. to the Ropewalks.
Pond street, 63 Newbury to Summer st.
Poplar street, from Chamber st. to Charles river.
Portland street, from 19 Hanover st. to the Mill pond.
Prince street, from 43 Middle st. to Charlestown bridge.
Proctor lane, from 28 Middle st. to Fish st.
Prospect street, from Leverett place to Mill pond.
Purchase street, from Summer st. to India wharf.
Quincy place, on north side High st., near Washington pl.
Roebuck passage, from Town Dock to Ann st.
Rainsford lane, from Essex to Front st.
Richmond street, from 51 Middle to Back st.
Ridgeway lane, from Cambridge to Derne st.
Russell street, N. from Cambridge to Eaton st.
Russell street, S. from Cambridge to Myrtle st.
Robinson lane, from North to Unity st.
Round lane, from Federal to Atkinson st.
Salem street, from Prince to Charter st.
Salt lane, from Union st. to Creek sq.
Salutation alley, from North to Ship st.
School street, from 76 Cornhill to the chapel.
Scott court, between 7 and 8 Union st.
Sea street, from Summer st. to South st., including the buildings on the new wharf at its south-west end.

- Second street*, opposite the Alms House.
Sister street, from Round lane to Berry st.
Sheafe street, from Salem to Snowhill st.
Sheafe lane, from 15 Newbury to Common st.
Ship street, from Fish st. to Winnesimit Ferryway.
Short street, from Pond to the Glass Works.
Snowhill street, from Prince st. across Copps Hill, to Charter st.
South street, from Summer' st. opposite High st.
South Row, in Marlboro' st. opposite School st.
Southac street, from Butolph, across Garden, Centre, and Grove sts., to George st.
Southac court, from Court to Bulfinch st.
Somerset street, from Beacon st. to Southac court.
Somerset place, from Somerset to Bulfinch st.
Somerset court, near south end of Somerset st.
Spring street, from Alms House to Poplar st.
Spring lane, from 1 Cornhill to Devonshire st.
State street, from Old State House to Long wharf.
Staniford street, from Cambridge st., across Green lane, to Leverett place.
Suffolk place, on the East side of Newbury st., at 67.
Suffolk buildings, corner of Congress and State st.
South Bennett place,* near East end of South Bennett st.
Sumner street, from Beacon st., back of the State House.
Summer street, from Marlboro' st. to Bill Vose's wharf.
Sudbury street, from Concert Hall to Portland st.
Suncourt street, from North sq. to Fish st.
Sweetser court, on East side of Newbury st., at 1.
Temple street, from Cambridge st. to Beacon Hill.
Theatre alley, from Milk st. to rear of Theatre.
Town Dock, between Codman's and Wheaton's Wharfs.
Tremont street, from the Chapel to Southac court.
Tremont place, opposite the Chapel, Tremont st.
Tudor's buildings, next the Court House, Court st.
Union street, from Market sq. to Mill Pond.
Unity street, from Charter st. to Love lane.
Vine street, from N. Russell, across Blossom st.
Walnut street, from Beacon to Olive st.
Warren street, from 39 Orange to Elliot st.
Washington street, from Orange st., over the Neck.
Washington place, includes all the buildings round the walk on Fort Hill.
Water street, from 4 Cornhill to Liberty sq.
Well street, from Custom House st., across Bread to Wharf st.
West street, from 32 Newbury st. to the Mall.
West Row, on Court st., near Bowdoin sq.
Wharf street, from 100 Broad st. to India st.
Whitebread alley, from North to Ship st.
Winter street, from 48 Newbury st. to the Mall.
Williams court, through the Arch at 65 Cornhill.
Wilson lane, from 78 State st. to Dock sq.

APPENDIX F.

[EXTRACT FROM CITY RECORDS, VOL. 12, P. 179.]

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 9, 1834.

The committee appointed on the 24th of March last, to report what streets, if any, are now used as common thoroughfares and public highways, which have never been accepted by the city, having attended to the subject, ask leave to submit the following report:—

They have examined the records of the town and city with as much care as their other occupations would permit, and have had the satisfaction to find that the great majority of the streets have been regularly recorded and accepted, particularly in two descriptive lists which were made by order of the selectmen in the years 1708 and 1788. Since the latter date some of the streets in the ancient peninsula of Boston have been laid out and accepted by the proper authority, such as Poplar, Spring, Doane, Chestnut and Bowdoin streets. All the streets at South Boston have been laid out and properly recorded, according to the terms of the act annexing that part of Dorchester to Boston.

The streets on what was anciently the Mill Pond are also recorded and accepted, according to the agreement made with that corporation in 1807. Those on the city lands on the Neck are recorded with reference to a plan accepted in July, 1826, and though not all of them made or named, must yet be recognized as existing streets.

Of these two classes of streets, viz., those recorded in 1708 and 1788, and those accepted subsequently, two separate lists have been made out, with the date of the acceptance annexed, so that the accuracy of the committee can be determined by an easy reference to the records under the dates mentioned. A third list, comprising those streets which, though long known as public highways, some even among the most ancient thoroughfares in the city, have never, so far as the committee have been able to discover, been recorded, or in any formal manner been accepted. In relation to most, if not all of these streets, the committee are under the impression that the city will incur no new liability whatever by accepting them. They are dedicated to the public use, and must be kept open; they must also, under present circumstances, be kept in repair by the city, and it is not perceived that any new expense or risk will be incurred by a formal acceptance. On the other hand, a facility will be given, which is, in some instances, now very much needed, for the enforcing of the by-laws and ordinances of the city. These have been on some occasions, and may be on many others, successfully resisted for the want of a formality

which, so far as regards well-known thoroughfares, can have no injurious effect. The committee will not pledge themselves that parts of the streets named in the following list, or even the whole of some of them, may not have been recorded at some former period.

In so long and tedious an examination as they have made it is certainly to be expected that some omissions and errors may have occurred. But, if this be the case, no harm can ensue from a confirmation of previous acts of the town or the city, and it is desirable that all doubt should be removed respecting the authority of the city government, and their power of executing and enforcing their ordinances in many of the streets. Some of these streets have been made, in whole or in part, over land belonging to the city, and there can be no reasonable doubt of the propriety of having all formalities in relation to them properly gone through. And with relation to the others, they have been so long known and kept open as public highways, that, though originally made over private property, they have long since ceased to be so. They are and must be maintained by the city, and it is proper that the authority of the city should be explicitly recognized in them. There is a vast number of private courts, lanes, and passage-ways of various descriptions in the city, many of which it is burdensome to the proprietors to maintain in proper order, and which ought, of course, to be kept in suitable condition. It might in such cases be a convenience to the individual owners and the city if they were offered and accepted as public highways.

In conclusion, the committee submit the following order: —

Whereas, the following streets, lanes, and alleys have been heretofore used and known as public streets, lanes, and alleys, laid out for the use of the inhabitants of Boston, but no records thereof are to be found, and whereas, it is expedient that all doubts should be removed in relation to said streets, lanes, and alleys, namely: —

Arch st.	Governor's alley (now Robinson lane.	
Belcher lane.	Province st.).	Second st.
Belknap st.	Grove st.	Sister st.
Bread st.	Hamilton st.	Sheafe st.
Brighton st.	Hawes st.	Short st.
Bridge st.	Lafayette avenue.	Somerset st.
Bulfinch st.	Liberty square.	Somerset place.
Cambridge st. (that	Lincoln st.	South Bridge st.
part which was for-	McLean st.	Southac st.
merly owned by the	Margaret alley.	Spring st.
Bridge Corpora-	Margaret st.	Spruce st.
tion).	May st.	Stillman st.
Carver st.	Milton st.	Unity st.
Clark alley.	Mason st.	Vine st.
Columbia st.	Mt. Vernon st. (west	Walnut st.
Cook court.	of Belknap st.)	Warren st.
Custom House st.	Minot st.	Well st.
Eaton st.	Myrtle st.	Wendell st.
Franklin st.	Park st.	Wharf st.
George st.	Pinckney st.	

Resolved, That the safety and convenience of the inhabitants of the City of Boston require that the said several streets, lanes, avenues, courts, places, and squares, as the same are now laid out, opened, and used, be and the same hereby are recognized and confirmed as public streets for the use of the said inhabitants, and are declared to be laid out as such accordingly.

For the Committee,

SAML. A. ELIOT,

Read and accepted.

Chairman.

The following list of streets has been made from the ancient records of the town of Boston in which, under date of May 3d, 1708, a list of streets is given as then existing.

A supplementary list, giving the names of some new streets, and the alterations made subsequently to the Revolution in the names of old ones, was made in July, 1788, and from the catalogue, compared with a plan of the city drawn by William Price, in 1743, under the direction (probably) of Geo. Belcher, the following list of streets under their present names has been compiled. The modern titles are given in one column, and the ancient corresponding names in a parallel one, except when the names were the same:—

Modern.		Ancient.
Alden lane.	1788	
Allen st.	1788	
Ann st.	1708	Ann, Fish and Ship sts.
Atkinson st.	1788	{ includes Atkinson st. and Gray's lane.
Avery st.	1743-88	Sheafes lane.
Bartlett st.	1708	White Bread alley.
Bath st.	1708	Tanner's alley.
Battery st.	1708	Battery alley, Doggetts lane.
Battery-march st.	1708	
Beach st.	1708	
Beacon st.	1708	
Bedford st.	1708	Pond st. and Blind lane.
Bennet st. S.	1788	
Bennet st. N.	1708	
Berry or Bury st.	1788	Round lane.
Board alley, fr. Ann to Hanover	1708	{ Gallops alley.
Bowdoin st.	1788	{ the northerly part of this street was called Middlecot st. and when joined to the southern end the whole was called Bowdoin, the original name of the southerly part.
Bowdoin sq.	1788	
Boylston st.	1708	Frog lane.
Brattle st.	1708	Brattle st. and Hilliers lane.
Bromfield st.	1708	Rawsons lane.
Cambridge st.	1708	

Castle st. . . .	1708	
Causeway st. . . .	1788	{ the upper end of this as far as the causeway, or made land, was called Mill st.
Centre st. . . .	1708	Paddy's alley.
Chamber st. . . .	1788	
Chardon st. . . .	1708	part of Hawkins st.
Clark st. . . .	1743	{ on Price's plan is called Foster lane.
Congress st. . . .	1708	{ Leverett's lane from State to Water st.
and Dalton st. . . .	1788	from Water to Milk st.
Corn court	1708	
Cornhill court	1708	Church sq.
Court st. . . .	1708	{ Queen st. as far as the head of Hanover st., thence to Bow- doin sq., Cambridge st.
Crab lane	1708	
Creek sq. . . .	1708	{ includes Creek, Salt and Marsh lanes.
Cross st. . . .	1708	
Deacon st. . . .	1788	
Devonshire st. . . .	1708	{ Pudding lane from State to Water st., and Joyliff's lane from Water to Milk st.
Derne st. . . .	1788	Hill st.
Distil House sq. . . .	1788	
Dock sq. . . .	1708	
Eliot st. . . .	1788	
Elm st. . . .	1708	Wings lane.
Exchange st. . . .	1708	Shrimpton's lane.
Federal st. . . .	1708	Long lane.
Federal court, North	1708	Linck alley.
Flagg alley	1708	Pierse's alley.
Fleet st. . . .	1708	
Franklin ave. . . .	1708	was part of the ancient Brattle st.
Friend st. . . .	1788	as far as Mill Pond.
Front st. as far as Beach		Rainsford's or Ransford's lane.
Garden-court st. . . .	1708	
Gibbs lane	1708	
Green st. . . .	1708	Green lane.
Greenough lane	1708	
Gridley st. . . .	1708	Gridley's lane.
Hancock st. . . .	1788	{ George st. The street anciently was the only one which con- nected Cambridge st. with Beacon st. and ran from its present head around the Han- cock Garden through a part of the present Mt. Vernon st. and the southerly end of Belknap st.

Hanover st.	1708	{ includes Hanover, Middle, and North sts.
Howard st.	1743-1788	Southac's court.
Hawkins st.	1743-1788	
Hawley st.	1708	Bishop's lane.
Henchman's lane	1708	
High st.	1708	Cow lane.
Hollis st.	1743-1788	
Harvard st.	1743-1788	
Hull st.	1708	
Ivers st.	1708	Distil House sq.
Kilby st.	1708	{ includes Mackerel lane and Cooper's alley.
Kneeland st.	1743-1788	
Leverett st.	1743-1788	
Lime alley	1708	
Lindall st.	1743-1788	
Lynde st.	1743-1788	
Lynn st.	1708	as far as Hudson's Point.
Margaret st. is laid down in Price's map, but is not mentioned in the list.		
Marshall st.	1708	
Marsh lane		see Creek sq.
Merchants' Row	1708	
Milk st.	1708	
Minot st. appears on Price's plan to be called Cart lane.		
Moon st.	1708	

		{ The part between the head of Hancock st. as far as Belknap st. was included (or partly included) in a lane called in 1708 Davies lane, which ran from what is now the corner of the State House Yard on Beacon and Mt. Vernon sts, diagonally, towards Hancock st., and thence in the direction of Mt. Vernon st. to the water.
Mt. Vernon st.		
		{ This, however, was probably a mere foot-path, though recorded as a public way. In 1743 Mr. Price lays out George st. as extending from Beacon to Cambridge st. precisely in the line now occupied by Hancock, a part of Mt. Vernon, and a part of Belknap sts. That part of the street running up by the east end of the State House was called Centry st. as far as Beacon Hill.
Myrtle st.	1788	
		{ Perhaps formed part of what was then named Warren st.

North sq.	1708	Clark's sq.	
Oliver st.	1708		
Pearl st.	1788	Palmer st.	{ On Price's map this is called Hutch- inson st.
Pitts st.	1743, 1788		
Pleasant st.	1788		
Portland st.	1708	Cold lane.	
Prince st.	1708		
Purchase st.	1708	Belcher's lane.	
Richmond st.	1708	{ Wood lane, Beer lane, Proctor's lane.	
Ridgeway lane	1788		
Salem st.	1708	Back st. Salem st.	
Salutation st.	1708	{ So called from a figure used as the sign of a tavern on that passage-way which took off its hat to passengers. ¹	
School st.	1708		
Sconce lane	1708		
Scott alley	1708	Scottow's alley.	
Sea st.	1708	{ As far as Windmill Point, which was a little more southerly than the bottom of Essex st. is laid down in Price's chart 1743, but is not named in either list 1708 or 1788.	
Sister st.		do. do.	
Sheafe st.			
Snowhill st.	1708		
South st.	1708		
Spring lane	1708		
State st.	1708	King st.	
Staniford st.	1743, 1788		
Stoddard st.	1743, 1788	Fitch's lane.	
Sudbury st.	1708		
Summer st.	1708		
Sun court	1708		
Temple st.	1788		
Tileston st.	1708	Love lane.	
Tremont st.	1708	{ Tramont from Court to School, thence to Boylston st. or Frog lane. Common st. on Price's map, from Frog lane to Hollis st., is called Clough st. The part of the street from Boyl- to Washington was called, in 1788, Nassau st.	
Union st.	1708		

¹ The following memorandum appears on the records against this, : "So called because it led from Hanover street to the Salutation or Fort; the North Battery is called in old records the Salutation."

Unity st.			{ is laid down on Price's map, but is not in the lists.
Washington st.	1708		{ Cornhill, from the Market or Dock sq., to School st., thence to Summer st. Marlboro', thence to Beach st. Newbury, thence to Front st. (Green stores) Orange st., thence to Roxbury, was called Washington st. in 1788.
Water st.	1708		
West st.	1708		
Williams st.	1788		{ Barrack lane. This was previ- ously called Round lane in the list of 1788 ; is called Bury st. by Price.
Wilsons lane	1708		Crooked lane.
Winter st.	1708		

In the list of 1708 are the following names, to which there is now nothing corresponding:—

Hogg alley ran from Washington st., a little south of the Lion tavern, to Tremont st., a little north of Sheafe's lane.

Flounder lane is partly taken into the marginal street in continuation of Broad st.

Crooked alley still exists as a narrow passage from High to Purchase st., opposite the head of Federal st., but has no name.

Turnagain alley was in 1708 very near, if not exactly, where Temple place is now.

Half Square court is the passage from State st. around Roger's buildings into Devonshire st.

Fish Market is enclosed in North Market st.

Elbow alley is extinct; it ran from Ann to Cross st. nearly in the shape of a bent arm.

Warren st. in 1788 (since stopped) ran from Hancock st. directly but inclining southerly.

Streets laid out and named since 1788.

Barton street, March 15, 1828.

Beacon street, continued to Toll-house on Western avenue, Sept. 19, 1831.

Beverly street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.

Bowdoin street, from Cambridge st. to Beacon Hill (Middlecot), Oct. 14, 1807.

Bowdoin street, from Beacon st. to Middlecot st., Sept. 3, 1816.

Blossom street, April 26, 1824.

Broad street, June 26, 1805. Broad st., from the former part to Sea st; changed to Broad as far as the bridge, Oct. 23, 1833.

Brighton street, continuation of, on Barton point, March 15, 1828.

Camden street (neck), July 24, 1826.

- Canal street* (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Canton street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Causeway street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Chatham street, Mch. 30, 1825.
Chelsea street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Chestnut street, Dec. 2, 1822.
Chester street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Clinton street, Mch. 10, 1828.
Concord street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Cooper street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Creek street, Oct. 23, 1833.
Commercial street, from the creek around to Charlestown bridge, including Lynn st., Oct. 23, 1833.
Cross street, continued into mill pond, Aug. 3, 1807.
Deacon street, continued May 18, 1829.
Dedham street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Doane street, June 11, 1806.
Friend street (continued to mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Groton street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Hanson street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Haverhill street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Lancaster street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Lowell street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Malden street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Merrimac street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Market street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Medford street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Newton street (neck), July 24, 1826.
North Margin street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
North Market street, March 30, 1825.
Northampton street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Rutland street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Sea street, from the old mill pond to bridge, Feb. 20, 1825.
Pembroke street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Pond street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Poplar street, Feb. 12, 1800.
Portland street (continued into mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
South Margin street, (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
South Market street, March 30, 1825.
Spring street, Oct. 24, 1825.
Springfield street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Stillman street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Thacher street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Traverse street (mill pond), Aug. 3, 1807.
Vernon street, March 15, 1828.
Waltham street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Weston street (neck), July 24, 1826.
Worcester street (neck), July 24, 1826.

APPENDIX G.

[EXTRACT FROM CITY RECORDS, VOL. 12, P. 3.]

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, September 15, 1834.

The committee to whom was referred the selection of names to be given to the new streets at the southerly part of the city, have attended to the subject, and ask leave to submit the following order (according to a plan drawn by Francis Jackson, Esq.), viz.: — Ordered, that the name of Tremont be given to the street that extends from Tremont st. to the Roxbury line; that the name of Suffolk be given to the street between Tremont and Washington sts., on a parallel line with Washington st. to the Roxbury line; that the name of Front be given to the street next to the Dyke that extends from Joshua Davis' land to Northampton st. The cross streets to be named as follows, according to said plan, viz.: —

No. 1, to be called Groton st. extends from Tremont to Suffolk st.						
" 2,	"	Lowell st.	"	"	"	"
" 3,	"	Hanson st.	"	"	"	"
" 4,	"	Waltham st.	"	"	"	"
" 5,	"	Weston st.	"	"	"	"
" 6,	"	Chelsea st.	"	"	"	"
" 7,	"	Dedham st.	"	"	"	Front st.
" 8,	"	Canton st.	"	"	"	"
" 9,	"	Brookline st.	"	"	"	"
" 10,	"	Pembroke st.	"	"	"	Suffolk st.
" 11,	"	Newton st.	"	"	"	Front st.
" 12,	"	Rutland st.	"	"	"	"
" 13,	"	Concord st.	"	"	"	"
" 14,	"	Worcester st.	"	"	"	"
" 15,	"	Springfield st.	"	"	"	"
" 16,	"	Chester st.	"	"	"	"
" 17,	"	Northampton st.	"	"	"	"
" 18,	"	Camden st.	"	"	"	Wash'n st.
" 19,	"	Malden st.	"	Wash'n	"	Front st.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL FALES,
NATHAN GURNEY,
Committee.

APPENDIX H.

[EXTRACT FROM MUNICIPAL RECORDS, VOL. 20, P. 297.]

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, October 17, 1842.

The Committee on Laying Out and Widening Streets, who were instructed to report the names of the several streets which have been laid out, discontinued, or named, since the date of the last report of the committee on the subject, in the year 1834, have attended to the same, and examined the records of this Board, and report the following as the list or schedule required of them, viz.:—

- Butler street*,¹ from State to Chatham st., named March 7, 1842.
Blackstone street, from Clinton to Haverhill st., named September 22, 1834.
Beach street, from Front to Lincoln st., laid out September 5, 1836.
Beach street, from Lincoln to Broad st., laid out October 31, 1837.
Court square, the square in which the Court House is situated, so named August 30, 1831.
First street, from Dorchester, north-westerly, 538 feet laid out September 28, 1840.
Ferry street, from Fulton to Anne st., laid out August 1, 1842.
Front street, continued to end of the Dyke, 50 feet wide, May 13, 1835.
Front street, continued to Northampton st., 60 feet wide, October 26, 1835.
Front street, name changed to "Harrison avenue," April 26, 1841.
Flagg alley, name changed to "Change avenue," March 22, 1841.
Fulton street, laid out to Lewis st., Nov. 8, 1836.
Federal street, laid out to Purchase st., May 5, 1836.
George street, name changed to "West Cedar st.," April 1, 1839.
Garland street, laid out from Washington to Suffolk st., September 12, 1836.
Half Court square, discontinued in part May 23, 1832.
Haverhill street, from Causeway st. to Warren bridge, laid out October 8, 1838.
India street, laid out around the Custom House, October 2, 1837.
India street, continued to India wharf, April 11, 1842.
India street, continued to Broad st., August 8, 1842.
Kingston street, from Summer to Beach st., named April 1, 1839.

¹ The record of 1834 does not appear to include this street, but lays out what is known as *Butler's square*, and the part of Butler's row lying east of the square, to Chatham row.

Kneeland street, named "Eliot street," July 16, 1838; name restored, June 2, 1840.

Lincoln street, from Essex st., to Worcester Railroad depot, laid out September 5, 1836.

Lewis street, from Anne to Commercial st., n. Lewis wharf, named March 20, 1838.

Lowell street, from Causeway to Brighton st., laid out March 7, 1842.

Pearl street, continued from Purchase to Broad st., July 10, 1837.

Pemberton square, named "Scollay square," June 25, 1838.

Rowe street, from Essex to Bedford st., laid out December 22, 1834.

Short street, name discontinued, April 1, 1839.

South street, continued to Beach st., December 26, 1837.

Sea street, from Summer st. to North Free bridge, name substituted for Broad st., April 4, 1842.

Shoe & Leather street, from Anne to Fulton st., laid out October 10, 1842.

Way street, from Dock sq. to Roebuck alley; discontinued April 16, 1838.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS WETMORE,

For Committee.

Read and accepted.

APPENDIX I.

[MUNICIPAL RECORDS, VOL. 46, PP. 286-408. CITY DOCUMENT No. 49, 1868.]

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 13, 1868.

Ordered, That the changes in the names of the following streets be and they are hereby adopted.

BOSTON STREETS.

- Adams street* to be called Bowker st.
- Bartlett street* to be called Harris st.
- Belmont street* to be called Oliver st.
- Bridge street* to be called North Anderson st.
- Brookline street*, between Washington st. and Albany st., to be called East Brookline st.
- Brookline street*, between Washington st. and Warren ave., to be called West Brookline st.
- Canton street*, between Washington st. and Albany st., to be called East Canton st.
- Canton street*, between Washington street and Warren ave., to be called West Canton st.
- Concord street*, between Washington st. and Albany st., to be called East Concord st.
- Concord street*, between Washington st. and Tremont st., to be called West Concord st.
- Centre street* to be called Haynes st.
- Dedham street*, between Washington st. and Albany st., to be called East Dedham st.
- Dedham street*, between Washington st. and Tremont st., to be called West Dedham st.
- Emerson street*, between M and N sts., to be called Fourth st.
- Gardner street* to be called Paul st.
- Highland street* to be called Lowland st.
- Munroe street* to be called Richards st.
- Midland street* to be called A st.
- Norfolk avenue* to be called Ordway pl.
- Napier street* to be called Barton st.
- Little Napier street*, so called, to be called Barton court.
- Newton street*, between Washington st. and Albany st., to be called East Newton st.
- Newton street*, between Washington st. and Columbus ave., to be called West Newton st.
- Parker street* to be called Rollins st.

Quincy street to be called Bowen st.
Saint James street to be called Saint James ave.
Springfield street, between Washington st. and Albany st., to be called East Springfield st.
Springfield street, between Washington st. and Columbus ave., to be called West Springfield st.
Vernon street to be called Willard st.
Vine street to be called Parkman st.
Warren street to be called Warrenton st.
Warren place to be called Warrenton pl.
Waverly street to be called Ivanhoe st.
Williams street to be called Matthews st.

ROXBURY STREETS.

Allston street to be called Alaska st.
Allston place to be called Rockville pl.
Bradford place to be called Eustis st.
Brooks street to be called Conant st.
Beech street to be called Beech-Glen ave.
Canal street to be called Hilton st.
Charles street to be called Ward st.
Chestnut street to be called Forest st.
Clark street to be called Windsor st.
Cottage street to be called Cliff st.
Cottage place to be called Howe court.
Cross street to be called Day st.
Davis street, Ward 13, to be called Albany st.
Davis street, Ward 15, to be called Hillside st.
East street to be called Hampden st.
Eaton street to be called Chadwick st.
Elm street to be called Mount Pleasant ave.
Edinboro street to be called Thornton st.
Eliot place to be called Malbon pl.
Eustis street, between Dearborn st. and Dorchester line, to be called Dudley st.
High street to be called Dunlow st.
Irving place to be called Houghton pl.
Lincoln place to be called Grosvenor pl.
Linden street to be called Wayne st.
Linwood street to be called Linwood sq.
Lowell street to be called Pynchon st.
Mount Vernon place to be called Kearsarge ave.
Myrtle street to be called Glenwood st.
Orange street, between Washington and Pearl sts., to be called Elmwood st.
Orange street, between Clay and Cabot sts., to be called Hampshire st.
Otis street to be called Townsend st.
Oxford street to be called Newbern st.
Oak street to be called Oakland st.

Orchard street, between Dearborn and Adams sts., to be called Eustis st.

Proctor street to be called Eustis st.

Porter street to be called Milmont st.

Park street, Ward 14, to be called Edgewood st.

Pearl street to be called King st.

Prospect street to be called Fisher ave.

Sumner street to be called Palmer st.

Sudbury street to be called Weston st.

School street to be called Amory st.

Union street to be called Taber st.

Walnut street to be called Walnut ave.

Washington street, from Tremont st. to Brookline line, to be called Tremont st.

Webster street to be called Madison st.

APPENDIX J.

LIST OF STREETS, COURTS, PLACES, ETC., IN BOSTON PROPER.

Accepted streets are marked *; doubtful are marked **; and those which are accepted in part are marked †.

- A street**, 1830, fr. Beacon st. to Mt. Vernon st.; River st., 1843.
- Acorn street**, 1822, fr. Willow st. to W. Cedar st.
- Acton street**,* 1864, from Washington st. to Bradford st.; Washington court, 1845; Marlboro' st., 1857; name changed fr. Marlboro' to Acton st., 1864.
- Adams place**, 1837, fr. Washington st., east, nearly opp. Waltham st., which, upon its extension east, in 1850, crossed and included part of Adams place.
- Adams place**, 1845, fr. Bridge st. to Blossom st.; Bridge-st. ave., 1832-44.
- Adams square**,* 1879. The area at the junction of Brattle st., Cornhill and Washington st., including a westerly portion of Dock sq.; 1879, includes portions of Washington st., Brattle st., and Devonshire st.
- Adams street**, 1788-1825, fr. Milk st. to Liberty sq.; Cooper's alley, 1708, and Miller's lane previously to 1784; now Kilby st.
- Adams street**, 1846, fr. Sudbury st. to Ivers st.; changed to Bowker st., 1868.
- Ætna place**, 1837, fr. Short st., now Kingston st., west, near Bedford st.
- Alba court**, 1844, fr. School st., north, near Washington st.
- Albany place**, 1857, fr. Albany st., west, near Harvard st.
- Albany street**,* 1839, fr. Beach st., south; 1845, extended to Troy st.; about 1854, by a new line, from Malden st. to Roxbury.
- Albemarle street**, 1879, fr. St. Botolph st. to B. & P. R. R.
- Albion street**,* 1849, fr. Dover st. to W. Castle st.; known as Tuckerman st., 1831, and also as Parkman st., 1846-49.
- Alden court**, 1824, west side of Alden st.
- Alden lane**. See Alden st.
- Alden street**,* 1846, fr. Cambridge st., now Court st., to Sudbury st.; Alden lane, 1732; Copeland's lane, 1820 to 1829; Alden lane, 1829-46.
- Alford's corner**, 1728, Beacon, cor. Centry (now Mt. Vernon) st. — *Drake*.
- Allen's corner**, 1732, cor. Ann (now North) st. and Wentworth's lane.
- Allen's court**, 1836, fr. Allen st., north; 1846, fr. Allen st., north.
- Allen's lane**, 1733-89, fr. Orange st, east, opp. what is now Common st. (Closed.)
- Allen's lane**, } 1733, fr. Wiltshire st., west, to the water; in 1800, "the
Allen's street, } forty-foot way along the front of the ropewalks to Blanchard's
Allen street, } wharf." — *Edes' List*. Called N. Allen st. fr. about 1807
to 1829; now Allen st., and extending from Chambers st. to Charles st.
See Green or Green's lane.
- Allen place**, 1844, north fr. Allen st. See S. Allen st.

- Allston place**, 1839, fr. Somerset pl., now Allston st., south.
- Allston street**,* 1840, fr. Somerset st. to Bowdoin st.; Somerset pl., 1807.
- Almont place**, 1846, fr. Blossom st., west, next north of Adams pl.
- Alton place**, 1857, fr. Endicott st., east, near Cooper st.; Waters court, 1853.
- Amee place**, 1855, fr. Shawmut ave., near Arnold st.
- Amory's corner**, 1784, cor. State st. and Leverett's lane.
- Anderson court**, 1862, fr. Anderson st., east.
- Anderson place**, 1864, fr. Anderson st., east.
- Anderson street**,* 1861, fr. Cambridge st. to Pinckney st.; W. Centre st., 1733; fr. Cambridge st. to May st., extended to Pinckney st., 1833; changed fr. W. Centre to Anderson st., 1861.
- Andover court**, 1844, fr. Andover st., south. (Closed.)
- Andover street**, 1837-44, fr. Causeway st. to Minot st. (Discontinued and built over.)
- Andrews street**, 1874, fr. E. Canton st. to E. Dedham st.
- Ann street**, 1708-1823, fr. Union st. to Cross st.; 1824, fr. Market sq. to Lynn st., including Fish and Ship sts.; 1851, changed to North st., fr. Union st. to North sq.; 1854, changed to North st., from North sq. to Commercial st.; at one time called Conduit st.
- Ann-st. court**, 1830, fr. Ann st., west, near Bartlett st.; Page's court about 1837.
- Antram's corner**, 1708, end of the fish market, near the conduit.
- Anthony place**, 1875, north from North Hanover court.
- Appleton street**,* 1860, fr. Berkeley st. to Columbus ave.; Avenue J, on plan of Back Bay lands; extended from Berkeley st. to Tremont st., 1872, including a part of Chapman st.
- Arch place**, 1846, fr. Hanover st., east, near Mechanic st.
- Arch street**,* 1792, fr. Franklin pl. to Summer st.; extended through Morton pl. to Milk st., 1873.
- Arlington street**,* 1858, fr. Beacon st. to Boylston st.
- Arnold street**,* 1826, laid out 1810; fr. Washington st., west; now to Shawmut ave.
- Ash place**, 1859, fr. Myrtle st., south.
- Ash street**,* 1809, fr. Oak st. to Bennet st.; completed, about 1820, across Oak st. to near Pine st.; 1834, the part south of Oak st., called Oak pl. See Nassau st.
- Ashburton place**,* 1846, fr. Somerset st. to Bowdoin st.; Somerset court, 1809-46.
- Ashland avenue**, 1845, } fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave., so. of Dover st.
Ashland place, 1853, }
- Ashland street**,* 1844, fr. Leverett st. to Chambers st.; Gravel st., 1733-1828; Chambers st., 1828-44.
- Ashton place**, 1868, fr. Charles st., east, north of Fruit st.
- Asylum street**, 1844, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.
- Atlantic avenue**,* fr. Eastern ave. to Rowe's wharf, 1868; extended from Rowe's wharf, through that part of Broad st. formerly Flounder lane, to Federal st., 1874.
- Athenæum court**, 1849-55, east side Atkinson st., near High st. (Closed.)
- Atkinson street**, shown on map of 1722, named 1732, fr. Milk st. to Cow lane, now High st.; also known as Green lane, or Green's lane; 1816, extended to Purchase st., through Gray's lane; 1854, changed to Congress st.
- Auburn avenue**, 1859, fr. Poplar st. to Auburn st.; also called Poplar ave.; 1879, included in Auburn st.

- Auburn court**, 1846, fr. Cambridge st., south, west of Joy st.
- Auburn street**,* 1838, fr. Poplar st. to Leverett st.; 1849, fr. Brighton-st. ave. across Livingston st.; extended to Leverett st., 1874; 1879, extended to Poplar st., through and including Auburn ave.
- Auchmuty street**, 1777, Essex st. was sometimes so called fr. Short st. to South st.
- Austin's corner**, 1800, cor. Marlborough st. and Bromfield's lane.
- Avenue A**, 1866, Dartmouth st.
- Avenue B**, 1855, Clarendon st.
- Avenue H**, 1866, Chandler st.
- Avenue J**, 1860, Appleton st., bet. Berkeley and Dartmouth sts.
- Avenue K**, 1860, Montgomery st.
- Avenue One**, 1855, Berkeley st.
- Avenue Two**, 1852, Boylston st. extended; Back Bay land.
- Avenue Three**, 1855, Warren ave.
- Avenue Four**, 1860, Exeter st.
- Avenue Five**, 1860, Commonwealth ave.
- Avery place**, 1828, fr. Avery st., north.
- Avery lane**, 1820, fr. Rainsford's lane, east. (Since closed.)
- Avery street**,* 1827, fr. Washington st. to Mason st.; Sheafe's lane, 1732; also Coleburne's lane at one time.
- Avery's corner**, 1804, cor. Newbury st. and Sheafe's lane.
- Aves corner**, 1732, cor. Lynn st. and Henchman's lane.
- Avon place**,* 1824, fr. Washington st.; D'Emming's court, also Central court, 1806; Avon place, 1824; 1868, extended to Chauncy st.; Avon st., March 30, 1869; Avon place, June 9, 1869.
- Back street**, 1708, fr. Middle, now Hanover, to Prince st.; Salem st., 1824.
- Bacon place**, 1844, from Carver st. east, near Eliot st.
- Baker's alley**, 1848-56, fr. Broad st., west; south of Batterymarch st.; now a part of Franklin st.
- Baker's alley**, 1860, fr. North st., west, near Richmond st.
- Baker's alley**, 1866, fr. S. Margin st., south.
- Baldwin place**, 1829, fr. Salem st., west, near Prince st.
- Baldwin street**, 1878, Northampton st. to Camden st.
- Ball's alley**, a name for North Centre st. previously to 1708.
- Ballantine's corner**, 1708, cor. of Hanover st. and Marshall's lane.
- Ballard place**, 1831, fr. Bromfield st., south.
- Ballard's corner**, 1800, cor. Newbury and West sts.
- Bancroft place**, 1868, fr. Hawkins st., east.
- Bangs alley**, 1803-25, fr. Kilby st., east; Marshall's alley, 1784-1800. Probably the alley way next south of Doane st.
- Banister's lane**. Winter st. was once so called previously to 1708.
- Barber's alley**, 1868, fr. North st., bet. Fleet and Clark; shown on plan, 1848, but not named.
- Barnard's corner**, 1800, cor. North st. and Love lane.
- Barrack lane**, 1788, fr. Long lane to Atkinson st.; now Channing st., which see.
- Barre place**, 1826, fr. Eliot st., north, near Tremont st.
- Barret's corner**, 1800, cor. Middle st. and Bell alley.
- Barrett street**,* 1831, fr. Ann st. to Fulton st.; Wentworth's lane, 1732.
- Barrill's corner**, 1732, cor. of Newbury st. and Sheafe's lane.
- Barry's court**, 1859, fr. Washington st., east, near S. May st.

- Bartlett place**,† 1837, fr. Salem st., west; Salem place, 1828–36.
- Bartlett street**, 1826, fr. Hanover st. to Ann st.; White Bread alley, 1708; Harris st., 1868.
- Barton court**,** 1868, fr. Barton st. to Brighton st.; formerly Little Napier st.
- Barton's point**, 1712, at the foot of Leverett st.; formerly Blackstone's point.
- Barton street**,* 1828, fr. Leverett st. to Lowell st.; 1800, fr. Leverett st. to Lowell st., called Bury or Berry lane. — *Osgood Carleton's map*; 1814, the portion fr. Leverett st. to forty feet west of Little Napier st., called Second st. — *Hale's plan*; Short Second st., 1849–55; 1855, called Napier st.; 1863, Napier st. extended to Milton st.; 1868, called Barton st.
- Bates place**, 1863, fr. Kneeland st., south, near Washington st.
- Bath street**,* 1807, fr. Milk st. to Water st.; Tanner's lane, 1708; also Horn lane previously to 1806; a portion included in extension of Pearl st., 1873, afterwards Post-office sq.
- Batterman place**, 1822–37, fr. Essex st., opp. Lincoln st.; included in Lincoln st., wholly or in part, upon the extension of Lincoln st., south of Essex st.; mentioned until 1848, and a narrow opening shown and so named upon maps as late as 1851. (Now closed.)
- Battery alley**, 1708, fr. North st. to Ship st.; now Battery st.
- Battery street**,* 1826, fr. Hanover st. to Commercial st.; Battery alley, 1708; sometimes called Daggett's alley, or lane, fr. 1789 to 1823; portion between Commercial st. and the North Ferry, sometimes called Battery st., is known as North Ferry ave., and also People's Ferry ave.
- Batterymarch street**,* 1708, fr. Hallowell's, cor. Milk st., south-east, by the South Battery, through the present Purchase st. to Gibbs lane, now Oliver street; in 1803, fr. Liberty sq. to Foster's wharf, including Crab lane; 1820, fr. Liberty sq. to Broad st., opp. Custom-house.
- Baxter's corner**, 1708, cor. Summer and South sts.
- Baxter place**, 1857, fr. Harvard st., near Harrison ave.
- Bay street**, 1816, fr. Washington st., east, near the present Rollins st.
- Bay street**, 1833, across Fayette and Knox sts., parallel with Church st.
- Beach street**,* 1708, fr. Orange st., east, to the water; 1836, extended east, fr. Front st. to Lincoln st.; 1837, extended to Broad st.; now, fr. Washington st. to Federal st.; in 1804, the eastern extremity of Essex was so called.
- Beacon hill**, the present site of the State House; formerly, Centry, Centuary, or Sentry, hill.
- Beacon-hill place**, 1840, fr. Bowdoin st. to Mt. Vernon st.
- Beacon street**,* 1708, fr. the head of the present Somerset st. to Davies lane, at the corner of the present Mt. Vernon st.; 1733, fr. the head of the present Somerset st. to the water; 1803, fr. Tremont st. to Charles river; 1831, extended to the toll-house on Western ave., or Mill Dam; in 1708, called School st., fr. Tremont st. to Somerset st.; in 1789, called South Latin School st.; fr. Charles st., west, name changed from Western ave. in 1865.
- Bear lane**, also called Bur lane, Bridge lane, and Beer lane, which see.
- Beard's corner**, 1708, cor. of Cow and Long lanes, now High and Federal sts.
- Beaver street**,* 1847, fr. Beacon st., north, to the water.
- Bedford avenue**, 1826, fr. Bedford st., south-west, near Rowe st.
- Bedford court**, 1821–22, fr. Bedford st., north; called Bedford place from 1822 to 1856, then Chauncey st.
- Bedford court**, 1844, fr. Bedford st., south, near Columbia st.
- Bedford place**, 1822–56, fr. north side Bedford st.; Chauncey st., 1856, which see.

- Bedford street,*** 1820, fr. Washington st. to Summer st.; includes Blind lane, fr. Short st. to Summer st., 1708; Pond st., fr. Newbury st. to Blind lane, 1803; Blind lane was also called Pond lane and Rowe's lane. See Pond street.
- Beer lane,** 1708, fr. Middle st. to Back st.; 1800, Richmond st., which see; 1796, called also Bear lane, Bur lane, and Bridge lane; now Parmenter st.
- Belcher lane,*** fr. Fort-hill sq. to Atlantic ave.; prior to 1708 called the "Town way to the town slip."
- Belcher's lane,** 1708, fr. Summer st. to Gibbs lane. On *Bonner's plan*, 1722, called Belcher's lane, fr. Summer st. to Batterymarch st.; on *Carleton's plan*, 1800, called Purchase st., fr. Summer st. to Batterymarch st., now Broad st.; according to *Price's plan*, the portion near Summer st. called Purchase st.; near and west of Gibbs lane, called Belcher's lane; east of Gibbs lane, called Batterymarch st.
- Belknap's lane,** 1787, fr. May st. to Cambridge st. See Joy st.
- Belknap place,** 1847, fr. Belknap st., near Myrtle st.
- Belknap street,** 1789, fr. Cambridge st. to May st. See Joy st.
- Belknap's yard,** 1788, between Court and Brattle sts.; the present Cornhill made through it, 1817.
- Bell alley,** 1708-1833, fr. Middle (or Hanover) st. to Clark's sq., opp. the North Church; 1833, Prince st. extended through it.
- Belmont court,** 1857, fr. Belmont st.
- Belmont street,** 1845, fr. High st. to Broad st.; 1708-1845, Gibbs lane; changed to Oliver st., 1865.
- Bennett ave.,** 1839, fr. N. Bennet to Prince st.; School alley, 1732; Grammar alley, 1795; Prince-st. ave., 1833.
- Bennet place,** 1816, fr. S. Bennet st., north, near Harrison ave. S. Bennet place, 1858.
- Bennet place,** 1834, fr. N. Bennet st., south-west; N. Bennet place, 1858.
- Bennet street.** See N. Bennet st.
- Bennet street,*** 1732, fr. Orange st. to the sea; extended to Front st., 1805; now from Washington st. to Harrison ave.; sometimes called South Bennet st.
- Berkeley street,*** 1858, fr. Beacon st. to Tremont st., at the foot of Dover st.; Avenue One, plan of Back Bay land, 1855.
- Berlin street,** 1843, fr. E. Canton st. to Hamburg st.; since Mystic st., which see.
- Berlin street,** 1857, fr. Pleasant st. to Church st.; Pleasant-st. court, 1836-57; changed to Tennyson st., 1868.
- Berry lane,** 1733, fr. Leverett st., east. (Closed by the erection of the Alms-house in 1803.)
- Berry street,** 1803, fr. Federal st. to Atkinson st.; called Bury st., 1708, and Barrack lane, 1788; changed to Channing st., 1846.
- Berwick park,*** 1869, fr. Columbus ave., west; formerly Pembroke st.
- Bethel place,** 1843-46, north side of Sun-court st.
- Bethune's corner,** 1732, cor. of Summer and Newbury sts.
- Beverly street,*** 1807, laid out from Charlestown st. to Causeway st.; 1848, extended to Warren bridge.
- Billerica street,*** 1837, fr. Causeway st. to Minot st.
- Billing's court,** 1849, fr. Friend st., north, near Hanover st.
- Bill and Smith's corner,** 1732, cor. Sudbury and Hawkins sts.
- Bill's corner,** 1732, cor. Ship st. and Whitebread alley.
- Bishop's alley,** 1708, fr. Summer st. to Milk st.; Board alley, 1792; 1800, named Hawley st.

- Bishop Stoke street**, 1732, fr. Beacon st., north, between Walnut and Belknap sts. (Since discontinued.)
- Black Horse lane**, 1698, fr. Middle st. to Charlestown ferry; Prince st., 1708.
- Black Jack alley**. An early name for Devonshire st., which see.
- Blackstone's point**, 1708; afterwards Barton's point, which see.
- Blackstone square**, 1832, between Washington, Suffolk, Brookline, and Newton sts.
- Blackstone street**,* 1831, fr. Clinton st. to Haymarket sq.; built over the Mill creek. See Royall's alley.
- Blackwood street**, 1879, fr. St. Botolph st. to B. & P. R. R.
- Blake's court**, 1831, fr. Washington st., east; included in Union Park st. 1861.
- Blanchard court**, 1849-53, fr. Washington st., east, near Warren or Pleasant st.
- Blanche court**, 1844, fr. Tyler st., east, near Kneeland st.; Munroe pl., 1857.
- Blind lane**, 1708, fr. Short st., east, to Summer st.; Pond st., 1803; Bedford st., 1820.
- Blossom court**, 1826, fr. Blossom st., east, near Cambridge st.
- Blossom place**, 1826, fr. Blossom st., east, north of Blossom court.
- Blossom street**,* 1803, named 1805, fr. Cambridge st., north; 1806, to Allen lane, or N. Allen st.
- Blossom-st. place**, 1843, fr. Blossom st., opp. Fruit st.; Seabury place, 1844.
- Blott's lane**, previously to 1708, fr. Newbury st. to the Common.; Winter st., 1708.
- Board alley**, 1733, fr. Milk st., opp. Oliver st., probably Parrott's alley.
- Board alley**, 1792, Hawley st. was so called.
- Board alley**, 1833, fr. Charter st. to Commercial st.; Jackson ave., 1837.
- Board alley**, 1847, Crooked alley probably so called.
- Board alley**, 1850, fr. Hanover st. to North st., between Cross and Richmond sts.
- Bog lane**. See Bowker st.
- Bolt's lane**. Blott's lane was sometimes so called.
- Bond street**,* 1846, fr. S. Lowell st., now Milford st., to Hanson st.
- Borland's corner**, 1708, cor. Milk st. and Long lane.
- Boston Theatre place**, 1858, fr. Washington st., west, south of Harlem pl.
- Bound lane**, 1788, fr. Atkinson st. to Federal st.
- Bowdoin's corner**, 1732, cor. Tremont st. and Southac's court.
- Bowdoin court**, or, } 1834, fr. Bowdoin st. west, near Beacon-hill pl.
- Bowdoin place**, }
- Bowdoin place**, 1818, Bowdoin st. was so called.
- Bowdoin street**,* 1803, fr. Beacon st. to Middlecot st.; 1824, fr. Beacon st. to Cambridge st., including Middlecot st.
- Bowdoin square**,* 1788, the space between Cambridge st. and the corners of Green, Chardon, and Bulfinch sts.; 1807, the west end of Court st.
- Bow's corner**, 1708, cor. Union st. and Salt lane.
- Bowen court**, 1848, fr. Belknap st., now Joy st. (Closed.)
- Bowker street**,* 1868, fr. Sudbury st. to Chardon st.; 1743-46, called Distill-house sq., Still-house sq. (1788), and Distillers sq., fr. Sudbury st., around by and including part of Ivers st., to the bottom of Hawkins st.; part known as Bog lane at one time; 1846, Adams st., fr. Sudbury st. to Ivers st.; 1868, widened and changed to Bowker st.
- Bowling green**, 1722, the space between Cambridge and Sudbury sts. and the Mill pond.

- Boylston's alley**, 1770, fr. Cornhill to Brattle st.; included in extension of Washington st., 1872.
- Boylston court**, 1820, } fr. Boylston st., south, opp. burial-ground.
Boylston place, 1836, }
- Boylston Market place**, } 1820, the south and west sides of the Boylston
Boylston square, } Market on the cor. of Boylston and Washington
 sts.; now from Washington st., west, then north to Boylston st., in
 the rear of the market.
- Boylston street**,† 1809, fr. Orange st., now Washington st., to the Mall;
 Frog lane, 1708; 1812, extended west to Pleasant st.; 1846, extended
 west to the Back Bay; 1865-73, extended to Dartmouth st.; Avenue
 Two on plan of Back Bay lands, 1855.
- Bradford place**, 1826, fr. Mason st., east; formerly a part of Hogg alley.
- Bradford street**,* 1846, fr. Waltham st., north, then west to Suffolk st.,
 now Shawmut ave.
- Bradford's corner**, 1800, cor. Dock sq. and Union st.
- Bradlee's corner**, 1800, cor. Dock sq. and Pierces alley.
- Bradley court**, } 1839, fr. Endicott st., east, between Cooper st. and Thacher
Bradley place, } st. (Closed.)
- Branch avenue**, 1849, fr. Charles st. to Spruce st.; Kitchen st., 1824.
- Brattle alley**, } 1708, fr. Brattle sq. to Queen st.; Dorsett's or Dassett's alley
Brattle lane, } previously to 1818; Franklin ave., 1818. See Dassett's alley
 and Brattle st.
- Brattle square**,* 1800, fr. Cornhill, west, by the church, thence north to
 Elm st.; 1820, fr. Brattle st. to Elm st.
- Brattle street**,* 1708, fr. Wing's lane (Elm st.) to Colman's church, thence
 in two directions, — viz.: southerly to Queen st. (Brattle alley), and
 easterly to Dock sq. (see Dassett's alley); 1819 the easterly end called
 Cooper's alley, 520 Suff. Deeds, lib. 262, fol. 53; 1820, fr. Court st. to
 Dock sq., including Hillier's lane, which see; 1872 the easterly end of
 Brattle st. was included in extension of Washington st., and in 1879
 changed to Adams sq.
- Brattle-street square**. See Brattle sq.
- Brazer's (J.) corner**, 1800, cor. Dock sq. and Exchange lane.
- Bread street**,* 1808, fr. Broad st. to India st.
- Breen place**, 1870, fr. Livingston st.; Livingston pl., 1844.
- Brewers hill**, 1800, *Edes list*, fr. Charter st. to Lynn st. See Foster lane.
- Brick alley**, 1788, formerly Crooked alley. (Closed.)
- Brick alley**, 1848, fr. Ann st., east; now fr. North st. to Fulton st., near
 Ferry st.
- Bridge court**, 1828, fr. Bridge st., between Vine and Cambridge sts.; Bridge-
 st. ct., 1835; since called Bridge court again.
- Bridge court**, 1833, fr. George st., west, near Cambridge bridge; changed
 to Gilson's court, 1867.
- Bridges' lane**, 1796, fr. Middle st. to Salem st.; Beer lane, 1708; 1800, called
 Richmond, now Parmenter st.
- Bridge street**, 1803, fr. Cambridge st., north; in 1809, to N. Allen st.:
 changed to N. Anderson st. in 1868.
- Bridge street**, south. See Dover st.
- Bridge-street avenue**, 1832-44; changed to Adams pl., 1845.
- Bridge-street court**. See Bridge court.
- Briggs place**, 1849, fr. Shawmut av., east, near Groton st.; New Court,
 1845.
- Brighton court**. See Brighton-st. court.
- Brighton street**,* 1816, fr. Leverett st. to Poplar st.; Copper st., 1803; 1833,
 extended north to Lowell st.; 1845, extended to N. Allen st.

- Brighton-street avenue**, 1844, fr. Brighton st. to Auburn st.; Derby ave., 1841.
- Brighton-street court**, 1860, fr. Brighton st. near Allen st.; Brighton court, 1848; Elder court, 1863; Elder pl., 1868. See Elder place.
- Brighton-street place**, 1859, fr. Brighton st., near Allen st.
- Brimmer avenue**, 1822 to 1826, fr. Liberty sq. to Broad st. This is probably what was called Crabb alley.
- Brimmer avenue**, } 1842, fr. Essex st., opp. Harrison ave.; called Essex
Brimmer place, } place, 1816-18, and Essex court, 1818-42.
- Brimmer street**,* 1869, fr. Beacon st. to Chestnut st.; D st. on plans of 1830; changed from D st. to Messenger st., 1856.
- Brimmer's corner**, 1800, cor. Marlborough and School sts.
- Brisco's**, 1708, }
or, } cor. Marlboro' st. and Rawson's lane.
Brisco's corner, 1732, }
- Bristol street**,* 1869, fr. Harrison ave. to Albany st.
- Broad alley**, 1722; Hollis st., 1732, which see.
- Broad street**,* 1805, fr. State to Battery-march st.; 1810, fr. State to the head of India wharf; 1833, fr. State st., including the greater part of Flounder alley, through Sea st. to S. Boston free bridge; 1856, fr. State st. to Federal st., at the foot of Summer st; 1874, fr. Rowe's wharf to Federal st. called Atlantic ave.
- Broadway**, 1869, fr. Albany st. to S. Boston; West Broadway, 1873. See Way st.
- Broadway bridge**,* 1869, over Fort Point channel.
- Bromfield's lane**, 1796. See Bromfield st.
- Bromfield place**, 1828 to 1847, north side of Bromfield st. (Closed.)
- Bromfield street**,* 1829, fr. Washington st. to Tremont st.; 1708-96, called Rawson's lane; 1796, called Bromfield's lane.
- Brookline**. A part of Boston until 1705; called at one time Muddy River.
- Brookline avenue**, 1868, fr. Beacon st. to Tremont st.; formerly Western ave.
- Brookline street**, 1826, fr. Washington st. to Tremont st. (formerly Dorchester st.); 1834, fr. Washington st. to Front st.; 1854, extended to Albany st.; changed to E. and W. Brookline sts., 1868.
- Brook's corner**, 1708, cor. Marshall lane and Creek lane.
- Brooks place**, 1861, fr. Cambridge st., south, next east of Anderson st.
- Brown's corner**, 1732, cor. of Milk st. and Bishop's alley.
- Brown street**, 1828, that part of Hull st. from Snowhill to Lynn st.
- Buckingham place**, 1873, fr. Buckingham st.
- Buckingham street**,* 1872, from Columbus ave. to Dartmouth st.
- Buffalo street**, 1839, fr. Beach st., south; 1841, extended to Curve st. and named Tyler st.
- Bulfinch place**, 1805, fr. Bulfinch to Middlecot, now Bowdoin st.; called "Clapp's Building" in 1807.
- Bulfinch street**,* 1800, fr. Cambridge st., south, to the present Allston st., thence west to Middlecot st.; 1818, fr. Cambridge st. to Somerset pl., now Allston st.
- Bull's corner**, 1708, cor. of Summer and Sea sts.
- Bumstead court**, 1825, fr. Boylston st., north, opp. Boylston market.
- Bumstead place**, 1807, fr. Tremont st., east, then north to Bromfield's lane. (Now closed.)
- Bur lane**. See Beer lane and Bridges' lane.
- Burroughs place**, 1848, fr. Hollis st., north.
- Bury lane**, fr. Leverett st. to the water. *Osgood Carleton's plan of 1800.* See Barton st.

Bury lane, } shown by plan, 1722; named, 1732; fr. Long lane to Atkin-
 Bury street, } son st.; 1788, named Barrack lane by selectmen, but the
 name not used; 1803, called Berry st.; 1846, named Chan-
 ning st.

Bush street, 1873, fr. 92 E. Canton st.

Bussey place, 1842, fr. Arch st., west, near Franklin st.; called Summer place for a short time previously.

Butler's corner, 1708, cor. of King st. and Merchants' row.

Butler's row, 1789-1835, fr. Merchants' row to Spear's wharf; Chatham st. now includes a part of it, and the balance was built over.

Butler's row, 1834, fr. State st., north, then east to Butler sq.

Butler square,* 1834, between State st., Chatham st., and Chatham row; called Butler st. 1842-1849, then again called Butler square.

Buttolph street, or } 1733, fr. Cambridge st. to Myrtle st.; Irving st., 1855.
 Buttolf street, }

Buttrick place, 1847, fr. North Margin st.

Byron street, 1830, fr. River st. to the water.

C street, 1830; changed to Lime st., 1845.

Cabot street, 1828, fr. Pleasant st., south-west; Tremont st., 1834.

Calvert place, 1878, fr. Dover st., near the bridge.

Cambridge street,* 1708, from Sudbury st., west, to the water; 1733, by *Price's map*, fr. Sudbury st., west, to the water; then south, by the water, to the Common; 1784, from Sudbury st. to the water, at about the present line of W. Cedar st.; 1800, from the head of Court and Hanover sts. to Cambridge bridge; 1807, from Bowdoin sq. to Cambridge bridge.

Cambridge-street avenue, 1857, fr. Cambridge st. to Charles st.

Cambridge-street place, 1857, bet. Cambridge st. and Cambridge-st. ave.

Camden place, 1847, fr. Washington st., east, near Northampton st.

Camden street,* 1826, fr. Washington st. to Tremont st.; Davis st., 1810.

Canal bridge, 1809. See Craigie's bridge.

Canal street,* 1807, fr. Union st. to Causeway st.; now fr. Haymarket sq. to Causeway st.

Canton street, 1826, fr. Washington st., west; 1834, across Tremont st.; 1834, fr. Washington st. to Front st.; 1854, to Albany st.; changed to E. and W. Canton sts., 1868.

Canton-street court, 1840, fr. W. Canton st., north, near Shawmut ave.

Canton-street place, 1844, fr. W. Canton st., south, near Shawmut ave.

Capen place, 1846 to 1857, fr. Hanover st., south, between Elm and Union sts. (Closed.)

Carleton street, 1868, fr. W. Chester park to Yarmouth st.

Carlton place, 1838, fr. Eliot st., south, near Warren st.; Eliot court, 1829-38.

Carnes court, 1767, fr. Ann st. — *Drake*.

Carnes court, 1820, } fr. the south side of Hawkins st.
 Carnes place, 1836, }

Carney place, 1831; changed to Waterford st., 1870.

Carroll place, 1834, fr. Salem st., west.

Cart lane, 1733, fr. Leverett st., east; Minot st., 1825.

Carter place, 1874, fr. Charter st., bet. Jackson ave. and Foster st.; Dillaway pl., 1840.

Carver place, 1855, fr. Carver st., east, near Eliot st.

Carver street,* 1803, fr. Frog lane, south, across Eliot st., to Pleasant st.; the part from Eliot to Pleasant st. originally called Haskins st.

- Castle street,*** 1722, across Orange st., extending east to the harbor, west to Cambridge bay; 1874, fr. Washington st. to Tremont st. See W. Castle, E. Castle, and Motte streets.
- Causeway street,*** 1807, from Leverett st. to the causeway inclosing the Mill Pond; Mill alley, 1733; also called Walder st.; 1819, extended to the foot of Charlestown st. Portion near Leverett st. was called Merrimac st. by *Hale's plan*, 1819.
- Cazenove place,*** 1871, fr. Chandler st., west; 1878, extended to Columbus ave.
- Cedar lane,** 1826, fr. Chestnut st., north, near Charles st; Chestnut pl., 1839; 1830, fr. Chestnut st. to Mt. Vernon st.
- Cedar-street court,** 1831, } fr. S. Cedar st., east; called S. Cedar-st. pl., 1857.
Cedar-street place, 1840, }
- Central bridge,** 1809, Craigie's bridge, so called.
- Central court,** 1805, fr. Newbury st., east, near Summer st; 1816, fr. Newbury st., east, then south, then west, to Newbury st. The southerly entrance from Newbury st. called Deming's, Demming's or D'Emming's court, 1806-16, and Avon place, 1824; partly built upon in 1879.
- Central place,** 1842; changed to Music Hall place, 1874.
- Central street,** 1807, fr. Kilby st. to India st., formerly Central wharf; 1858, extended on Central wharf; 1876, extended to Atlantic ave.
- Centre street.** See North and West Centre sts.
- Centry or Sentry hill,** 1708; afterwards Beacon hill.
- Centry or Sentry street,** 1708, fr. Beacon st., north, to the head of the present Temple st.; 1784, fr. Common st. to Beacon hill; 1800, fr. Common st. to Beacon st; 1800, the part from Beacon st. called Sumner st.; 1803, the part from Common st. to Beacon st. named Park st. A part of Sudbury st. and a part of Queen street were once so called.
- Centurie-hill street.** See Court st.
- Century street.** See Centry st.
- Cerwithy's corner,** 1708, cor. Prince and Salem sts.
- Chambers street,*** 1732, fr. Cambridge st. to Green lane or st.; 1812, fr. Cambridge st. to Poplar st., including Wiltshire st.; 1828, fr. Cambridge st. to Leverett st., including Gravel st.; 1844, the portion fr. Leverett st. to the present Chambers st. was called Ashland st. (formerly Gravel st.); 1872, extended to Spring st., through Spring-st. place.
- Chambers-street court,** 1828, fr. Chambers st., west, near Cambridge st.
- Champney place,** 1834, fr. West Centre st., west, near May st.
- Chandler street,*** 1866, fr. Tremont st. to Columbus ave.; Avenue H on plan of Back Bay lands.
- Change alley,** 1788, } fr. State st. to Market sq., or Faneuil-hall sq.
Change avenue,* 1841, } Pierce's alley, 1708; Change alley, 1788; Fitch's alley, 1796; Flag alley, 1828-41.
- Channing place,** 1852, fr. Sister st., east.
- Channing street,*** 1846, fr. Federal st. to Atkinson st.; Bury street, 1708; Barrack lane, 1788; Berry st., 1803.
- Chapel place,** 1837, fr. Washington st. to Marlboro' chapel; called Gillam place, 1809-16.
- Chapel place,** 1859, fr. Albany st., west, next north of Harvard st.
- Chapman place,*** 1841, fr. School st., south; Cook's court, 1733-1841.
- Chapel place (North),** 1844, fr. Friend st., north, near Traverse st.
- Chapman street,*** 1852, fr. Washington st., including Kellam place. to Tremont st. Portion from Tremont st. to Chandler st. was laid out in 1860, and discontinued 1872, excepting the part taken by the extension of Appleton st.

- Chardon court**, 1842, fr. Chardon st., east of Chardon place; 1840, Chardon place; 1849, Chardon-st. court. (Closed.)
- Chardon court**, 1874, fr. Chardon st., south; Grant pl., 1866.
- Chardon's lane**, 1795. See Chardon st.
- Chardon place**, 1840, fr. Chardon st., north; Chardon court, 1842.
- Chardon street**,* 1821, fr. Cambridge st. to Hawkins st.; part of Hawkins st., 1743; Chardon's lane, 1800-1821; 1859, changed to Ivers st.; 1860, changed back to Chardon st., and extended to Merrimac st., including Ivers st., which see.
- Chardon-street court**, 1849. See Chardon court.
- Chardon-street place**, 1841, fr. Chardon st., south; changed to Grant place 1866; changed to Chardon court, 1874.
- Charles-river bridge**, 1785, fr. the foot of Prince st. to Charlestown.
- Charles street**,* 1805, laid out from Beacon st. to Cambridge bridge; 1809, fr. Boylston st. to Cambridge st.; 1841, fr. Livingston st., south-west; 1859, fr. Cambridge st. to Leverett st.; changed from North Charles st. to Charles st., 1866. See North Charles st.
- Charlestown bridge**. See Charles-river bridge.
- Charlestown ferry**. Nearly upon the same line as the bridge until 1786.
- Charlestown street**,* 1807, fr. Union st. to Causeway st.; 1840, from Haymarket sq. to Causeway st.
- Charter street**,* 1708, fr. North st. (now Hanover st.), by the burial ground to Copp's Hill; 1803, extended to Lynn st.; now from Hanover st. to Commercial st.
- Chatham row**,* 1827, fr. State st., north, to Chatham st.
- Chatham street**,* 1825, fr. Merchants' row to Commercial st.; Butler's row 1789, in part.
- Chauncey place**, 1809, changed to Chauncey st., 1856.
- Chauncey street**,* 1856, fr. Summer st. through Chauncey and Bedford places to Bedford st.; thence through Rowe st. to Essex st., including Chauncey pl., Bedford pl., and Rowe st.
- Cheapside**. A part of New Cornhill about 1817.
- Checkley's entry**, 1732, cor. Ann st. and Scottow's alley.
- Cheever's corner**, 1800, cor. Cambridge and Staniford sts.
- Chelsea**. A part of Boston until 1738; called previously Romney Marsh.
- Chelsea ferry**, formerly Winnissimmet ferry.
- Chelsea street**, 1826; changed to Upton st., 1857.
- Cherry street**, 1837, fr. Washington st. to Suffolk st.
- Chessman place**, 1842, fr. Hanover st., west, near Richmond st.
- Chester avenue**, 1854-70, between these dates Chester park, so called; changed to Chester sq. 1870.
- Chester park**,* 1870, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.; 1826, Chester st.; 1834, E. Chester st.; at one time, between 1854 and 1870, called E. Chester ave.; 1870, changed fr. E. Chester ave. to Chester park. See E. and W. Chester parks, Chester sq., Chester st., and E. Chester st.
- Chester place**, 1857, fr. W. Chester st.
- Chester place**, 1860, fr. Shawmut ave.
- Chester square**,* 1850, fr. Shawmut ave. to Tremont st.; 1826, Chester st.; 1850, Chester sq.; 1857, W. Chester st.; 1857, Chester park; also called E. Chester park; changed fr. Chester ave. to Chester sq. in 1870.
- Chester street**, 1826, fr. Washington st., west; 1834, fr. Harrison ave. to Tremont st. See E. and W. Chester park, Chester sq. and Chester ave.
- Chestnut avenue**, 1863, } fr. Chestnut st., near Charles st., north, to Mt.
Vernon st.; Cedar lane, 1826; changed to Chestnut
- Chestnut place**, 1839, } ave., 1863.

- Chestnut street,*** 1800, fr. Walnut st., west, to the water.
- Chickering place,** 1855, fr. Washington st., east, opp. Avery st.; Sweetser's alley, 1798; Sweetser's court, 1809.
- Chilson place,** 1844, fr. Lyman st., north.
- Choate street,** 1846-53, fr. Pleasant st., near the Common; supposed to be what is now called Providence st.
- Christian court,** 1848, fr. Canal st., south-west, near Market st.
- Church place,** 1844, fr. Church st., east, next south of Madison pl.; Moore pl., 1840-44.
- Church square,** 1708, rear of the First Church, Cornhill, nearly opp. the head of King st.; Cornhill sq., 1809; Cornhill court, 1814, which see.
- Church street,*** 1828, fr. the north side of S. Cedar st.; 1838, extended south to Marion st., and north to the railroad; 1846, extended north to Boylston st.; 1852, south to Tremont st., including, between Melrose and Tremont sts., a part of Lincoln court.
- City court,** 1822, fr. Fish st., west; changed to Mechanic st., 1825.
- City-hall avenue,*** 1855, fr. School st. to Court sq., east side City Hall.
- Clafien place,** 1834, fr. Pleasant st., west, near London st.; a portion included in extension of Shawmut ave., 1870; the remainder now built over.
- Clapboard street,** 1795; by *Carleton's* map, fr. Beacon st. to the present Myrtle st. See Joy st.
- Clapp's building.** See Bulfinch pl.
- Clap's corner,** 1800, cor. Fish st. and Procter's lane.
- Claremont park,*** 1870, fr. Columbus ave., west; formerly Worcester st.
- Clarendon street,*** 1860, fr. Beacon st. to Providence R.R.; between Tremont and Boylston sts.; Avenue B, plan of Back Bay land, 1855; 1863, called Clarendon st. between Tremont and Boylston sts.
- Clark's alley,** 1824-57, fr. Hanover st. to Ann st., south of Richmond st.; a portion near Hanover st. now built over; the remainder called Keith's alley, 1868.
- Clark's (Jonas) corner,** 1708, cor. Middle and Bennet sts.
- Clark's corner,** 1732, cor. Common and School sts.
- Clark's corner,** 1732, cor. Cornhill and Spring lane.
- Clark's (Dr.) corner,** 1732, cor. Fish st. and Gallop's alley.
- Clark's corner,** 1732, cor. Summer st. and Bishop's alley.
- Clark's square,** 1708, the space on the south side of the North Church; 1733, by *Price's* map, to the rear of the houses on Fleet st.; 1788, named North sq.
- Clark street,*** 1788, fr. Ship st., west, to North st.; Foster's lane, 1732; 1846, extended to Commercial st.
- Cleveland place,*** 1846, fr. Snowhill st. to Margaret ave.; formerly called Margaret ave. or alley.
- Clifford place,** 1854, fr. Fleet st., north.
- Clifton avenue,** 1840, fr. Suffolk st. to Middlesex st. (Closed.)
- Clifton place,** 1849, fr. Washington st., west, about opp. Newcomb st.
- Clinton street,*** 1824, fr. Merchants' row, east.; 1829, to Commercial st.; 1856, to Mercantile st.; 1875, to Atlantic ave.
- Clough street,** 1733, fr. Frog lane to Hollis st.; 1743, to Orange st., through the present Common st.; 1750-88, fr. Orange st. to Dr. Byle's house; this part, 1741, called Walker lane, afterwards Walker st.; 1750, fr. Dr. Byle's house to Frog lane called Holyoke st.; 1788, Holyoke and Clough sts. named Nassau st. See Common st.
- Cobb street,** 1840, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.; changed to Florence st., 1842.
- Cobb street,*** 1870, fr. Washington st., west, to Shawmut ave.

- Coburn court**, 1867, fr. Phillips st., south, bet. Garden and Anderson sts.
- Coburn place**, 1875, fr. Reed st.
- Coffin's field**, 1775, between Essex, Summer, Short, and South sts.
- Cold lane**, } 1708, fr. Hanover st. to the Mill Pond; named Portland st.
Cole lane, } about 1809.
- Cole's place**, 1839-44, fr. Portland st. to Church st.; Hamlen pl., 1844.
- Coleburn's lane**, now Avery st.
- Collamore place**, 1857, fr. Salem st., east, near Parmenter st.
- College court**, 1849, fr. Fruit st. (This is probably a portion of N. Grove st.)
- Colonnade row**, 1810, upon Common (now Tremont) st., south of West st.; 1825, called Fayette pl.
- Colson's lane**, 1746, "Near the great trees at the South End." — *Drake*.
- Columbia street**,* 1809, fr. Essex st. to Pond st.
- Columbus avenue**,* 1860, projected, fr. Park sq. to the Roxbury line, over Back Bay land; 1871, Park sq. to Church st.; 1868, Church st. to Ferdinand st.; 1869, Ferdinand st. to Northampton st.
- Columbus place**, 1869, fr. 97 Eliot st.
- Columbus square**,* 1871, between Warren ave., Pembroke st., and W. Newton st.
- Commerce street**,* 1853, fr. Commercial st., east; 1874, extended to Atlantic ave.
- Commercial avenue**, 1834-49, fr. Ann st. to Union wharf, opp. Hanover ave. (Closed.)
- Commercial court**, 1836-41, fr. Commercial st., near Fulton st. (Closed.)
- Commercial court**, 1849, fr. Commercial st., opp. Ripley's wharf; Commercial-st. ave., 1839.
- Commercial place**, 1849, fr. Commercial st., near Henchman st.
- Commercial street**,* 1818-25, east end of Milk st. was so called; 1825, fr. Long wharf to Clinton st., including Marginal st.; 1829, fr. Long wharf to Ann st.; 1833, fr. Long wharf to Charlestown bridge, including Lynn st. and a portion of Ship st.
- Commercial-street avenue**, 1839-49, fr. Commercial st., opp. Ripley's wharf; 1849, called Commercial court.
- Common street**, 1708, fr. School st. to Frog lane, now Boylston st.; 1824, fr. the cor. of Howard st., over Pemberton Hill, through Tremont and Nassau sts., to Washington st; 1829, named Tremont st., which see.
- Common street**,* 1836, fr. Washington st. to Tremont st.; 1741, Walker's lane, afterwards Walker st.; Clough st., 1750-88; Nassau st., 1788-24; Common st., 1824-29; Tremont st., 1829-36, when it was again called Common st.
- Commonwealth avenue**,* 1860, fr. Arlington st., across Back Bay land, parallel with the Mill Dam or Western ave.; 1860, Avenue Five, plan of Back Bay land; 1862-64, fr. Arlington st. to Berkeley st.; 1868, fr. Berkeley st. to Clarendon st.; 1871, fr. Clarendon st. to Dartmouth st.; 1873, fr. Dartmouth st. to Exeter st.; 1875, fr. Exeter st. to W. Chester park; 1879, fr. W. Chester park to Beacon st.
- Concord place**, 1876, fr. Worcester st. to Concord sq.
- Concord square**,* 1866, fr. Tremont st. to Columbus ave.
- Concord street**, 1826, fr. Washington st., west; now to Tremont st.; 1834, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.; 1854, to Albany st.; 1868, changed to E. and W. Concord sts., which see.
- Conduit**, in 1788, in Dock sq.
- Conduit alley**, 1825, fr. Market sq. to Ann st. (Built over.)
- Conduit street**. Ann st. was at one time so called.
- Coney's lane**, now Cross st.
- Congress court**, 1826, changed to Post Office ave., 1849.

- Congress place**, 1861, } fr. Congress st., east, nearly opp. Matthews st.;
Congress-st. place, 1877, } changed to Congress-st. pl. 1877.
- Congress square**,* 1821, rear of Congress and State sts.; Half Square court, 1708; Salter's court, 1808; Exchange sq., 1818. See Story place.
- Congress street**,* 1800, fr. State st. to Milk st.; Leveret or Quaker's lane, fr. King st. to Water st., 1708; Dalton's row, 1769-88, and Dalton st., 1788-1800, fr. Water st. to Milk st.; Atkinson st., fr. Milk st. to Cow lane, 1732, including Green or Green's lane, and to Purchase st., including Gray's lane; extended fr. Purchase st. to Broad st., and named Congress st., 1854; 1874, fr. Water st. to Milk st., called Post Office sq.
- Congress-st. bridge**,* fr. Atlantic ave. across Fort Point channel, opp. foot of Congress st.
- Cook place**, 1868, fr. Commercial st., north of Battery; shown on map of 1846, but not named.
- Cook's court**, 1733; changed to Chapman place, 1841.
- Cook's corner**, 1800, cor. Orange and Beach sts.
- Coolidge avenue**, 1841, fr. Cambridge st., south, then west to Temple st.
- Cooper's alley**, 1708, fr. Milk st. to Water st.; Kilby st. on *Price's* map, 1769, and previously called Miller's lane; 1788-1825, called Adams st.; 1825, Kilby st. again.
- Cooper's alley**, 1819, easterly end of Brattle st. so-called. See Suff. deeds, lib. 262, fol. 53.
- Cooper's court**, 1837, fr. Cooper st., east; also called Cooper-st. court.
- Cooper street**,* 1807, fr. North Margin st. to Pond st.; 1838, to Salem st.
- Cooper-street court**. See Cooper's court.
- Copeland's alley**, 1824, fr. Court st., east, near Hanover st. (Closed.)
- Copeland's lane**, 1820; changed to Alden st., 1829.
- Copper street**. See Brighton st.
- Copps' Hill**, between Snowhill, Charter, and Lynn sts.
- Copps' Hill avenue**, 1849, fr. Prince st. to Snowhill ave; now covered by Boston Gas Works.
- Coral court**, 1844, } the same, fr. Anderson st., west. (Closed by erection of
Coral place, 1846, } Phillips school-house.)
- Coral place**, 1853, fr. Southac st. (Closed, 1861, by erection of Phillips school-house.)
- Corey avenue**, 1846, fr. Ash st., near South Bennet st.
- Corn court**,* 1708, fr. the Corn Market, south; now opp. south side of Faneuil Hall.
- Cornhill**. Fort Hill was so called previously to 1632.
- Cornhill**, 1708, fr. School st. to Dock sq.; changed to Washington st., fr. the present Cornhill to School st., 1824.
- Cornhill**,* 1828, fr. Court st. to Washington st.; Market st., 1817; called also New Cornhill, in 1828.
- Cornhill court**,* 1814, fr. Cornhill, nearly opp. State st.; Church sq., 1708; Cornhill sq., 1809; portion between Young's Hotel and Washington st., on southerly side of Joy's Building, now known as Court ave.
- Cornhill square**, 1809-14. See Cornhill court.
- Corn market**, 1708, the present south side Faneuil Hall; Market sq., about 1784; Faneuil Hall sq., 1855.
- Cortez street**,* 1875, fr. Ferdinand st. to Berkeley st.
- Cottage place**, 1833, fr. Washington st., east, near Perry st.
- Cotting court**, 1848-52, fr. Cotting st.; 1852, included in Wall st. when extended to Causeway st.
- Cotting place**, 1835, fr. Chambers st., near Cambridge st.
- Cotting street**,* 1843, fr. Leverett st. to Lowell st.; Leverett court, 1822-43.

- Cotton alley**, 1826, } fr. Purchase st. to Broad st.
Cotton place, 1828, }
- Court avenue**,† 1837, fr. Washington st. by Cornhill court, to Court sq.; Suffolk Inns, 1812; Suffolk ave., 1820.
- Court square**, 1798, fr. State st. to Congress st.; Half Square court, 1708. See Congress sq.
- Court square**, 1811, fr. School st. in front of the Court House; now City Hall.
- Court square**,* 1841, fr. Court st. on both sides of the Court House to City Hall.
- Court street**,* 1784, fr. Cornhill, opp. State st., to Hanover st.; 1708-84, called Queen st.; a part once called Centurie Hill st.; 1807, extended through part of Cambridge st. to Bowdoin sq.; 1850, at Scollay's sq., changed to Scollay's sq., and the part between Sudbury st. and Bowdoin sq. called Green st.; later in the same year changed back to original name.
- Cove, The**, 1708, where Quincy Market now stands.
- Cove place**, 1845, fr. Cove st., east; now south, to Furnace st.
- Cove street**,* 1842, fr. East st. to Kneeland st.; 1846, to Lehigh st.
- Coventry street**, 1733-91, it was about the same as the easterly half of Walnut st.
- Cow lane**, 1708, fr. Summer st. to Fort Hill; High st., about 1798.
- Cowell's corner**, 1708, cor. Newbury st. and West st.
- Crab alley**, or, } 1708, fr. Batterymarch st. to foot of Water st.; 1803, in-
Crab lane, } cluded in Batterymarch st.
- Crabb alley**, 1812, fr. Liberty sq. to Broad st., probably now Brimmer ave.
- Craigie's bridge**, 1786, fr. the foot of Leverett st. to Lechmere's point, Cambridge; called also Canal bridge and Central bridge.
- Creek lane**, 1708-1803; } fr. Marshall's lane to Scottow's lane; between
Creek square,* 1803; } Union st. and Blackstone st., communicating
 with Union st. by Marsh and Salt lanes, and with the present North st.
 by Scottow's or Scott's alley; the part leading from Marshall st. or lane,
 called Hancock row, 1826; 1823-55, called Hatter's sq; now Creek sq.
- Creek street**, 1833-37, fr. Clinton st. near Merchants row. (Discontinued.)
- Crescent, The**, 1792, Franklin pl., now Franklin st., between Hawley and Devonshire sts., originally so called.
- Crescent court**, 1844, fr. Friend st., north, near Causeway st.
- Crescent place**, 1822, fr. Green st., north, next west of Pitts st.
- Crocker place**, 1857, fr. Albany st., rear of E. Orange st.
- Crooked alley**, 1708, fr. Cow, now High, st. to Belcher's lane (now Purchase st.); by plan in 1847, probably Board alley; now built over.
- Crooked lane**, 1708, changed to Wilson's lane, 1732.
- Crosby place**, 1859, fr. West Canton st.
- Crosby place**, 1876, fr. Reed st.
- Cross street**,* 1708, fr. the Mill Pond, east, to the sea; 1732, to North st.; 1807, extended to Charlestown st., and about 1830, east, to Commercial street. It has also been known previously, 1708, as "the highway to Breeden's wharf," "Coney's lane," and "Drum lane."
- Cross street**, 1802, the part of Lyman st. running east from Leverett st., so called.
- Cruft place**, 1841-52, fr. Pearl st., east, near Milk st. (Closed.)
- Cumberland street**, 1879, fr. Huntington ave. to B. & P. R. R.
- Cumston place**,* 1861, fr. Shawmut ave. to Cumston st.
- Cumston street**,* 1847-51, fr. South Suffolk st. to Concord st; 1859, fr. Rutland st.

- Curve street,*** 1840, fr. Harrison ave. to Lincoln st.; 1846, to Albany st.
- Cushman avenue,** 1855, fr. Leverett st. to Wall st.; Leverett lane, 183-551.
- Cusson place,** 1871, fr. S. Margin st.
- Custom House street,*** 1804, fr. Broad st. to India st.
- Cypress place,** 1840, changed to Cypress-st. pl., 1848.
- Cypress street,** 1840, fr. Cambridge st. to Vine st.
- Cypress-street place,** 1848, fr. Cypress st., east, near Vine st.; formerly Cypress pl.
- D street,** 1830, from Beacon st., north, to the water; changed to Messenger st., 1856; changed to Brimmer st., 1869.
- D'Acosta's pasture,** space between Milk, Summer, Hawley, and Federal sts.
- D'Enning's court.** See Demming's court.
- Dafforne's corner,** 1708, cor. of Milk st. and Cooper's alley.
- Daggett's alley,** } 1789 to 1823, fr. North st., now Hanover st., to Ship st.,
Daggett's lane, } now Commercial st.; Battery alley, 1708; Battery st., 1806.
- Dalton's lane or row,** 1769, } fr. Water st. to Milk st.; Congress st., 1800.
Dalton's street, 1788, }
- Dalton street,*** 1878, fr. Falmouth st. to B. & A. R.R.
- Damon place,** 1876, fr. Bennet st.
- Dartmouth street,*** 1866, fr. Tremont st. to Beacon st.; 1866, Avenue A on plan of Back Bay land; called Dedham st. to 1864.
- Dartmouth place,*** 1877, fr. Dartmouth st.
- Dassett's or Dorsett's alley,** previously to 1800, fr. Brattle sq. to Court st.; 1708, called Brattle st., also Brattle alley or lane; Dorsett's alley, 1789 to 1818; 1818, called Franklin ave., which see.
- Davies lane,** 1708, fr. the cor. of the present Mt. Vernon and Beacon sts., across the State House grounds to Walnut st., then Allen's orchard. (Obliterated in *Price's* map of 1733.)
- Davis court,** 1869, fr. N. Grove st., west.
- Davis street,*** 1826, fr. Washington st., west; 1852, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave., south of Asylum st.
- Davis street,** 1810, fr. Washington st. to Tremont st.; Camden st., 1826.
- Day's alley or lane.** See Henchman's lane.
- Deacon street,** 1788, fr. Portland st. to Friend st.; 1829, extended to Merri-mac st., and in 1851, changed to Sudbury st.
- Deacon street,*** 1871, fr. W. Concord st., near Washington st., to Worcester st.
- Dearborn's avenue,** 1823-45, fr. Federal st. to Theatre alley. (Closed.)
- Deblois street,*** 1871, fr. Shawmut ave. bet. Worcester and W. Concord sts.
- Decatur street,*** 1842, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.
- Declination passage.** See Henchman's lane.
- Dedham court,** 1850-51, east side Dedham st.; included in Meander st., 1851.
- Dedham street,*** 1826, fr. Washington st., west; 1834, across Tremont st.; 1834, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.; 1854, to Albany st.; changed to East and West Dedham sts., 1868. See Dartmouth st.
- Deering's corner,** 1708, cor. Cornhill and Queen st.
- Deming's court or** } 1806-16, fr. Newbury st., now Washington st., south of
Demming's court, } Central court. See Avon place.
 } 1816, called Central court.
- Demisa square,** 1874, fr. Reed st., west; included in E. Lenox st.
- Derby avenue,** 1841-44, fr. Brighton st. to Auburn st.; Brighton-st. ave., 1844.
- Derby place,** 1853, fr. Washington st., west, near Arnold st.
- Derne street,*** shown 1803, named 1806, fr. Middlecot st. to Hancock st.; called Hill st. in Selectmen's List of 1788.

- Devonshire street,*** 1784, fr. State st. to Milk st.; in 1708, called Pudding lane, fr. King st. to Water st., and Joyliff's or Jolieff's lane, fr. Water st. to Milk st.; at one time Black Jack alley, fr. Water st. to Milk st.; 1859, extended through Theatre alley and Odeon place to Franklin st.; 1860, extended through Winthrop sq. and pl. to Summer st.; in 1872, extended fr. State st. through Wilson's lane, across Dock sq., now Adams sq., to Washington st.
- Dingley place,** 1872, fr. Fayette st.; probably a portion of Knox st.
- Dillaway place,** 1840, fr. Charter st., north-east, nearly opp. Washburn pl.; changed to Carter pl., 1874.
- Dinsdale's alley.** See Theatre alley.
- Distill House square,** } See Bowker st.
Distillers' square, }
- Distill House street,** 1826, changed to Indiana st., 1844.
- Division street,** 1869; between Northampton st. and Chester park.
- Dix place,*** 1846, fr. Washington st. west, next south of Eliot st.; Orange court, 1823-46; previously to 1823 called Dutch lane.
- Doane street,*** 1806, fr. Kilby st. to Broad st.; Doane's wharf previously.
- Dock Square,*** 1708, the place around the Town Dock; 1800, fr. Elm st., south, to Cornhill, thence east to the corner, opp. the west end of Faneuil Hall, including the block of stores in the centre; westerly end called Adams sq., 1879.
- Dorchester street,** 1876; changed to Brookline st., 1834; changed to West Brookline st., 1868.
- Dorsett's alley.** } See Darsett's alley.
Dorsett's lane. }
- Douglass court,** 1872, fr. Endicott st., east; Endicott-st. pl., 1837.
- Dover place,** 1848, fr. E. Dover st., south, then east to Harrison ave.; Granite pl., 1844; Dover-st. pl., 1861; changed to Fay st., 1877.
- Dover street,*** 1835, fr. Washington st., west, to the Back Bay; now to Tremont st.; 1839, fr. Washington st. to So. Boston bridge, including South Bridge st., sometimes called East Dover st.
- Dover street bridge,*** 1839; South Boston bridge, 1805.
- Dover-street place,** 1861; formerly Dover pl.; changed to Fay st., 1877.
- Draw bridge,** over the Mill Creek, in Ann st.; rebuilt about 1688.
- Draw bridge street.** Ann st. was at one time so called. — *Drake.*
- Drum lane,** now Cross st., which see.
- Dummer's Corner,** 1708, cor. King st. and Mackerel lane; 1732, cor. School st. and Governor's alley.
- Dupee place,** 1839, fr. Friend st., north, near Hanover st., partly absorbed by Washington st. extension, and the remainder built over.
- Durham street,** 1879, fr. St. Botolph st. to B. & P. R.R.
- Dutch lane,** afterwards Orange court, now Dix pl., which see.
- Dutton place,*** 1857, fr. Southac st., north, near Grove st.
- Dwight street,*** 1859, fr. Shawmut ave. to Tremont st.; Groton st., 1826.
- East Boston,** 1832; previously known as Noddle's Island.
- Eastern avenue,** 1843, fr. Commercial st. to E. Boston So. Ferry.
- Eastern avenue,*** 1873, fr. Atlantic ave. to So. Boston flats.
- East street,*** 1822, fr. South st. to Sea st., now Federal st.; Sea st., on *J. G. Hale's* plan, 1819.
- East-street place,** 1835, from East st., south.
- East Brookline street,*** 1868, from Washington st. to Albany st. See Brookline st.
- East Canton street,*** 1868, fr. Washington st. to Albany st. See Canton st.

- East Castle street**, 1732, fr. Orange st., now Washington st., east, to the water; 1805, to Front st., now Harrison ave.; changed to Motte st., 1874.
- East Chester avenue**, Chester park, so called, at one time, between 1854-70.
- East Chester park**,* 1870, fr. Harrison ave. to Albany st.; 1826, Chester st.; 1834, E. Chester st.; 1878, extended from Albany st. to Five Corners, Dorchester.
- East Chester street**, 1834, fr. Washington st. to Front st.; 1854, to Albany st.; 1857, called E. Chester park.
- East Clinton street**, 1856, fr. Commercial st. to Mercantile st.; now known as Clinton st.
- East Concord street**,* 1868, fr. Washington st. to Albany st. See Concord st.
- East Dedham street**,* 1868, fr. Washington st. to Albany st. See Dedham st.
- East Dover street**, 1834. See Dover st.
- East Lenox street**,* 1851, fr. Washington st., east; Shawmut pl., 1849; Extended to Fellows st., including Demisa sq., 1874.
- East Newton street**,* 1868, fr. Washington st. to Albany st. See Newton st.
- East Orange street**, 1840, fr. Wash. st., east; 1843, to Lehigh st.; between Harrison ave. and Lehigh st.; changed to Way st. Dec. 21, 1857, and back to E. Orange st. Dec. 30, 1857; again changed to Way st., 1864; called on many old plans Orange st.; the portion between Washington st. and Harrison ave. has either been discontinued or is now Orange lane.
- East Springfield street**,* 1868, fr. Washington st. to Albany st. See Springfield st.
- East Waltham street**, 1850, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave., across and including part of Adams court; now Waltham st.
- East Worcester street**, 1834, from Washington st. to Front st.; 1851, called Worcester sq.; 1854, fr. Harrison ave. to Albany st.; 1861, discontinued fr. Harrison ave. to Albany st. to afford the site of the new City Hospital.
- Eaton court**, 1846, fr. North Bennet st., south-west; called also Eaton place.
- Eaton place**, 1844, fr. Gouch st., west, near Green st.; called also Eaton court.
- Eaton street**,* 1795, named about 1802; fr. Chamber st. to N. Russell st.
- Eddy place**, 1848, fr. Tyler st., near Curve st.
- Edgerly place**, 1841, fr. South Cedar st., south, below Church st.
- Edinboro' street**,* 1839, fr. Essex st. to Beach st.
- Edmund place**, 1863, fr. N. Russell, west.
- Edward's corner**, 1732, cor. Fish st. and Wood's lane.
- Elbow alley**, 1708, fr. Ann st., north, and east, to Cross st. (Closed.)
- Elder court**, 1863, } fr. Brighton st. to Kennard ave.; Brighton-st. ct.,
Elder place, 1868, } ,1860.
- Eliot's corner**, 1708, cor. Orange and Essex sts.
- Eliot's (Samuel) corner**, 1784, cor. Dock sq. and Wilson's lane.
- Eliot court**, 1829-38; changed to Carlton place, 1838.
- Eliot's pasture**, near Pleasant st. and Eliot st.
- Eliot place**, 1845, fr. Eliot st., north, near Tremont st.
- Eliot street**,* laid out by owners, 1740, Suffolk Deeds, lib. 69, fol. 63; 1750, across Holyoke st., east and west. See Suffolk Deeds, l. 80, f. 194. 1784, fr. Orange st. to Pleasant st.; 1838-40, included Kneeland st.; 1840, fr. Washington st. to Pleasant st. again; 1873, extended to Columbus ave.
- Elits**, or, }
Ellits street, } 1733, fr. Charter st. to Love lane; 1795, called Unity st.

- Ellis' corner**, 1708, cor. Newbury and Winter sts.
- Elliston's corner**, 1708, cor. Cross and Ann sts.
- Ellits street**. See Elits street.
- Elm place**, 1850, fr. Portland st., near Sudbury st.
- Elm street**,* 1800, fr. Hanover st. to Union st.; Hudson's lane, 1658; Wing's lane, 1708.
- Elmer place**, 1867, fr. Salem st. east, opp. Carroll pl.
- Emerald street**,* 1831, fr. Dover st., north; now to Castle st.
- Emery place**, 1841, fr. Warrenton st., east, near Eliot st.
- Emmet place**, 1873, fr. Blossom st., east, near Cambridge st.
- Emmons' corner**, 1708, cor. Cambridge and Sudbury streets.
- Endicott court**, 1843, fr. Endicott st., west.
- Endicott street**,* 1836, fr. Hanover st. to Charlestown st.; Mill lane, 1805; Mill Pond st., 1807; Pond st., 1814-36.
- Endicott-st. place**, 1837, fr. Endicott st., east, near Thacher st., north of Pond-st. pl., with which it has been frequently confounded; 1872, called Douglass court.
- Erie street**, 1844, changed to Seneca st., 1849.
- Essex court**, 1818, fr. Essex st., opp. Front st.; called Essex pl., 1816-18; Brimmer ave. or pl., 1842.
- Essex place**, 1809, fr. Essex st., opp. Columbia st.
- Essex street**,* 1708, fr. Newbury st. to South st.; 1731, extended to Windmill point; also called Auchmuty st., 1775; the eastern end was also called Beach st., 1804.
- Everett place**, 1853, fr. North st., west, near Clark st.
- Everton's corner**, 1708, Ship st., near Scarlett's wharf.
- Exchange lane**, 1789; changed to Exchange street, 1816.
- Exchange place**, 1854, fr. Devonshire st. to Congress sq.; changed to Congress sq., about 1873.
- Exchange place**, 1873, fr. Congress st. to Kilby st.; formerly Lindall st., which see.
- Exchange square**, 1818, rear of Congress and State sts.; Half Square court, 1708; Salter's court, 1808; Congress sq., 1821.
- Exchange street**, 1816, fr. State st. to Dock sq.; Shrimpton's lane, fr. 1708-1803; also Royal Exchange lane previously to 1789; also Exchange lane, 1789-1816.
- Exeter place**, 1848, fr. Chauncey st., opp. Rowe pl.
- Exeter street**, 1805; in 1809, fr. Pond st. to Essex st., by Directory; shown upon map of Directory, 1809, the south end coinciding with the south end of the present Chauncey st., and extending in a nearly straight line to about the present site of the Latin School-house; 1820, on *Hale's* map, the north end on Rowe st. coincides with the present line of Chauncey st.; 1825, called Rowe pl.; 1837, called Rowe st.; 1856, called Chauncey st.
- Exeter street**,* 1866, fr. Huntington ave. to Beacon st.; Avenue Four, plan of Back Bay land, 1860.
- Export street**, 1868, fr. Broad st. to India st., shown on maps of 1848, but not named.
- Fabin street**,* 1839, fr. Newland st. to Ivanhoe st.
- Fairfield place**, 1853, fr. Harris st., north.
- Fairfield street**,* 1871, fr. Beacon st. to Commonwealth ave.; extended to Boylston st., 1876.
- Fairwether's corner**, 1708, cor. School and Tremont sts.
- Falmouth street**,* 1878, fr. Camden st. to Dalton st.

Faneuil's corner, 1732, cor. King st. and Merchants' row.

Faneuil Hall square,* 1855, fr. Merchants' row, on north side of Faneuil Hall, to Merchants' row on south side; the north, south, and west side of Faneuil Hall called Market sq., about 1784; in 1708 the north side was called the Fish Market; the south, the Corn Market; and the west, the Sheep Market.

Farwell avenue, fr. 56 Poplar st.; the westerly end of Pike's alley.

Fay street,* 1877, fr. Dover st., south, then east to Harrison ave.; Granite pl., 1844-48; Dover pl., 1848; Dover-st. pl., 1861.

Fayette avenue, 1825; changed to LaFayette ave., 1828.

Fayette court, 1825, fr. Washington st., west, south of Avery st.

Fayette place, 1825-37, on Tremont st., south of West st.; Colonnade row, 1810.

Fayette street,* 1824, fr. Pleasant st., west, to Ferdinand st.

Federal court, 1800, fr. Federal st., west, opp. Williams st.

Federal place, 1859, fr. Federal st., west, near East st.

Federal street,* 1788, fr. Milk st. to Cow lane; Long lane, 1708; 1836, extended to Purchase st.; 1856, extended by the foot of Purchase st. to the South Boston bridge, including that part of Broad st. formerly called Sea st.

Federal-street bridge.* See Sea-st. bridge.

Ferdinand street,* 1865, fr. Columbus ave. to Tremont st.

Ferry court, 1857, fr. Ferry st.

Ferry street,* 1842, fr. Ann st. to Fulton st.; Persia st., 1831.

Ferry way, 1708, near Hudson's point; 1784, fr. Hudson's point by the beach to Charlestown ferry; Lynn st., 1786.

Fillmore court, 1857, fr. High-st. pl.; partly built over, and the remainder called High-st. pl.

Fillmore place, 1859, fr. Hanover st., east, near Commercial st.

Fish lane, 1789, the then name of Roebuck passage.

Fish Market, 1708, north side of Dock sq.; on *Price's map* of 1769, the north side of Faneuil Hall; now part of Faneuil Hall sq.

Fish street, 1708, fr. Cross st. to Fleet st.; Ann st., about 1824; North st., 1853.

Fisher's court, 1846, fr. Washington st., east; now closed.

Fitch's alley, 1796, *Directory*; the same as Pierce's alley.

Fitch's corner, 1708, cor. Union st. and Marshall's lane.

Fitch's corner (Capt.), 1708, cor. King st. and Peirs'es alley.

Fitch's lane, 1788. See Stoddard st.

Flag alley, 1828-41. See 'Change ave.

Fleet street,* 1708, fr. Middle st. to the water; 1824, fr. Hanover st. to Ann st.; 1829, to Commercial st.; the part fr. Ann st. to Hanover st. called Scarlett's wharf lane at one time.

Fleet's corner, 1800, cor. Cornhill and Water st.

Florence street,* 1842, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.; formerly Cobb st., 1840.

Floral place, 1867, fr. Washington st. west, bet. Warrenton and Common sts.

Flounder alley (or lane), 1708, fr. the foot of Summer st., north-east, by the water; in 1722, fr. Bull's wharf to Adams' wharf, thence west to Belcher's lane; 1833, a portion included in Broad st.; the remainder discontinued, 1856.

Ford's Run, 1860, fr. S. Market st. to Clinton st.

Fore street, 1789; probably Fish st., so called.

Fort avenue, 1847, fr. Harrison ave., west, next south of Dover pl.

- Fort Hill**, 1632, an eminence in the east part of the town; previously Corn Hill. Levelled, 1868.
- Fort-hill square,*** 1875, between Oliver and High sts., where Fort Hill formerly stood; Washington pl., 1808; Washington sq., 1837.
- Fort street.** An early name for Milk st.
- Forty-foot passage.** See Allen's lane and st.
- Foster court**, 1826-31. See Van Rensselaer pl. and So. Foster pl.
- Foster place**, 1823, fr. Foster st., east, near Charter st.
- Foster lane**, } 1741, fr. Charter st. to Lynn st. — Suff. deeds, l. 61, f. 220;
Foster street,* } 1795, called Fuller st. on *Carleton's map*; 1800, called
 Brewer's hill in *Edes' list*; 1803, called Foster st.; 1708, called Sliding
 alley, which see.
- Foster's lane**, 1722, named, 1732, fr. North st. to Ship st.; so on *Carleton's map*, 1795; 1788, called Clark st.; so also in *Directory*, 1789, and in *Edes' list*, 1800; now Clark st.
- Foster-st. slip**, 1819, fr. Commercial st., north; discontinued, 1856.
- Fountain place**, 1853, fr. Hanover st., west, near Charter st.
- Fox hill**, 1722, on the Back Bay shore, about opp. the centre of the Common.
- Francis place**, 1851, fr. Hanover st., near Cross st.
- Franklin avenue,*** 1818, fr. Court st. to Brattle sq; Brattle st., 1708; Brattle's alley or lane, 1722; Dasset's or Dorsett's alley, 1789-1818.
- Franklin place**, 1792, fr. Franklin st. to Federal st., originally called "The Crescent"; Franklin st., 1859.
- Franklin square**, 1849, between Washington, Brookline, and Newton sts.; laid out, 1834; called Shawmut sq., 1847-49.
- Franklin street,*** 1798, fr. Marlboro' st. to Hawley st.; called Vincent's lane, 1777; 1846, fr. Washington st. to Federal st., parallel with Franklin pl.; 1859, included Franklin pl. fr. Washington st. to Federal st.; 1873, extended fr. Federal st. to Broad st., including Sturgis st.; the portion called Sturgis st. included a portion of Hamilton court, and the whole of Sturgis pl. and Baker's alley.
- Frank's court**, 1874, fr. S. May st., south.
- Frary's corner**, 1708, cor. Orange st. and Frog lane.
- Freeman place**, 1846, fr. Beacon st., north, between Somerset and Bowdoin sts.
- Freeman's corner**, 1800, cor. Ann and Cross sts.
- Fremont place**, 1859, fr. Pleasant st., east, nearly opp. Claffen pl.; built over, 1873.
- French place**, 1844, fr. Essex st., south, near Harrison ave.; built over, 1869-70.
- Friend street,*** 1733, fr. Hanover st. to the Mill pond, previously called Separate lane; 1807, extended, or laid out, across the Mill pond to Causeway st.; 1855, extended east fr. Hanover st. to Union st., including part of Scott court; 1708, a portion between Middle st. and Green Dragon lane called Minot's court; another portion was called Scott's court or alley; when Washington st. was extended to Dock sq., 1873, what remained of Scott's court was built over; Friend st. extended to Union st., 1855.
- Friend-st. court**, 1828, or } fr. Friend st., west, near Causeway st.
Friend-st. place, 1833, }
- Friend-st. court**, 1833-49, fr. Friend st., west, near Hanover st. (Closed.)
- Friend-st. court**, 1855, fr. Friend st., north-east, near Traverse st.
- Frobisher's corner**, 1800, cor. Hanover st. and Link alley.
- Frizzell's corner**, 1708, in Garden court.
- Frog lane**, 1708, fr. Orange st., west, by the Common to the water; 1809, fr. Orange st. to the Mall called Boylston st.; 1812, fr. the Mall to the water called Boylston st., which see.

- Front street**, 1805, fr. Beach st. to So. Boston bridge, now Dover st.; 1825, extended north to Essex st., through Rainsford lane; 1834, extended fr. So. Boston bridge, south and south-west, to Northampton st.; 1841, called Harrison ave., which see.
- Fruit street**,* 1822, fr. Blossom st., west, to Bridge st.; 1831, across Bridge st.; 1846, to Cypress st.; 1852, to Grove st.; 1860, to Harbor Commissioner's line.
- Fruit-street court**, 1833, fr. Fruit st., near the Hospital.
- Fruit-street place**, 1840, fr. Fruit st., near the Medical College.
- Fuller street**, 1795; by *Carleton's map*, Foster st., fr. Charter st. to Lynn st.
- Fuller street**, 1840 to 1860, from Church st., west; changed to Grenville pl., 1860.
- Fulton court**, 1834, fr. Cross st., rear of Ann and Fulton sts.
- Fulton place**,* 1848, fr. Fulton st. to North st.
- Fulton street**,* 1827, fr. Clinton st. to Richmond st.; 1836, extended to Lewis st.
- Furnace street**, 1846, fr. South st. to Sea st., now Federal st.
- Gallop's alley**, 1708, from Middle st. to Fish st.; now called Board alley.
- Garaux place**, 1839, fr. Portland st., east, near Hanover st.
- Garden court**, 1708, fr. Fleet st. to Bell alley; now to North sq.
- Garden court street**,* originally called Garden court. (No date of change.)
- Garden street**,* 1733, fr. Cambridge st., south, across Southac and May sts., to the north line of Myrtle st.
- Garden street arch**, 1859, fr. Garden st., west, near Cambridge st.
- Garden street court**, 1840, fr. Garden st., west.
- Gardiner street**, 1845; changed to Paul st., 1868.
- Gardner's Corner**, 1732, cor. Fish st. and Sun court.
- Garland place**, 1826, } fr. Washington st. to Suffolk st.
Garland street,* 1836, }
- Gay alley**. Hillier's lane was sometimes so called.
- Gee's Corner**, 1708, cor. Prince and Back sts.
- Genesee street**,* 1844, fr. Harrison ave. to Albany st.
- George street**, 1732, fr. Beacon st., north, then east, then north, to Cambridge st.; 1788, fr. Cambridge st. to Olive st., called Hancock st.; also at one time called Turner st.; 1800, fr. Hancock st. to Clapboard st., now Joy st., called Sumner st.; 1803, fr. Beacon st. to Sumner st., called Belknap st. See Joy st.
- George street**, 1810, fr. Cambridge st., near the bridge, to Chestnut st.; part of Southac st. previously, which see; 1828, fr. Chestnut st. to Sumner st., called W. Cedar st.; 1833, from Sumner st. to Pinckney st., called W. Cedar st.; 1839, fr. Pinckney st. to Cambridge st., called W. Cedar st.
- Gibbons place**, 1784, fr. Newbury st., west, next north of Boylston st.; 1818, called Market pl., and since by both names.
- Gibbs lane**, 1708, fr. Fort Hill to Hubbard's wharf; 1845, called Belmont st.; called Gibson's lane, *Directory*, 1796.
- Gilbert's alley**. See Hawley st.
- Gillam place**, 1809-16; changed to Chapel pl., 1837; also called Gillman or Gilman pl.
- Gilman place**, 1834, fr. Friend st.
- Gilson court**, 1867, fr. W. Cedar st., west, near Cambridge st.; Bridge court, 1833.
- Globe court or alley**, 1862, fr. Commercial st., west, near Battery st.
- Gloucester place**, 1863, fr. Harrison ave., next north of Dover st.

- Gloucester street,*** 1867, fr. Beacon st. to Back Bay; laid out fr. Beacon st. to Commonwealth ave., 1874.
- Gooch street.** See Gouch st.
- Goodridge's alley,** fr. Charter st., north, at an early date.
- Goodwin place,** 1859, fr. Revere st., north, near Grove st.
- Gorham place,** 1835, fr. Washington st., west, near Waltham st.
- Gouch lane,** 1732, fr. Green st. to the Mill Pond; changed to Gouch st., 1822, and Norman st., 1877.
- Gouch-street place,** 1849, fr. Gouch st., west.
- Gouch street,** 1822, fr. Green st. to Merrimac st.; Gouch lane, 1732; changed to Norman st., 1877.
- Governor's alley,** 1722, on *Bonner's map*; named, 1732; fr. Rawson's lane to School st.; Montgomery st., 1833; Province st., 1834.
- Grammar alley,** 1795. See School alley.
- Granite place,** 1844-48 See Fay st.
- Grant place,** 1866, fr. Camden st., west, next north of Washington st.
- Grant place,** 1866, from Chardon st., south; Chardon-st. pl. 1841; changed to Chardon court, 1874.
- Grant's corner,** 1800, cor. Union st. and Minot's court.
- Grape place,** 1851, fr. Spring st., north-west.
- Graphic Court,** 1827-61, fr. Washington st., opp. Franklin st. (Closed.)
- Gravel street,** 1733, fr. Leverett st. to Wiltshire st.; 1803, fr. Leverett st. to Poplar st.; 1828-44, included in Chambers st.; changed to Ashland st., 1844.
- Gray's alley,** or, } shown, 1722, named, 1732, fr. Cow lane to Belcher's lane;
Gray's lane, } included in Atkinson st., between 1788 and 1795.
- Gray place,** 1841-57, fr. Portland st., west, near Hanover st. (Closed.)
- Gray street,*** 1870, fr. Clarendon st. to Berkeley st.
- Green and Walker's corner,** 1732, cor. Queen st. and Hillier's lane.
- Green lane,** or, } Salem st., so called at one time; Atkinson st., so called
Green's lane, } previously to 1788; 1789, by plan, Hutchinson st., now
 Pearl st., so called; Allen's lane, so called, 1803.
- Green lane,** or, } 1708, fr. Well's cor., now Bowdoin sq., to the water;
Green street,* } 1784, called Green st., fr. the present Bowdoin sq. to
 Chambers st.
- Green street,** 1850, Court st., between Sudbury st. and Bowdoin sq., so called; changed to Court st. same year.
- Green-st. place,** 1874, fr. Green st., south, opp. Crescent pl.
- Green Dragon lane,** previously to 1708, fr. Hanover st. to the Mill Pond; 1708, called Union st.
- Greenough's alley,** 1708, }
Greenough's lane, 1732, } fr. Charter st. to Lynn st., now Commercial
Greenough's avenue, 1848, } st.
Greenough lane,* 1858, }
- Greenwich park,*** 1870, fr. Columbus ave. to B. & P. R.R., formerly W. Concord st.
- Grenville place,*** 1860, fr. Church st., west; Fuller st., 1840-60.
- Gridley's lane,** 1708-95 or 1800, fr. Cow lane (or High st.) to Belcher's lane (or Purchase st.). See Griffin's lane.
- Gridley's lane,** 1857, fr. Grove st., west, near Cambridge st.
- Gridley's lane,** 1795, } fr. Cow lane to Belcher's lane; called Tilley's lane
Gridley street,* 1825, } fr. 1708-1795.
- Griffin's lane,** 1795-1821, fr. Cow lane to Belcher's lane; called on *Osgood Carleton's map* of 1800, Gridley's lane; 1821, included in Pearl st. extended.

- Groton court**, 1841, fr. Shawmut ave., east; 1842, extended to Washington st., and called Groton st.
- Groton street**,* 1826, fr. Shawmut ave. to Tremont st.; 1842, fr. Washington st. to Tremont st. through Groton court; 1859, fr. Washington st. to Shawmut ave., the part west of Shawmut ave. being called Dwight st.
- Grove court or place**, 1846, } fr. Myrtle st., at the head of Grove st.
Grove square,* 1856, }
- Grove place**, 1848, fr. Grove st., west, near Southac st.
- Grove place**, 1857, fr. Grove st., west, near Cambridge st.
- Grove square**. See Grove court.
- Grove street**,* 1729, fr. Cambridge st., south, across Southac and May sts.; 1807, fr. Cambridge st. to Pinckney st.; 1834, to May st.; 1851, fr. Cambridge st. to Myrtle st.
- Grove Terrace**, 1879, fr. Grove st., west.
- Half Court square**. See Half Square court.
- Half Moen place**, 1848, fr. Broad st., west, nearly opp. Wharf st.; included in Wendell st., 1870.
- Half Square court**, 1708, fr. King st., south; 1798, called also Half Court sq.; 1808, called Salter's court; 1818, Exchange sq.; 1821, a part of it called Congress sq.; 1845, a part of it called Story pl.; now called Congress sq.
- Hall place**, 1849, fr. Hanover st., east, next south of Richmond st.
- Hallowell's corner**, 1732, cor. Milk and Battery-march sts.; Hollawaye's corner, 1708.
- Hall's (Dr.) corner**, 1800, cor. Dock sq. and Wings lane.
- Hamburg street**,* 1843, fr. Mystic st. to Harrison ave.
- Hamilton alley**, 1820, fr. Hamilton st. to Wendell st.
- Hamilton avenue**, 1823-36, fr. Broad st. to Hamilton st.; since closed; called Quincy lane, 1822.
- Hamilton court**, 1827, } fr. Hamilton st., near Wendell st.; Hamilton lane,
Hamilton lane, 1820, } 1820, fr. Hamilton st. to Broad st.; 1827, the
 south part closed; the part opening fr. Hamilton
 st. called Hamilton court; a portion now included
 in Franklin st. and the remainder built over.
- Hamilton place**, 1806, fr. Common st., east, nearly opp. Park st.
- Hamilton street**,* 1807, fr. Battery-march st., to Fort Hill; Sconce lane, 1708; Sconce st., 1784.
- Hamlen place**, 1844, fr. Pleasant st., west, near Pleasant-st. court; called Coles pl., 1839-44.
- Hammond avenue**,** 1850, fr. Chambers st. to Leverett st., nearly opp. Poplar st.; called Steele's court, 1849-50.
- Hammond park**, 1867, } fr. Shawmut ave. to Tremont st.
Hammond street,* 1872, }
- Hampton court**, 1870, fr. Northampton st.
- Hancock avenue**,* 1827, fr. Beacon st., by the west side of the State House, to Sumner st.; called also State-House ave.
- Hancock bridge**, 1793. See West Boston bridge.
- Hancock place**, 1823, fr. Belknap st., east; 1829, called Mt. Vernon pl.
- Hancock row**, 1826, fr. Marshall's lane to Creek sq.
- Hancock street**,* 1788, fr. Cambridge st. to Sumner st.; George st., 1732-88; called at one time Turner st.
- Hanover avenue**,* 1829, fr. Hanover st. to Ann st.; Methodist alley, 1796-1829.
- Hanover court**, 1825-48, fr. Hanover st., north-west, between Friend and Union sts. (Closed.)

- Hanover place**, 1827, fr. Hanover st., north-west, next north of Francis pl.; Robinson's court, 1821; Robbins court, 1822. See N. Hanover court.
- Hanover square**, previously to 1765, cor. Newbury and Essex sts. — *Drake*.
- Hanover street**,* 1708, fr. Queen st. to Mill bridge; fr. Queen st. to Wing's lane was previously called Orange Tree lane; 1824, extended to Winisimmet Ferry, including Middle st., fr. Union to Bennett and North sts., fr. Bennett to the water; discontinued fr. Commercial st. to Winisimmet Ferry, 1836.
- Hansom street**, fr. Cotting st., between Leverett and Wall sts.
- Hanson street**,* 1826, fr. Suffolk st.; now fr. Shawmut ave. to Tremont st.
- Harlaem or Harlem place**, 1822, fr. Newbury st., west, near and south of West st.
- Harmony court**, 1841, fr. Canal st., south-west, near Market st.; built over about 1872.
- Harris' corner**, 1708, cor. Hanover st. and Cold lane.
- Harris street**,* 1868, fr. North st. to Commercial st.; 1708, Whitebread alley; 1826, Bartlett st.
- Harrison avenue**,* 1841, fr. Essex st. to Roxbury line; 1708, called Rainsford lane, fr. Essex st. to Beach st.; Front st., 1805-40, which see.
- Harrison place**, 1840, fr. Friend st., south-west, near Causeway st.
- Harrod's corner**, 1782, cor. Prince and Salem sts. — *Drake*.
- Hartford place**, 1819, fr. High st., south-east, north of Pearl st.
- Hartford street**,* 1869, fr. Purchase st. to High st., including Purchase pl.
- Harvard alley**, 1820-27, fr. School st., west, by the Universalist church, to Harvard pl. (Closed.)
- Harvard court**, 1831, fr. Harvard st., south, between Washington and Front sts.
- Harvard place**, 1820, fr. Marlboro' st., west, opp. Old South Church.
- Harvard street**,* 1732, fr. Orange st., east, to the sea; 1836, extended east to Lincoln st., and probably included Thaxter pl.; 1731, called first Hollis st. See Suff. Deeds, lib. 46, fol. 24. This exchange of names is very troublesome.
- Harwich street**,* 1879, fr. Dartmouth st. to Yarmouth st.
- Haskins street**. Carver st., fr. Eliot st. to Pleasant st., so called between 1803-14.
- Hatters' square**, 1823, a part of Creek sq.
- Haugh's corner**, 1708, cor. Marlboro' and School sts.
- Haven place**, 1860, fr. Shawmut av., and west between Rutland and Newton sts. (Now closed.)
- Haven street**,** 1847, Shawmut ave. east, to Rutland st.; also, from Newland st. to Ivanhoe st., between Rutland st. and Newton st. The part fr. Shawmut ave. to Rutland st. is public.
- Haverhill street**,* 1807, fr. Charlestown st. to Causeway st.; 1829, extended to Warren Bridge; now to northerly end of Fitchburg passenger station.
- Hawes street**,* 1849, fr. Congress st. to Kilby st., north of Water st. A lane shown here on *Bonner's map*, 1722, unnamed.
- Hawkins place**, 1857, fr. Hawkins st.
- Hawkins street**,* 1732, fr. Cambridge st., north, then east, to Sudbury st.; 1756-84, sometimes called Tattle st.; 1784, fr. Sudbury st., west, "round to Chardon's"; 1795, the part running north fr. Cambridge st. called Chardon lane; 1800, fr. Sudbury st., west, to Distill House sq.
- Hawley place**, 1821-52, fr. Hawley st. to Marlboro' st., opp. Bromfield lane. (Closed.)

- Hawley street,*** 1800, fr. Summer st. to Milk st.; Bishop's alley, 1708; Board alley, 1792. Also known as Richardson's alley, Gilbert's alley, and Wybourne's lane.
- Hawthorn place,** 1852, fr. Washington st., west, south of Dover st.
- Haymarket, The,** 1789, on Tremont st., bet. West and Mason sts.
- Haymarket place,** 1806, fr. Sheafe's lane, now Avery st., south.
- Haymarket square,*** 1839, at the junction of Merrimac, Charlestown, Blackstone, and Union sts.
- Hayward place,*** 1822, fr. Newbury st., east, between Bedford st. and Essex st.
- Head place,** 1825, from Boylston st., north, near Tremont st.
- Henchman's lane,** 1708, fr. Charter st. to Lynn st.; formerly known as Declination passage, and Day's alley or lane; 1850, called Henchman st.
- Henchman street,*** 1850, fr. Charter st. to Commercial st.; previously Henchman lane.
- Hereford street,*** 1871, fr. Beacon st. to Boylston st.
- Hersey place,** 1845, fr. Essex st., south, near Washington st.
- High street,*** 1798, fr. Summer st. to Fort Hill; Cow lane, between Summer st. and Fort Hill, 1708; the part around Fort-Hill sq., formerly Washington sq., called High st., 1875.
- High-street court,** 1844, fr. High st., south-east, near Washington sq.; now from High st., between Hartford and Oliver sts. See High-st. pl.
- High-street place,*** 1828, fr. High st., north-west, between Federal and Atkinson sts.; called High-st. court, 1825-28.
- Hildreth place,** 1874, fr. Charter st., west; Washburn pl., 1846.
- Hill's court,** 1867, fr. Revere st., opp. Myrtle st.; probably formerly Sherman place.
- Hill's lane,** 1733, fr. Essex st., south, about where Lincoln st. now is. — *Price's map*, 1743.
- Hill street,** 1733, fr. May st., south, between Grove and Orange sts.; since closed.
- Hill street,** 1788, fr. Middlecot st. to Hancock st.; changed to Derne st., 1806
- Hill street,** 1814, the westerly end of Myrtle st. so called.
- Hiller's,** or, } 1708, fr. Queen st. to Brattle st.; 1820, Brattle st. extended
- Hillier's lane,** } through it to Court st.; called also Gay alley.
- Hingham street,*** 1831, fr. Suffolk st., west; now fr. Shawmut ave. to Emerald st.
- Hogg alley,** 1708, fr. Newbury st., west, between Sheafe's lane and West st.; 1722, on *Bonner's map*, fr. Newbury st. to Common st.; since closed in part, the west end included in Bradford place.
- Holden court,** 1859, fr. Commercial st. near Battery st.
- Holden place,** 1834, fr. Belknap st., west.
- Holland place,** 1857, fr. Tyler st., east, near Harvard st.
- Hollaway's corner,** 1708, cor. Milk st. and Battree March; called Hal lowell's corner, 1732.
- Holley square,** 1854, fr. Hollis st., south.
- Hollis place,** 1847, fr. Hollis st., north, near Tremont st.
- Hollis street,*** 1732, fr. Orange st., west; Broad alley, 1722; 1743, by *Price's map*, extended across Clough st. to Pleasant st.; 1795, fr. Orange st. to Nassau st.; now fr. Washington st. to Tremont st. 2 Mch., 1730, Suff. Deeds, lib. 46, fol. 319, it had not received a name. It was soon called Harvard st; but by 1732 it exchanged names with the street east of Washington st. and became Hollis st. definitely.

Holmes', } 1822, in the rear of Belknap st., near Cambridge st.

Hcmes' alley, }

- Holyoke street**, laid out by owners, 1740, Suff. Deeds, lib. 69, fol. 63; 1750, fr. Walker or Common st. to Frog lane. See Suff. Deeds, lib. 80, fol. 194; called Clough st., 1733; Nassau st., 1788. See Tremont st.
- Holyoke street**,* 1869, fr. Columbus ave. to Carleton st.
- Hope place**, 1870, fr. N. Russell st., west, north of Cambridge st.
- Horn lane**, 1795, fr. Milk st. to Water st.; Tanner's lane, 1708; 1807, called Bath st.; at one time Horse lane.
- Horse lane**. See Horn lane and Bath st.
- Houchen's corner**, 1708, the north corner of Queen and Hanover sts.
- Howard street**,* 1821, fr. Court st. to Bulfinch st.; Southac's court, 1732.
- Hoyt place**, 1857, fr. Joy st., west, near Cambridge st.
- Hudson's lane**, 1658, fr. Orange-tree lane, east; Wing's lane, 1708; Elm st., 1800.
- Hudson place**, 1844, fr. Hudson st., west, near Kneeland st.
- Hudson's point**, 1708, the north-east point of the town, on Charles river.
- Hudson street**,* 1839, fr. Beach st. to Curve st.
- Huff place**, 1848, fr. Tyler st. to Curve st. (Closed.)
- Hull street**,* 1708, fr. Salem st. to the North burial-ground; 1733, fr. Salem st. to Snow st.; 1828, extended across Snow st. or Snowhill st. to Lynn st.; this part was also called Brown st.
- Hull street court**, 1837, fr. Hull st., near Salem st.
- Humphrey place**, 1825, fr. Hamilton st., east; now included in Wendell st.
- Huntington avenue**,* 1873, fr. Boylston st. to Camden st.
- Hunt's corner**, 1800, corner Fish st. and Sun Court.
- Hutchinson lane**, or, } shown 1722, named 1732, fr. Milk st. to Cow lane;
Hutchinson street, } 1743, called Hutchinson st.; Palmer st., 1788. See Pearl st.
- Inches corner**, 1784, corner Orange st. and Eliot st.
- India street**,* 1804, fr. State st., by the water, to India wharf.
- India square**,* 1873, between Atlantic ave., Central wharf, and India st.; formerly India wharf.
- Indiana place**,* 1843, fr. Washington st., west; 1859, extended to Tremont st.
- Indiana street**,** 1844, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.; 1826-44, called Distill-house st.
- Ingersoll place**, 1847-48; changed to Quiet place, 1849.
- Inner Temple**, 1727, in Prison lane, Queen st.
- Institute avenue**, 1867, fr. Endicott st. to N. Margin st.
- Irving place**, 1859, fr. Irving st., west.
- Irving street**,* 1855, fr. Cambridge st. to Myrtle st.; Butolph or Buttolf st., 1733.
- Isabella street**,* 1867, fr. Ferdinand st. to Berkeley st.
- Ivers street**, 1820, fr. Hawkins st., north, to the Mill Pond, sometimes called Ivers lane; 1859, fr. Bowdoin sq. to Merrimac st., including Chardon st.; 1860, changed to Chardon st.
- Ivanhoe street**,† 1868, fr. W. Dedham st. to Canton st.; formerly Waverly st.
- Jackson avenue**, 1837, fr. Charter st. to Commercial st.; Board alley, 1833.
- Jackson's corner**, 1732, at the head of the Town Dock, Dock sq.; 1732, also at the Mill creek, Ann st.
- Jackson court**, 1836, fr. N. Margin st., west; built over.
- Jackson place**, 1827, fr. Winter st., south, near Washington st.
- James place**, 1839, fr. W. Centre st., west, between Southac st. and May st.

- James street,*** 1857, fr. E. Concord st. to E. Brookline st.
- Jarvis's corner,** 1800, cor. Newbury and Summer sts.
- Jarvis row,** 1805-23, changed to Norfolk place, 1823.
- Jasper place,** 1849, fr. Ann st., near Langdon pl. Same as City Slip.
- Jefferson place,** 1814, fr. S. Bennet st., south.
- Jefferson street,** 1824, fr. Fayette st.; 1834, extended to Tremont st.
- Jenkins place,** 1834, fr. Commercial st.
- Jephson's corner,** 1732, cor. of Marshall lane and Creek lane.
- Joliff's lane,** 1708, fr. Water st. to Milk st.; called also Joyliff's and Joylieff's lane; 1784, called Devonshire st.
- John street,*** 1869, fr. North st. to Fulton st.; formerly Shoe and Leather st.
- Joy place,** 1834, rear of the west side of Belknap st., near Beacon st. (Closed.)
- Joy street,*** 1851, fr. Beacon st. to Myrtle st.; 1787, fr. Cambridge st. to May st., Belknap's lane; 1789, fr. Cambridge st. to May st., Belknap st.; 1803, extended south to Beacon st. through Clapboard st. and George st., which see; 1851, fr. Beacon st. to Myrtle st., named Joy st., and fr. Myrtle st. to Cambridge st. called Belknap st.; 1855, named Joy st. throughout, fr. Beacon st. to Cambridge st.
- Joylieff's lane,** 1708. See Joliff's lane.
- Keith's alley,** 1868, fr. North st., west, opp. Fulton pl.; Clark's alley, 1824.
- Kellam or Kelham place,** 1837-52; included in Chapman st., 1852.
- Kendall street,*** 1845, fr. Shawmut ave. to Tremont st.
- Kenna place,** 1860, fr. Grove st., east, near Revere st.
- Kennard avenue,*** 1833, fr. Allen st. to Poplar st.
- Kennard court,** 1846, fr. Kennard ave., near Poplar st.
- Kennedy's corner,** 1784, cor. Dock sq. and Shrimpton's lane.
- Kennye's corner,** 1708, in Dock sq.
- Kentle street,** 1848-51, fr. Suffolk, near Rutland st.
- Kilby street,*** 1769, fr. King st. to Milk st.; 1784, the same extent; 1708, called Mackerel lane, fr. King st. to Water st.; prior to 1784, called Cooper's alley, and Miller's lane fr. Water st. to Milk st.; 1788, fr. State st. to Liberty sq.; 1788-1825, the part fr. Liberty sq. to Milk st. called Adams st.; 1825, fr. State st. to Milk st., including Adams st.
- King street,** 1708, fr. Cornhill, both sides of the town-house, east, to the sea; 1784, called State st.
- Kingston court,** or, } 1847, by *Directory*, but probably 1838, fr. Kingston st.
- Kingston place,** } east and south of Essex st.; Short-st. court, 1827.
- Kingston street,*** 1800, fr. Summer st. to Short and Pond sts.; called Plymouth st. in *Edes' list*, 1800; 1838, extended to Beach st., including Short st.
- Kirkland street,*** 1858, fr. Pleasant st. to Indiana place; called London st., 1838.
- Kitchen street,** 1824, fr. Charles st. to Spruce st.; Branch ave., 1849.
- Kittredge place,** 1860, fr. Friend st., south, near Hanover st.
- Knapp street,*** 1879, fr. Beach st. to Harrison ave., including Newton pl. and Plymouth place.
- Kneeland place,** 1834, fr. Kneeland st., south, near Washington st.
- Kneeland street,*** 1732, fr. Orange st., east; 1805, to Front st.; 1835, extended from Front st. to Lincoln st.; 1838, included in Eliot st.; 1840, again called Kneeland st.; 1843, extended to Sea st.; the part east of Harrison ave. was called Marginal st. at one time.
- Knox street,*** 1830, fr. Lincoln court to the water; now fr. Church st. to Ferdinand st.

- Kuhn place**, 1833, fr. Tremont st., west, south of Eliot st.
- La Fayette avenue**,* 1825, fr. Prince st. to Pond st.; Fayette ave., 1825.
- La Grange place**, or, } 1828, fr. Washington st., west; 1864, extended to
La Grange street,* } Tremont st., and called street.
- Lancaster court**, 1839, fr. Lancaster st., south; built over about 1860.
- Lancaster place**, 1837; changed to Lancaster court, 1839.
- Lancaster street**,* 1807, fr. Merrimac st. to Mill Pond wharf; 1841, to Causeway st.
- Land's court**, 1852, fr. North st., opp. Sun-Court st.
- Lane place**, 1834, fr. Gibbs lane, west, near Washington sq.
- Langdon court**, 1840, fr. Langdon place, west.
- Langdon place**, 1820, fr. Fish st., south-east.
- Lathrop place**, 1836, fr. Hanover st., south-east.
- Lawrence place**, 1844, fr. Cambridge st., north.
- Lawrence street**,* 1866, fr. Berkeley st. to Dartmouth st.
- Leather square**,* 1867, fr. Channing st. to Matthews st.; formerly Sister st.
- Lee place**, 1849, fr. Southac st., north.
- Leeds court**, previously to 1840, fr. Washington st., west. Supposed to have been included in Indiana pl., or taken for the Worcester R.R.
- Lehigh street**,† 1843, fr. Albany st. to South st.; 1856, extended to Federal st.
- Leland place**, 1856, fr. Washington st., west, near Waltham st.
- Lendall's lane**. See Lindall's lane.
- Leicester street**,* 1833, fr. Washington st. to Suffolk st.; 1851, to Tremont st.
- Leverett alley**. See Leverett place.
- Leverett avenue**, 1859, fr. Leverett st., west, opp. Minot st.; Phillips court, 1843-59.
- Leverett court**, 1822, fr. Leverett st., north; changed to Cotting st., 1843.
- Leverett court**, 1852-59, fr. Leverett st., west, near Hammond ave.
- Leverett's lane**, 1708, fr. King st. to Water st.; called also Quaker's lane; 1784, fr. State st., by Dalton's row, to Milk st.; 1788, fr. Water st. to Milk st., called Dalton st.; 1800, fr. State st. to Milk st., called Congress st.
- Leverett lane**, 1831, changed to Cushman avenue, 1855.
- Leverett place**, or, }
Leverett alley, } 1812, fr. Leverett st., east. See Lyman st.
- Leverett street**,* 1733, fr. Green lane to Barton's point; 1809, extended to Central, or Craigie's, bridge.
- Lewis street**,* 1833, fr. Ann st. to Commercial st.
- Liberty square**,* 1796, at the junction of Kilby, Water, and Battery-march sts.
- Liberty street**, 1820, fr. Liberty sq. to Broad st.; 1826, included in Water st.
- Lime alley**,* 1708, fr. Charter st. to Lynn st., opp. Copps-Hill cemetery.
- Lime street**,* 1845, fr. Charles st. to the river; C st., on plans of 1830.
- Lime-street alley**, 1860, fr. Lime st.
- Limerick place**, 1847, fr. Hanover st., east, near Commercial st.
- Lincoln court**, 1829, fr. Fayette st.; included in Church st., 1852.
- Lincoln place**,* 1863, fr. Worcester st. to W. Springfield st.
- Lincoln street**,* 1795, fr. Summer st. to Essex st.; 1836, extended fr. Essex st., through Batterman pl., across Beach st.; 1846, to Lehigh st.

- Lindall alley**, 1868, } fr. Lindall pl. to Phillips st.
Lindall court, 1874, }
- Lindall's lane**, 1733, fr. Leveret's lane, opp. the Friends' Meeting-house, to Oliver's Dock; Lindall st., 1822; now Exchange pl.
- Lindall place**, 1831, fr. Cambridge st., south, near George st.
- Lindall street**, 1822, fr. Congress st. to Kilby st.; Lindall's lane, 1733; Exchange place, 1873.
- Linden place**, 1852, fr. Allen st., north, near Chambers st.
- Link alley**, 1703, north-east fr. junction of Union and Hanover sts., to the Mill Pond; 1806, called N. Federal court.
- Linwood place**, 1836, fr. South st., east, near Summer st.
- Little alley**, 1836, near Prince st.
- Little Napier street**. See Barton court.
- Livingston place**, 1844, changed to Breen place, 1870.
- Livingston street**,† 1838, fr. Brighton st., west; 1842, to the river; across N. Charles st., in 1859.
- Lombard place**, 1856, fr. Prince st., west, near Salem st.
- London street**, 1838, changed to Kirkland st., 1858.
- Long acre**, 1777, on Common st., west side, between Winter and School sts. : called also Paddock's mall.
- Long lane**, 1708, fr. Milk st. to Cow lane; Federal st., 1788.
- Louisburg square**,** 1826, between Pinckney and Sumner sts.
- Love lane**, or, } 1708, fr. North st., west, to Salem st.; 1789, called also N.
Love street, } Writing-School lane; 1820, changed to Tileston st.
- Lovering place**, 1855, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.
- Lovett place**, 1836, fr. Poplar st., south, near Brighton st.
- Lowell court**, 1806-09, fr. Boylston st., south, near Common st.; Lowell pl., 1809; 1847, fr. Lowell pl.
- Lowell place**, 1809, fr. Boylston st., south, near Common st.; Lowell court, 1806-09.
- Lowell square**,* 1852, fr. Cambridge st., cor. Lynde st.
- Lowell street**,* 1834, fr. Causeway st. west; 1842, to Brighton st. See S. Lowell st.
- Lucas place**, 1828, } fr. Washington st, west; 1855, extended to Tremont st.
Lucas street, 1851, }
- Luther place**, 1868, fr. Commercial st., south, east of Henschman st.
- Lyd's corner**, 1708, cor. Hanover st. and Wing's lane.
- Lyman place**, 1834, } fr. Leverett st., east, then south to Green st.; called
Lyman street,* 1856, } New Prince st. some time previous to 1812; part fr.
 Leverett st., east, called Cross st. in 1802; Tucker st. 1803; Leverett place, or alley, in 1812.
- Lynde place**, 1837, fr. Lynde st., west; called on *Hopkins' plan*, 1874, Lynde court.
- Lynde-st. place**, 1871, } fr. Cambridge st. to Green lane; now Green st.
Lynde street,* 1732, }
- Lyndeboro' place**, 1838, fr. Carver st., east, at the junction with Pleasant st.
- Lynn street**, 1708, fr. the North Battery to Ferry-way at Hudson's point; 1784, fr. the North Battery to the Ferry-way, site of Charlestown bridge; 1800, fr. Winnisimmet ferry to Charles-river bridge; 1800, fr. North Battery to Winnisimmet ferry included in Ship st.; 1833, called Commercial st., including Ship and Lynn sts.
- Maccarty's corner**, 1708, cor. King st. and Leverett's lane.
- Mackerel lane**, 1708, fr. King st. to Water st.; Kilby st., 1769.

- Madison place**, 1826, fr. Pleasant st., west, near Eliot st.; afterwards to Church st. (Closed, 1872.)
- Madison place**, 1868, fr. Washington st., near Dover st.
- Mahan place**, 1839, fr. Pleasant st., east, near Eliot st.
- Malden court**, 1859, fr. Malden st., north, near Harrison ave.
- Malden place**, 1843, fr. Malden st., north, near Harrison ave.
- Malden street**,* 1826, fr. Washington st., east; 1854, to Albany st.
- Mall, The**, about 1790, on the east side of the Common.
- Malone block**, 1855, } a block of buildings on the east side of Washington
Malone place, 1859, } st., between Concord and Worcester sts.
- Maple place**, 1837, fr. Harrison ave., west, next south of Oak st.
- Maple street**, 1822, fr. Chestnut st. to Olive st.; changed to Willow st., 1823.
- Marble court**, 1859, fr. Lynde st., west.
- Margaret alley**, 1814, } fr. Snowhill st. to Margaret lane; changed to
Margaret avenue, 1837, } Margaret ave. 1837; called Cleveland pl., 1846.
- Margaret lane**, } 1733, fr. Prince st., north.
- Margaret street**,* } 1796, fr. Prince st. to Sheafe st.
- Marginal street**, 1824, fr. S. Market st. to Clinton st.; changed to Commercial st., 1825.
- Marginal street**, 1855, that part of Kneeland st. extending east fr. Front st.
- Mariner place**, 1859, fr. Purchase st., west, south of Belcher's lane.
- Marion street**, 1825, fr. Pleasant st., west, to the Back Bay; changed to Melrose st., 1869.
- Market place**, 1788, near the Town Dock; Corn Market, 1708; Market sq. about 1784; Faneuil Hall sq., 1855.
- Market place**, 1818, fr. Newbury st., west, next north of Boylston st.; Gibbon's pl., 1784; now Gibbon court.
- Market row**, 1818, east end of Market st., now Cornhill, near Dock sq.
- Market square**, 1784, north, south, and west sides of F. H. Market; changed to F. H. sq., 1855.
- Market street**, 1817, fr. Court st. to Cornhill, now Washington st.; 1828, changed to Cornhill. Sometimes called New Cornhill.
- Market street**,* 1807, fr. Portland st. to Canal st.; named, 1829; 1836, extended to Charlestown st.; 1848, discontinued between Canal and Haverhill sts.
- Marlboro' place**, 1813-48, fr. Washington st. to Hawley st. (Closed.)
- Marlboro' row**, 1816-25, Marlboro' st., opp. old Province House.
- Marlboro' (or Marlborough) street**, 1708, fr. Summer st. to School st.; Washington st., 1824.
- Marlboro' street**, 1857, fr. Washington st. to Bradford st.; Washington court, 1845; Acton st., 1864.
- Marlborough street**,* 1858, fr. Arlington st., west, on Back Bay land; 1864, fr. Arlington st. to Berkeley st.; 1869, fr. Berkeley st. to Dartmouth st.; 1873, fr. Dartmouth st. to Exeter st.; 1874, fr. Exeter st. to Gloucester st.; 1876, fr. Gloucester st. to Hereford st.; 1879, fr. Hereford st. to W. Chester park.
- Marsh lane**,* 1708, fr. Union st. to Creek sq.
- Marshall's alley**, 1784-1800, fr. Kilby st., east. Same as Bangs alley.
- Marshall's lane**, 1708, fr. Union st. to Hanover st.; changed to Marshall st., 1821.
- Marshall place**, 1846, fr. Charter st., west.
- Marshall street**,* 1821, fr. Union st. to Hanover st.; Marshall's lane, 1708.
- Marston place**, 1828, fr. Chambers st., east.

- Mason court**, 1825-29, fr. Elm st., north; now a private passage.
- Mason court**, 1857, fr. Mason st., east; now Mason pl.
- Mason street**,* 1795, shown on *Carleton's map*; named in 1809, fr. West st. to Sheafe's lane; 1834, included a part of Sheafe's lane; now west to Tremont st.; site of the Haymarket.
- Matthews street**,* 1868, fr. Federal st. to Congress st.; Round lane, 1732; Williams st., 1821.
- May's court**, 1812, west side of Belknap st.; changed to Smith's court, 1848.
- May place**, 1833, fr. Oak st. to Nassau st.
- May street**, 1733, fr. Butolph st., west, to the water; 1795, by *Carleton's map*, fr. Hancock st. to the water; the portion from Hancock st. to Butolph (now Irving) st. called Myrtle st., 1806-14; 1855, called Revere st. fr. S. Russell st. to Charles river.
- May-st. court**, 1849, fr. May st., near W. Cedar st.; changed to Revere-st. court, 1858.
- May-st. place**, 1844, fr. May st., near Grove st.; changed to Revere-st. pl., 1857.
- McLean court**, 1829, fr. McLean st., south; S. Allen court, 1822.
- McLean street**,* 1829, fr. Chambers st. to Blossom st.; "Thirty-feet passage," 1784; Shute st., 1788; S. Allen st., 1806.
- Meander street**,* 1851, fr. Malden st. to E. Dedham st.
- Mechanic court**, 1844-46, fr. Washington st., west, north of Winter st. (Closed.)
- Mechanic court**, 1855, fr. Hawley st., between Franklin and Milk sts. (Closed.)
- Mechanic place**, 1823-43, fr. Orange st., west, near Pleasant st.; now Ohio st., which see.
- Mechanic street**,* 1825, fr. Hanover st. to Ann st.; City court, 1822-25.
- Medford court**, 1844, fr. Washington st., west.
- Medford street**,* 1807, fr. Charlestown st. to Causeway st.
- Meer's corner**, 1708, south side Dock sq., cor. Corn Market.
- Melrose place**, 1849, fr. Poplar st., north, between Chambers and Spring sts.; Parris pl., 1845.
- Melrose street**,* 1869, from Pleasant st. to Ferdinand st.; formerly Marion st.
- Melville place**, 1840, fr. Spring st., north-west, near Milton st.
- Melynes corner**, 1708, the northerly termination of Common st. — *Drake*.
- Mercantile street**,* 1856, fr. Clinton st. to ninety feet north of Richmond st.. Portion north of Richmond st. discontinued, 1875; extended to S. Market st., 1879.
- Merchants row**,* 1708, from King st., north, to the Town Dock; 1784, fr. State st., across east end of Faneuil Hall; 1825, fr. State st. to Ann st., including part of Roebuck passage, or Fish lane; the portion between N. Market and North sts. was called, in 1708, Swing-bridge lane, afterwards Fish lane, or Roebuck passage.
- Merrimac place**, 1857, fr. Merrimac st., south, near Gouch st.; Paris pl., 1848.
- Merrimac street**,* 1807, fr. Union st. to Causeway st.
- Merry's point**, previously to 1666 the site of the North Battery; now Battery wharf.
- Messenger street**, 1856; D st., 1830; Brimmer st., 1869.
- Methodist alley**, 1796, fr. North st. to Ship st.; changed to Hanover ave., 1829.
- Metropolitan place**, 1859, fr. Washington st., west, near Arnold st.
- Middle street**, 1708, fr. Mill bridge to Bennett st., included in Hanover st., 1824.

- Middlecot street**, 1769, fr. Cambridge st., south, to Beacon Hill; 1803, extended as Bowdoin st. to Beacon st.; 1824, called Bowdoin st.
- Middlesex place**, 1826-45, fr. Washington st., west, south of Bedford st. (Closed.)
- Middlesex place**, 1851, fr. Middlesex st., near W. Castle st.; built over, 1861.
- Middlesex street**,* 1831, fr. W. Castle st. to Hingham st.; extended to Dover st., 1870.
- Milford street**,* 1849, fr. Shawmut ave. to Tremont st.; S. Lowell st., 1848.
- Milk street**,* 1708, fr. Marlboro' st. to Batterymarch st.; previously to 1708, called Fort st.; 1804, to India st.; in 1820 the east end was known as Commercial st., 1874. The northerly side of Milk st., from Congress st. to Bath st., included in Post Office sq.
- Mill alley**, shown 1722, named, 1733, from Leverett st. to the Causeway; 1788, called Mill st.; now included in Causeway st.
- Mill creek**, fr. the Harbor to the Mill Pond, nearly upon the line of the present Blackstone st.
- Mill Dam**, 1821, fr. Beacon st., at Charles st., to Brookline; Western ave., 1831; Beacon street, 1865.
- Mill Field**, on what is now Copp's Hill.
- Mill lane**, 1805-12, fr. Middle st. by Mill creek to the mills; Pond st., 1814-25.
- Mill Pond**, extended from near Prince st. on the east, and Salem st. on the south-east, to south-west of Merrimac st. to the present S. Margin st.
- Mill-pond street**, 1807, fr. the mills, near Middle st., across the Mill Pond to the mills near Prince st.; 1814-25, called Pond st.; 1836, called Endicott st.
- Miller's lane**, previously to 1784, fr. Water st. to Milk st.; Cooper's alley, 1708; Kilby st., 1769; Adams st., 1788; Kilby st., 1825.
- Milner place**, 1844, fr. Washington st., east.
- Milton place**, 1825, from Federal st.
- Milton street**,* 1823, fr. Spring st. to Brighton st.
- Minot's court**, 1708, fr. Union st., west, toward Hanover st.; 1796, called Scott court, and included in Friend st. extended 1855.
- Minot street**,* 1825, fr. Leverett st. east; 1844, to Andover st.; Cart lane 1733.
- Model place**, 1857, fr. Pleasant st., opp. Piedmont.
- Montgomery place**, 1825, fr. Tremont st., east, to Governor's alley, now Province st.
- Montgomery square**,* junction of Clarendon, Tremont, and Montgomery sts.
- Montgomery street**, 1833, fr. School st. to Bromfield st.; Governor's alley previously; 1834, called Province st.
- Montgomery street**,* 1860, fr. Tremont st., opp. foot of Waltham st. to the extension of Dedham st. Avenue K on plan of Back Bay lands.
- Moon court**, 1796, in Moon st.
- Moon street**,* 1708, fr. Fish st., north, by the east side of Clarke sq. to Sun Court st., and in 1784 to Fleet st., including part of Sun-Court st.; 1800, fr. the east side of North sq. to Fleet st.
- Moon-street court**, 1833, fr. Moon st., south.
- Moorcock's buildings**, 1708, in Corn court.
- Moore place**, 1840-44, fr. Church st., east, changed to Church pl. 1844.
- Morey's corner**, 1708, cor. Summer st. and Cow lane.
- Morgan street**, 1865, fr. Columbus ave. to Stanhope st.
- Morrill's or Morrell's corner**, 1708 and 1732, cor. Middle and Prince sts.
- Morton court**, 1842, fr. the foot of Morton pl.; now fr. Arch st. to Hawley st.

- Morton place**, 1824, fr. Milk st. south; included in the extension of Arch st., 1873.
- Morton street**,* 1838, fr. Salem st. to Endicott st.; called Ritchie st. 1840-44; since again called Morton st.
- Moss place**, 1868, fr. Cambridge st., opp. Bowdoin st.
- Motte street**,* 1874, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.; formerly East Castle st.
- Mountfort's corner**, 1708, cor. Dock sq. and Pierce's alley; 1732, cor. Fish and Moon sts.
- Mountjoy's corner**, 1708, cor. Fish and Ann sts.
- Mount Vernon**, 1796, north of Beacon st. and west of Belknap st.; 1805, the buildings on the north side of Olive st.
- Mount Vernon avenue**, 1846, fr. Mt. Vernon st. to Pinckney st., near Charles st.; called Pinckney lane, 1835.
- Mount Vernon place**,* 1829, fr. Hancock ave. to Belknap st.; Hancock pl. 1823.
- Mount Vernon street**,* 1833, fr. Beacon st. opp. Park st. north, then west in the rear of the State House, to Charles st.; 1856, extended west, across Charles st. to River st.; 1708, fr. Beacon st. to the head of the present Temple st., was called Centry or Sentry st.; 1732, fr. the present Hancock st. to the present Joy st., was called George st.; 1795 to 1833, fr. Beacon st. to Joy st., was called Sumner st.; 1796-1825, fr. Joy st. to Charles st., was called Olive st., and fr. 1825-33, Sumner st.
- Mount Washington avenue**,* 1856, fr. Federal st. to Boston Wharf; now to Granite st.
- Mt. Washington bridge**, 1856, across Fort Point Channel.
- Muddy river**, 1705, and previously a part of Boston, now Brookline.
- Mulberry place**, 1834, fr. Portland st. near Sudbury st.
- Munroe place**, 1857, fr. Tyler st., east, near Kneeland st.; Blanche court, 1844.
- Murphy court**, 1834, fr. North st. to Commercial st.
- Murray place**, 1830, fr. Prince st., north, near Salem st.
- Music-Hall place**, 1874, fr. Winter st. north, formerly Central pl.
- Mylne, The, street**, an early name for Summer st.
- Myrtle court**, 1822, fr. West Centre st., opp. the west end of Myrtle st.; 1851, included in Myrtle st.
- Myrtle street**,* 1806, fr. Hancock st. to Butolph st.; 1814, fr. Hancock st. to W. Centre st.; called Warren st. in 1788; May st., 1795; on *Hale's plan*, 1814, the westerly end of the present Myrtle st. was called Hill st.; 1851, extended through Myrtle court and Zone st. to May st.
- Mystic street**,* 1845, fr. E. Dedham st. to Brookline st.; 1846, fr. Malden st. to Brookline st.; Berlin st., 1843.
- Nanney's buildings**, 1708, in Elbow alley. — *Drake*.
- Napier place**, 1868, fr. Barton st., east. See Napier-st. pl.
- Napier street**, 1855, fr. Leverett st., through Short Second st. to Brighton st.; 1800, fr. Leverett st. to Lowell st., called Bury or Berry lane; Second st., 1809-55; Short Second st., 1849-55; 1863, Napier st. extended to Milton st.; changed to Barton st., 1868.
- Napier-st. place**, 1855, fr. Napier st.; Second-st. court or pl., 1835-55; Napier pl., 1868.
- Nashua court**, 1844, fr. Nashua st., north, near Minot st. } (Closed, 1871.)
- Nashua place**, 1844, fr. Nashua st., north, near Causeway st. }
- Nashua street**,* 1837, fr. Causeway st. to Minot st.
- Nason's court**, 1833, fr. Pleasant st., west, at or near what is now Hamlen pl. or Berlin st.

- Nassau court**, 1825; changed to Seaver pl., 1844.
- Nassau place**, 1859, fr. Nassau st., near Harrison ave.
- Nassau street**, 1788-1824, fr. Orange st., west, then north to Frog lane; 1824, called Common st. See Clough st. and Holyoke st.
- Nassau street**,* 1827, fr. Ash st. to Front st.; shown by plan as early as 1816, but not named; on *Hale's plan*, 1820, called Ash st.
- Newburn place**, 1834, fr. Carver st., west, south of Eliot st.
- Newbury place**, 1805, fr. Newbury st., east, next north of Essex st.; built over, 1866, by Globe Theatre.
- Newbury street**, 1708, fr. Essex st. to Summer st.; Washington st., 1824.
- Newbury street**,* 1860, fr. Arlington st., west, on Back Bay land; 1869, fr. Arlington st. to Clarendon st.; Clarendon st. to Dartmouth st., 1871; Dartmouth st. to Exeter st., 1875; Exeter st. to Hereford st., 1878.
- Newcomb street**,* 1874, fr. Washington street to Harrison ave., including Prescott pl.
- New Cornhill**, 1828, fr. Court st. to Washington st., commonly called Cornhill; Market st., 1817.
- New court**, 1845, fr. Shawmut ave., near Dover st.; changed to Briggs pl., 1849.
- Newland place**, 1860, fr. Newland st.
- Newland street**, 1838, between Shawmut ave. and Tremont st.
- Newland street**,† 1861, fr. Upton st. to Springfield st.
- Newman place**, 1849, fr. Pleasant st., west, next north of Piedmont st.; now called Newman block.
- New Prince street**, previously to 1788, fr. Leverett st., east; Leverett pl., 1812; also at one time called Tucker st., 1803; Lyman pl., 1834; Lyman st., 1856.
- Newton court**, 1848, fr. Tyler st., near Oak st.
- Newton place**, 1825, fr. Beach st., south, to Plymouth pl.; changed to Knapp st., 1879.
- Newton street**, 1834, fr. Washington st., west; 1834, from Washington st. to Front st.; 1854, to Albany st. See East and West Newton sts.
- Noble's corner**, 1800, cor. Dock sq. and Friend st.
- Noddle's alley**, *Directory*, 1796, fr. Newbury st.
- Noddle's Island**. See East Boston.
- Norfolk avenue**, 1828, fr. Washington st., near Bromfield st., west, then north to Province-House court; changed to Ordway pl., 1868.
- Norfolk place**, 1823, fr. Washington st., east, south of Suffolk pl.; Jarvis row fr. 1805-23.
- Norman street**,* 1877, from Green st. to Merrimac st., formerly Gouch st., which see.
- North row**, 1803, on Fish st., cor. Cross st.
- North Square**,* 1788, between Moon, Garden-court, and Sun-court sts.; Clark's sq., 1708-88.
- North street**, 1708, fr. Bennet st. to Lynn st.; Hanover st., 1824.
- North street**,* 1851, fr. Union st. to North sq.; 1854, fr. Union st. to Commercial st., including Ann st. See Ship st., Fish st., Drawbridge st., Conduit st., Ann st.
- North Allen street**, 1807-29, fr. Chambers st. to Brighton st. See Allen's lane, and Allen st.
- North Anderson street**,* 1868, fr. Cambridge st., north; formerly Bridge st.
- North Bennet place**, 1834, fr. N. Bennet st., south-west; Bennet pl. 1858.
- North Bennet street**,* 1708, fr. Middle (now Hanover) st. to Salem st.; at different times known as N. School st., N. Grammar School st., N. Latin School st., and Bennet st.

- North Brimmer place**, 1867, fr. North st., near North sq.; probably Trant's alley formerly.
- North Centre street**,* 1773, fr. Ann st, north-west; 1788, fr. Ann st. to Middle (now Hanover) st.; Paddy's alley, 1708; also Ball's and Perra-way's alley.
- North Charles street**, 1841, fr. Livingston st., south-west; 1859, fr. Cambridge st. to Leverett st.; changed to Charles st., 1866.
- North Federal court**, 1806, fr. Union st., at junction of Hanover st., north-east, and in 1820 to Mill-pond st.; Link alley, 1708; discontinued, 1857. (Built upon and closed in 1860.) See *Hale's plan*, 1820.
- North Ferry avenue**, 1870, fr. Commercial, opp. Battery st.; sometimes called People's Ferry avenue.
- Northfield street**,* 1857, fr. Tremont st. to Shawmut ave.
- North Grammar School street**, 1789. See N. Bennet st.
- North Grove street**,* 1818, fr. Cambridge st., north; 1850, to the Medical College.
- Northampton place**, 1871, fr. Northampton st., east of Everett school-house.
- Northampton street**, 1825, across Washington st., near Roxbury line; 1834, fr. Front st. to Tremont st.
- North Hanover court**, 1840, fr. Hanover st., north-west, opp. Board alley; Robinson's court, 1821; Robbins court, 1824; N. Hanover pl. or court, 1825.
- North Hudson street**,* 1838, from Hull st. to Snowhill st.
- North Latin School street**, 1789. See N. Bennet st.
- North Margin place**, 1844, fr. N. Margin st., near Thacher st.
- North Margin street**,* 1807; in 1821, fr. Thacher st. to First Baptist Church; 1841, extended to Salem st., through Richmond st.
- North Margin-st. court**, 1868, fr. N. Margin st., north-east.
- North Market Street**,* 1825, fr. Merchants' row to Commercial st., north side of Faneuil Hall Market; extended to Dock sq., 1838.
- North Russell street**,* 1795; named, 1802; fr. Cambridge st. to Eaton st.
- North School street**, 1789. See N. Bennet st.
- North Writing School street**, 1789, fr. Hanover st. to Salem st.; Love lane, 1708; Tileston st., 1820.
- Norwich street**,* 1839, fr. Mystic st. to Meander st.
- Noyes Alley**, 1801, near Merchants' row and Corn court. Probably the easterly part of Corn court.
- Noyes place**, 1825, fr. Salem st., west, near Prince st.
- Oak place**, 1834, fr. Oak st., south, opp. Ash st.; part of Ash st., 1820.
- Oak street**,* 1805; in 1809, fr. Orange st. to Ash st.; 1827, extended to Front st.; 1837, extended to Lincoln st.
- Oake's corner**, 1777, cor. Summer and Newbury sts.
- Odeon avenue**, 1856-59, fr. Milk st. to Franklin st.; Theatre alley, 1796; 1859, included in Devonshire st.
- Ohio place**, 1843, fr. Washington st., west. See Ohio st.
- Ohio street**, 1872, fr. Washington st. to Shawmut ave.; Mechanics' pl., 1823-43; Ohio pl., 1843-72.
- Okes's corner**, 1708, in Newbury st.
- Old way**, 1708, fr. Cross st., north, by the Mill pond. (Since closed.)
- Olive court**, 1837, } fr. Washington st., east, afterwards to Harrison ave.;
Olive place, 1849, } called Fisher's court also in 1846. (Now closed.)
- Olive street**, 1796, in 1800, fr. Belknap st. to Charles river; 1825, called Sumner st., and in 1833, Mt. Vernon st.

- Oliver's avenue.** See Oliver place.
- Oliver's bridge,** 1722, in Mackerel lane.
- Oliver's (Mrs.) corner,** 1708, ft. of Water st.
- Oliver court,** 1863, fr. Webster ave.
- Oliver's lane,** 1789. See Oliver st.
- Oliver place,** 1825, fr. Essex st. to Beach st., sometimes called Oliver's ave.
- Oliver street,*** 1708, fr. Milk st. to Fort Hill; called Oliver's lane in 1789 *Directory*. The portion now from Fort-hill sq. to Atlantic ave. was called Gibbs or Gibson's lane, which see, and changed to Belmont st., 1845; Oliver st. extended through Belmont st., 1865; extended to Liberty sq., including a part of Kilby st., 1873.
- Oneida street,*** 1844, fr. Harrison ave., east; 1845, to Albany st.
- Ontario street,** in 1855, fr. Lincoln st. to Lehigh st. (Since closed.)
- Orange avenue,** 1849, fr. W. Orange st. to W. Castle st.; sometimes called Orange pl.
- Orange court,** 1823-46, fr. Orange st., west; changed to Dix pl. 1846; called also Dutch lane previously to 1823.
- Orange court,** 1850-59, rear of Plymouth st., near Roxbury.
- Orange lane,** 1827, fr. Washington st. to Front st., opp. W. Orange st.
- Orange place,** 1825, fr. Washington st., west; changed to Orange st., or W. Orange st., 1831.
- Orange place,** 1849, fr. W. Orange st. to W. Castle st.; same as Orange ave.
- Orange street,** 1874, fr. Washington st., next south of the B. & A. R.R.; Orange pl., 1825; Orange st., or W. Orange st., 1831. Formerly a public st., but was discontinued, 1872. See E. and W. Orange sts.
- Orange-tree lane,** previously to 1708, fr. Queen st. to Hudson lane; called Hanover st., 1708.
- Ordway place,** 1868, fr. Washington st. to Province-house court; formerly Norfolk ave.
- Osborn place,*** 1845, Pleasant st., south, between Washington and Tremont sts. A portion taken by the extension of Shawmut ave., 1870.
- Osgood place,** 1874, fr. Poplar st. to Pike's alley.
- Oswego street,*** 1844, fr. Harrison ave., east; 1845, to Albany st.
- Ottawa place,** 1873, fr. Washington st., near S. May; Sands pl., 1859; changed to Temple park, 1879.
- Otis place,** } 1812, fr. Summer st., opp. Kingston st., to rear of Franklin pl.;
- Otis street,*** } first called Otis st. to 1816; Otis pl. to 1861; then Otis st. again from Summer st. to Devonshire st.
- Otter street,*** 1847, fr. Beacon st., north, to the water.
- Oxford place,** 1842, fr. Harrison ave., east, near Essex st.
- Oxford street,*** 1842, fr. Essex st. to Beach st., including Peck lane.
- Paddock's mall,** 1777, the west side of Common st., opp. Rawson's lane.
- Paddy's alley,** 1708, fr. Ann st. north-west; N. Centre st. about 1773; previously to 1708 called Ball's alley and also Perraway's alley.
- Page's court,** 1837, fr. Ann st., west, near Bartlett st.; Ann-st. court, 1830.
- Page's court,** 1851, by plan from Ann st., west, next north of Sun-court st. (Closed.)
- Page's yard,** 1823 to 1851, fr. Ship st.; Richmond st. extended through it in 1831.
- Paine place,** 1849, fr. Washington st., east.
- Palmer street,** 1788, fr. Milk st. to Cow lane; Hutchinson st., 1743; Pearl st., 1800.
- Paris place,** 1848; changed to Merrimac pl., 1857.

- Park place**, 1836, fr. Hanover st., west, near Board alley; probably changed to Parkman pl. See, also, Park st.
- Park square**,* 1855, at the junction of Pleasant, Boylston, and Charles sts.
- Park street**,* 1803, fr. Common st. to Beacon st.; Centry st., 1784. In 1806 *Directory* called Park pl.
- Parker street**, 1856, formerly Sprague st.; changed to Rollins st., 1868.
- Parkman's corner**, 1708-1832, cor. of Ship st. and Battery alley.
- Parkman place**, 1825, from Hanover st., west.
- Parkman street**, 1846, fr. Dover st. north; Tuckerman st., 1831; changed to Albion st., 1849.
- Parkman street**,* 1868, fr. North Russell st. to Grove st.; formerly Vine st., which see.
- Parmenter street**,* 1870, fr. Salem st. to Hanover st.; 1708, Beer or Burr lane; 1796, Bridges' lane; 1800, Richmond st.
- Parris place**, 1845, fr. Poplar st., north, changed to Melrose pl., 1849.
- Parrott's alley**, 1800, fr. Water st. to Milk st., nearly opp. Oliver st. See Board alley.
- Paul street**,* 1868, fr. Tremont st. to Emerald st.; formerly Gardiner st.
- Pearl place**,* 1828, fr. Pearl st. east, between Milk and High sts.; extended to Oliver st. 1869.
- Pearl street**,* 1800, fr. Milk st. to Cow lane; Hutchinson's lane or street, 1722-88; Palmer st., 1788; by plan of 1789 called Green lane; 1821, extended to Purchase st., including Griffin's or Gridley's lane; 1837, extended to Broad st.; 1873, extended to Water st., including portions of Bath st.; and in 1874 said portion was changed to Post-office sq.
- Peck's arch**, 1800, entrance of Savage's or Williams court fr. Cornhill, now Washington st.
- Peck lane**, 1796, fr. Essex st. to Johnnot's wharf; included in Oxford st. 1842.
- Pelham street**,* 1868, fr. Washington st. to Shawmut ave.; South Williams st., 1842.
- Pemberton's corner**, 1708, cor. Dock sq. and Wing's lane.
- Pemberton corner**, Mrs., cor. Ann st. and Swing Bridge lane.
- Pemberton hill**, previously to 1835, south of Howard st. and west of Tremont st., between Somerset st. and Tremont row.
- Pemberton square**,* 1835, fr. Tremont st., west, opp. Court st.; called Phillips' pl. or sq., 1835.
- Pembroke court**, 1859, from Pembroke st., north, near Shawmut ave.
- Pembroke street**,* 1826, named 1834, fr. Suffolk st., now Shawmut ave., west, 1834, to Tremont st. Since across Tremont st. to Back Bay land; 1869, that part west of Columbus ave. named Berwick park.
- Penneman's corner**, 1708, cor. Marlboro' and Summer sts.
- People's Ferry avenue**, 1854, fr. Commercial st. opp. Battery st., generally called North Ferry avenue.
- Perkins street**,* 1847, fr. Atkinson st. to Pearl st.
- Perraway's alley**, previously to 1708, fr. Ann st.; Paddy's alley, 1708.
- Perry street**,* 1853, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.
- Persia street**, 1831, changed to Ferry st. 1842.
- Phillips corner**, 1732, cor. Cornhill and Water st.
- Phillips court**, 1843, changed to Leverett ave., 1859.
- Phillips court**, 1866, from Phillips st., south, between Grove and W. Cedar sts.; Southac court, 1826.
- Phillips place**, 1829, fr. Tremont st., west, next north of Beacon st.; Tremont pl., 1805-29.

Phillips place, or, } 1835, fr. Tremont st., west, opp. Court st.; 1838, called
Phillips square, } Pemberton sq.

Phillips street,* 1866, fr. Irving st. to W. Cedar st.; formerly Southac st., which see.

Phipps corner, 1708, cor. Salem st. and Charles st.

Phipps place, 1835, fr. Charter st., nearly opp. Foster st.

Phoenix place, 1840, fr. Stillman st. to Cooper st. (Now closed.)

Pickering place, 1847-48, fr. Rowe st., west.

Piedmont street,* 1824, fr. Pleasant st. to Back Bay; extended to Ferdinand st., 1868.

Pierce's or Peirse's alley, 1708, fr. King st. to Corn Market; called Change alley, 1788; Fitch's alley, 1796 to 1800; Flag alley, 1828-41, and then Change ave.

Pike's alley, 1845, rear of the south side of Poplar st., near Chambers st.

Pinckney lane, 1835-46, fr. Pinckney st. to Mt. Vernon st.; changed to Mt. Vernon ave., 1846.

Pinckney street,* 1803, fr. Belknap st. to Charles st.; now across Charles st. to the water.

Pine place, 1844, fr. Pine st. to Oak pl.

Pine street,* 1824, fr. Washington st. to Front st.

Pit's corner, 1732, cor. Ann st. and Fish market.

Pitts court, 1820, fr. Pitts st., west, near Green st.

Pitts lane, 1733, fr. Green st. to the Mill pond; changed to Pitts st., 1820.

Pitts place, 1833, fr. Pitts st., west, near S. Margin st.

Pitts street,* 1820, fr. Green st. to Merrimac st.; Pitts lane, 1733.

Pitts-street place. See Pitts place.

Platt's corner, 1708, at the southerly end of Union st.

Pleasant street,* 1743, fr. Orange st., north-west and north, to the Common. Laid out by Geo. Tilley on his own land. See Suff. Deeds, lib. 69, fol. 1.

Pleasant-street court, 1829, fr. Pleasant st. to Church st.; Berlin st., 1857.

Pleasant-street place, 1846, fr. Pleasant street, east; the northerly end called Pleasant pl.

Plymouth place, 1825, fr. Front st., west, to Newton pl.; changed to Knapp st., 1879.

Plymouth street, 1800, fr. Summer st. to Short st. — *Edes' List*, called Kingston st.

Plymouth street, 1825-41, the southerly end of Harrison ave., or Front st., fr. Northampton st. to Roxbury; 1841, called Harrison ave.

Plympton court, 1844, fr. Lenox st., south, near Shawmut ave.

Plympton street,* 1849, fr. Harrison ave. to Albany st.

Pollard's corner, 1708, cor. Brattle st. and Hillier's lane.

Pond street, 1708, fr. Newbury st. to Blind (sometimes called Pond) lane and Rowe's lane; 1803, extended to Summer st., including Blind lane; 1820, called Bedford st.

Pond street, 1814-25, fr. Hanover st. to Charlestown bridge; Mill lane, 1805, fr. Middle st. to the mills; and Mill-pond st., 1807, fr. Mill lane to Prince st.; 1836, called Endicott st.

Pond-st. place, 1833, fr. Pond st. (since Endicott st.), east, near Cooper st.; 1837-42, called Endicott-st. pl.; now Pond or Pond-st. pl.

Poplar avenue, 1859, fr. Poplar st., north, near Auburn st.; called also Auburn ave., which see.

Poplar court, 1844, fr. Poplar st., south, near Kennard ave.

- Poplar place**, 1840, fr. Poplar st., north, near Spring st.
- Poplar street**,* 1800, fr. Wiltshire st. to the water; 1820, to Brighton st.; 1859, fr. Chambers st. to N. Charles st.
- Porcelain place**, 1866, fr. Poplar st.
- Porter street**,* 1838, fr. Pleasant st., west; 1853, to Indiana pl.
- Portland place**, 1820, fr. Portland st., north-east, between Hanover and Sudbury sts.
- Portland street**,* 1807, fr. Hanover st. to the Mill Pond; Cold, or Cole, lane, 1708; laid out, 1807, across the Mill Pond to Causeway st.
- Post-Office avenue**, 1849, fr. Congress st., east, near State st.; Congress court, 1826.
- Post-Office square**,* 1874, junction of Congress, Bath, Milk, and Pearl sts., includes portions of Pearl, Bath, Congress, and Milk sts.
- Powar's (or Power's) court**, 1825-30, fr. Ann st., west, between Hanover ave. and Salutation st.; 1830-40, called also Ann-st. court; 1840, called Powar's court again.
- Powning's corner**, 1708, cor. Dock sq. and Crooked (now Wilson's) lane.
- Prentice's corner**, 1800, cor. Dock sq. and Hillier's lane.
- Prescott place**, 1860, fr. Washington st., east, near Roxbury line; included in Newcomb st., 1874.
- Primus avenue**, 1871, fr. Phillips st.; Wilberforce pl., 1843.
- Prince street**, Lyman st. so called prior to 1812.
- Prince street**,* 1708, fr. Middle st. to Charlestown ferry; Black horse lane, 1698; 1833, extended east to North sq., through Bell alley.
- Prince-st. avenue**, 1833; changed to Bennet ave., 1839, which see.
- Prison lane**, 1722, fr. Queen st., south; probably the present east entrance of Court sq.
- Proctor's lane**, 1789, fr. Middle st. to Fish st.; Wood lane, 1708; 1824, included in Richmond st., which was extended through it.
- Prospect court**, 1849, fr. S. Margin st., near Prospect st.
- Prospect lane**. See Prospect st.
- Prospect street**,* 1812, fr. Leverett pl. to the Mill Pond; afterwards to Merimac st.. Formerly called Prospect lane.
- Providence street**,* 1843; named, 1847; fr. Pleasant st., near the Providence R.R. to the Back Bay. Supposed to be Choate st. at one time.
- Province court**, or } 1825, fr. Washington st., through the archway in
Province House court, } front of the Old Province House, to Province st.
- Province House row**, 1818, in Marlboro' st., in front of Old Province House.
- Province street**,* 1834, fr. School st. to Bromfield st.; Governor's alley, 1732; Montgomery st., 1833.
- Public Garden**,* 1837, the west side of Charles st., between Beacon and Boylston sts.
- Pudding lane**, 1708, fr. King st. to Water st.; Devonshire st., 1784.
- Pulling's corner**, 1784, cor. Ann and Cross sts.
- Purchase place**, 1827, fr. Purchase st., north, between Pearl st. and Gibb's lane; included in Hartford st., 1869.
- Purchase street**,* 1747, fr. Summer st. to Tilley's lane; 1769, fr. Summer st. to Gridley's lane; 1800, fr. Summer st. to Battery-march st., now Broad st. Formerly Belcher's lane, which see.
- Quaker lane**. See Leveret's lane.
- Queen street**, 1708, fr. Cornhill to head of Hanover st.; 1784, called Court st., which see.
- Quiet place**, 1849, fr. Purchase st., south-east, near Belmont st.; Ingersoll pl., 1847. (Built over.)

Quincy court, 1857, fr. North st., south, near Richmond st.

Quincy lane, 1822, fr. Broad st. to Hamilton st.; Hamilton ave., 1823.

Quincy place, 1812, fr. High st., north, near Washington sq.; extended to Pearl pl., 1873.

Rainsford's corner, 1708, }
or } cor. of Charter and North sts.
Ransford's corner, 1732, }

Rainsford's, or } 1708, fr. Essex st. to the foot of Beach st.; 1825, in-
Ransford's lane, } cluded in Front st.

Randolph street, 1870, fr. Harrison ave. to Albany st.

Ransome court, 1859, fr. Cotting st.

Rasford's (Elder) corner, 1708, fr. Essex st. and Ransford's lane.

Rawson's lane, 1708-96, fr. Marlboro' st. to Common st.; 1796, called Bromfield's lane, and 1829, Bromfield st.

Raymond's corner, 1800, cor. Orange st. and Frog lane.

Reed street,* 1855, fr. Northampton st. to Roxbury line.

Revere place, 1843, fr. Charter st., near Hanover st.

Revere street,* 1855, fr. S. Russell st. to Charles st.; May st., 1733.

Revere-st. court, 1858, fr. Revere st., near W. Cedar st.; May-st. court, 1849.

Revere-st. place, 1857, fr. Revere st., near Grove st.; May-st. pl., 1844.

Richards corner, 1708, cor. Ship st. and White-bread alley.

Richards street, 1874, fr. Harrison ave. to Reed st.

Richardson's alley, or lane; Hawley st., so called at an early date.

Richardson place, 1830-48, fr. Short st., near Essex st.

Richardson place, 1849, fr. Tremont st., east, opp. Van Rensselaer pl.
Closed about 1865.

Richmond avenue, 1833-41, fr. Salem st., north-west; N. Margin st., 1841.

Richmond place, 1840, fr. Richmond (now Parmenter) st., north, near Salem st.

Richmond street,* 1800, fr. Hanover st. to Back st.; Wood lane, 1708; Proctor's lane, 1789; 1820, extended east to Fish st.; 1831, extended to Commercial st., through Page's yard; 1859, extended to Mercantile st.; 1870, the portion between Hanover and Salem sts. changed to Parmenter st., which see.

Ridgeway lane,* 1788, fr. Cambridge st. to Hill st., now Derne st.

Ringgold street,* 1846, fr. Hanson st. to Waltham st.

Ritchie street, 1840-44, fr. Salem st. to Endicott st.; Morton st. before and since.

River-st. place, 1861, }
River place, 1877, } fr. River st., near Mt. Vernon st.

River street,* 1843, fr. Beacon st. to the foot of Mt. Vernon st.; called "A" st. on plans of 1830.

River-st. place, 1861, at the foot of River st.

Robbins court, 1822-25, fr. Middle st., west; Robinson court, 1821; N. Hanover court, or place, 1825; Hanover pl. 1827.

Robinson's alley, or } 1733, fr. North st. to Elits, now Unity st.; 1855, called
Robinson's lane, } Webster ave.

Robinson's court, 1821, fr. Middle st., west. See Robbins court.

Rochester street,* 1844, fr. Harrison ave., east; 1846, to Albany st.

Roebuck alley, or } 1815-25, fr. the Town Dock to Ann st.; Fish lane, 1789;
Roebuck passage, } included in Merchants' row, 1825.

Rogers's corner, 1800, corner Beacon and Summer sts.

Rollins place, 1843, fr. May st., north.

Rollins street,* 1868, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.; Sprague st., 1855; Parker st., 1856.

Round lane, 1732, fr. Long lane to Atkinson st.; 1821, Williams st.

Rowe court, 1840, fr. Rowe st., west; Rowe pl., 1820; Exeter pl., 1845.

Rowe's lane, 1803, Pond st., was so called.

Rowe's pasture, or field, 1777, between Essex and Pond sts.

Rowe place, 1825, fr. Bedford st., south; 1837, called Rowe st.; changed to Chauncy st., 1856.

Rowe place, 1838, fr. Rowe st., east., opp. Exeter pl.

Rowe street, 1837, fr. Bedford st. to Essex st.; Exeter st. about 1805; Rowe pl., 1825-37; Chauncy st., 1856.

Royall's alley, 1732, fr. Ann st., east, to the water, where Blackstone st. now is, or between Blackstone and Barrett sts.

Royal Exchange lane, Shrimpton's lane, sometimes so called.

Ruck's corner, 1732, cor. Charter and Salem sts.

Russell court, 1848, fr. N. Russell st., west, near Vine st.

Russell place, 1847, fr. N. Russell st., west, south of Russell court.

Russell place, 1859, fr. Suffolk st. (Closed about 1872.)

Russell street. See North and South Russell sts.

Rutland place, 1866, fr. Haven st.

Rutland square,* 1866, fr. Tremont st. to Columbus ave.

Rutland street,* 1826, fr. Washington st., west; 1834, fr. line of extension of Front st. to Tremont st.; 1836, fr. Washington st. to Tremont st.; 1861, fr. Tremont st. to Columbus ave.; 1867, fr. Columbus ave. to B. & P. R. R.; changed to Rutland sq. between Tremont st. and Columbus ave., 1867; changed to W. Rutland sq., between Columbus ave. and B. & P. R.R., 1871.

Salem court, 1846, fr. Salem st.

Salem place, 1828, fr. Salem st. to Cooper st.; changed to Bartlett pl., 1837.

Salem place, 1839, fr. Salem st., west, between Endicott and Cross sts.

Salem street,* 1708, fr. Prince st. to Charter st., at one time called Green lane; 1824, fr. Hanover st. to Charter st., the part fr. Hanover st. to Prince st. having been called Back st. fr. 1708 to 1824.

Salt lane,* 1708, fr. Union st. to Creek sq.

Salter's court, 1808-18, a passage-way to the Exchange Coffee House, between Congress and Devonshire sts.

Salter place, 1834, fr. Prince st., south, near Salem st.

Salutation alley, 1708, } fr. North st. to Ship st.; 1825, called Salutation
Salutation street,* 1825, } st., fr. Hanover st. to Ann st.

Samoset place, 1851, fr. Prince st., north, near Hanover st.

Sanford place, 1870, fr. E. Lenox st.

Sands place, 1859, fr. Washington st., east, near South May st.; changed to Ottawa pl., 1873.

Savage's corner, 1708, cor. Dock sq. and Shrimpton's lane.

Savage's corner (Capt. Habijah), 1708, cor. Ann st. and Scottow's alley.

Savage's court, 1732, fr. Cornhill, west; changed to Williams court, 1789.

Sawyer street,* 1845, fr. Shawmut ave. to west end of Lenox st.

Scarlet's-wharf lane, 1789, fr. Ann st., west. See Fleet st.

School alley, 1732, fr. N. Bennet st. to Prince st.; called Grammar alley on *Carleton's map*, 1795; changed to Bennet ave., 1839.

School street,* 1708, fr. Cornhill, west, across Common st. to the head of the present Somerset st.; 1789, called South Latin School st.; 1803, fr. Cornhill to Common st., the part west of Common st. being called Beacon st.

Scollay's buildings, 1809, between Court and Tremont sts., where Scollay's square now is.

Scollay square,* 1838, between Court st. and Tremont row; the site of Scollay's building which was taken by the city, 1870.

Sconce lane, 1708, fr. Batterymarch st. to Fort Hill; 1784, Sconce st.; 1807, called Hamilton st.; 1851, fr. Purchase st. to Broad st., opp. Belcher lane.

Scott alley,* 1823, fr. Ann st. to Creek lane; Scottow's alley, 1708.

Scott court, 1796, fr. Union st., west, toward Hanover st.; Minot's court, 1708; 1855, a portion included in Friend st., when extended, fr. Hanover st. to Union st., and the remainder built upon in 1873.

Scott court, 1835, fr. Suffolk st. south-east, near Roxbury line.

Scottow's alley, 1708, fr. Ann st. to Creek lane; changed to Scott alley 1823.

Sea street, 1708, from Summer st. to Windmill Point; 1825, fr. Summer st. to South Boston free bridge; 1833, called Broad st.; 1842, changed to Sea st.; 1856, changed to Federal st.; East st., so called, on *Hale's* plan, 1819.

Sea-street bridge, 1828, fr. south end Sea st. to South Boston; now Federal st. bridge.

Seabury place, 1844, fr. Blossom st., east, opp. Fruit st.; Blossom-st. place, 1843.

Sears's place, 1849, fr. West Centre st., east, near May st.

Seaver place, 1844, fr. Tremont st., west, nearly opp. Hollis st.; Nassau court, 1825.

Second street, 1809, fr. Leverett st. to Cooper st. See Napier and Barton streets.

Second street court, 1835, } fr. Second st., south; Napier-st. pl., 1855;
or } Napier pl., 1868.

Second street place, 1855, }

Seneca street,* 1849, fr. Harrison ave. to Albany st.; Erie st., 1844.

Sentry Hill, or } 1708; afterwards Beacon Hill.
Centry Hill, }

Sentry street or Centry street, 1708, fr. Beacon st., north, to the head of the present Temple st.; 1784, fr. Common st. to Beacon Hill; 1800, fr. Common st. to Beacon st., the part north-west from Beacon st. called Sumner st.; 1803, the part fr. Common st. to Beacon st. called Park st.; a part of Sudbury st. and a part of Queen st. were once so called.

Separate lane, 1722, fr. Hanover st. to the Mill Pond; changed to Friend st. 1733.

Seven star lane, 1758-73, Summer st. was sometimes so called.

Sewall place, 1829, fr. Milk st., north, opp. Morton pl.

Sewall street, 1733-91, fr. Belknap st., west, 464 feet, parallel with Beacon st. It ended at Coventry st., and Bishop-Stoke st. ran from it to Beacon st. (Discontinued.)

Sharon street,* 1849, from Harrison ave. to Albany st.

Shaving street, 1855, fr. Tirrell's wharf, east of Federal st., to Mt. Washington ave.

Shawmut avenue,* 1851, fr. Dover st. to Roxbury; Suffolk st., 1834; S. Suffolk st., 1849; included Suffolk st., from Dover st. to Castle st., and extended from Castle st. to Tremont st., 1870.

- Shawmut place**, 1850, fr. Washington st. nearly opp. Lenox st.; included in extension of East Lenox st., 1851.
- Shawmut square**, 1847-49; changed to Franklin sq., 1849.
- Shawmut street**,* 1825, from Pleasant st. west; 1836, to Church st.
- Shawmut terrace**, 1871, fr. Shawmut ave., between Lenox and Sawyer sts.
- Sheafe's lane**, 1732, fr. Newbury st. to the Common; called also Coleburne's lane at an early date; changed to Avery st., 1827.
- Sheafe street**,* 1732, from Salem st., west, to Copps Hill; 1806, from Salem st. to Snow-hill st.
- Sheep lane**, 1789, *Directory*, Sheafe's lane erroneously so called.
- Sherburne's corner**, about 1800, at the bend in Beacon st., then the east end of School st., at the present cor. of Beacon and Somerset sts.; called also Sears' corner.
- Sherman place**, 1847, fr. May st., now Revere st.; probably now Hill's court.
- Sherman place**, 1850, the west part of So. May st., so called; so on map of 1855.
- Ship street**, 1708, fr. Fleet st. to the North battery; 1800, the portion from North battery to the Winnisimmet ferry changed from Lynn st. to Ship st.; 1824, called Ann st. fr. Fleet st. to Commercial st.; the portion fr. the foot of Ann st. to the ferry changed to Commercial st., 1833; the remainder included in Ann st., now North st.
- Shoe and Leather street**, 1842, fr. Ann to Fulton st.; changed to John st., 1869.
- Short lane**, 1796, fr. No. Bennet st.; 1833, to Tileston st.; 1849, called Short st.
- Short street**, 1708, from Pond st. to Essex st.; 1769, across Essex st. to the water; 1838, included in Kingston st. extended.
- Short street**, 1733, on *Price's* map, fr. the angle Southac st., north-west, to the water; since discontinued.
- Short street**, 1849, fr. No. Bennet st. to Tileston st.; Short lane, 1796; changed to Wiggin st., 1878.
- Short-st. court**, 1827, rear of Short st., near Essex st.; Kingston court or pl., 1838.
- Short Second street**, 1849, fr. Second st. to Brighton st.; 1855, Napier st. See Napier and Barton sts.
- Shrimpton's corner**, 1708, cor. King st. and Shrimpton's lane.
- Shrimpton's lane**, 1708, from King st. to Dock sq.; sometimes Royal Exchange lane; 1789, called Exchange lane; 1816, Exchange st.
- Shute street**, 1788, Wiltshire st., so called in the *Selectmen's list*. See S. Allen st.
- Sigourney place**, 1841, fr. Hanover st., north.
- Simpkins' corner**, 1732, cor. Ann st. and Royals alley.
- Simpson court**, 1851, fr. Van Rensselaer pl.
- Sister street**, 1732, r. Round lane to Berry st.; changed to Leather sq., 1867.
- Sliding alley**, 1708, fr. Charter st. to Lynn st.; so on *Bonner's map*. 1722, 1741, called Foster lane, Suffolk Rec., L. 61, F. 220; 1795, called Fuller st. on *Carleton's map*; 1800, called Brewer's hill in *Edes's list*; 1803; called Foster st.
- Smith's avenue**, 1872, fr. Kendall st., west.
- Smith alley**, 1841, fr. North st. to Commercial st.
- Smith court**, 1848, fr. Belknap st., west, south of Smith pl.; May's court, 1812.
- Smith place**, 1842, fr. Belknap st., west, south of Belknap pl.

- Smith's corner**, 1800, cor. Fish and Moon sts.
- Snelling place**, 1844, fr. Hull st.
- Snow hill**, at the northern extremity of the town; afterwards Copp's hill.
- Snow street**, 1722, Snow-hill st. so called on *Bonner's map*.
- Snow-hill avenue**, 1830, fr. Snow-hill st., west, opp. Sheafe st.; now included in Boston Gas Works.
- Snow-hill court**, 1836, from Snow-hill st., north-west; built over by Boston Gas Works.
- Snow-hill place**, 1839, fr. Snow-hill st.
- Snow-hill street**,* 1708, fr. Prince st., north, to Hudson's point, foot of Charter st.
- Somerset court**, 1809, fr. Somerset st., west; 1846, extended to Bowdoin st., and called Ashburton pl.
- Somerset place**, 1807, from Somerset st. to Middlecot st.; changed to Allston st., 1840.
- Somerset street**,* 1803, fr. Southac's court to Beacon st., at Sherburne's or Sears' corner.
- South Battery**, 1722, east of Fort Hill, near the junction of the present Purchase and Broad sts.
- South street**,* 1708, fr. Summer st., south, to the sea; 1837, to Beach st.; 1852, to Lehigh st.
- South-st. court**, 1818, from South st., east, opp. Essex st.
- South-st. place**, 1826, fr. South st., west; afterwards to Lincoln st.; changed to Tufts st., 1855.
- Southac's (or Southack's) court**, 1722; named, 1732; fr. Tremont st., opp. Hanover st., west; 1821, called Howard st. from Tremont row to Bulfinch st.
- Southac court**, 1826, fr. Southac st., south; changed to Phillips court, 1866.
- Southac place**, 1841, fr. Southac st., south, next west of Southac court.
- Southac street**, 1729; in 1733, fr. Butolph st., across Garden, W. Centre, and Grove sts., nearly to the water, thence south to Beacon st.; the portion of Southac st. now called W. Cedar st., south of the present Phillips st., was called George st., 1810; 1810, fr. Butolph st. to George st.; changed to Phillips st., 1866.
- Souther's corner**, 1708, cor. Milk st. and Bishop's alley.
- South Allen court**, 1822, fr. S. Allen st., south; changed to McLean court, 1829.
- South Allen street**, 1784, fr. Wiltshire st., west, called "Thirty-feet passage"; 1788, called Shute street; 1805 *Directory*, by plan, extends west to the water; 1807, "fr. Wiltshire st., west, to Capt. Dunn's"; 1829, called McLean st., extending from Chambers st. to Blossom st.
- South Bennet place**, 1858, fr. S. Bennet st., north, near east end; Bennet pl., 1816.
- South Bennet street**. Bennet st. was sometimes so called.
- South Bridge**, 1805, fr. Front st. to South Boston; Dover-st. bridge, 1839.
- South Bridge street**, 1825, fr. Washington st. to the South bridge; sometimes called Bridge st. and E. Dover st.; Dover st., 1839.
- South Cedar street**. See Cedar st.
- South Cedar street**, 1825, fr. Pleasant st., west, to Ferdinand st.; changed to Winchester st. in 1869.
- South Cedar-st. place**, 1857, fr. Winchester st., south; Cedar-st. court, 1831; Cedar-st. pl., 1840.
- South Foster place**, 1831-52; changed to Van Rensselaer pl., 1852.
- South Hanover place**, 1849-53, fr. Hanover st., south-east, between Court and Elm sts. (Closed.)

- South Latin School street**, 1789. See School st.
- South Lowell street**, 1848; changed to Milford st., 1849.
- South Margin street**,* 1807, fr. Pitts st. to Prospect st.
- South Market street**,* 1825, fr. Merchants' row, by south side of Faneuil Hall Market, to Commercial st.; extended to Atlantic ave., 1872.
- South May street**, 1830, fr. Washington st., east, to Harrison ave.; the west part called Sherman pl., on maps, 1850-55.
- South Row**, 1755-1824, on Marlboro' st., next north of the Old South Church.
- South Russell street**,* 1795; named, 1802; fr. Cambridge st., south, to May st.; 1806, to Myrtle st.
- South Suffolk street**, 1849, fr. Dover st. to Roxbury; Suffolk st., 1834; 1851, called Shawmut ave.
- South Williams street**, 1842; changed to Pelham st., 1868.
- Spear alley**, 1826, fr. Purchase st., east.
- Spear place**, 1838, fr. Pleasant st., south.
- Sprague street**, 1855; changed to Parker st., 1856; now Rollins st.
- Spring lane**,* 1708, fr. Corn Hill to Joyliff's lane.
- Spring street**,* 1733, fr. Leverett st., west, to Wiltshire st.; 1806, fr. Leverett st. to Poplar st.; 1825, to Allen st.
- Spring-st. court**, 1827, fr. Spring st., west, near Allen st.
- Spring-st. place**, 1828, fr. Spring st., south, to Chambers st.; included in Chambers st., 1872.
- Springfield street**, 1826, fr. Washington st., west; 1834, fr. Tremont st. to Front st.; 1854, east, to Albany st.; changed to East and West Springfield sts, 1868, which see.
- Spruce street**,* 1822, fr. Beacon st. to Chestnut st.
- Stanburys corner**, 1708, "nigh the Mill Bridge."
- Standish place**, 1845, } fr. Pitts st., west, near S. Margin st.
Standish court, 1874, }
- Stanhope place**, 1857, fr. Southac st., south, near Garden st.
- Stanhope street**, 1866, fr. Berkeley, west, near Columbus ave.
- Staniford court**, 1849, fr. Staniford pl., north.
- Staniford place**, 1830, from Staniford st., east.
- Staniford street**,* 1722, named 1732, fr. Cambridge st. to Green lane, now Green st.
- State-House avenue**, 1827. See Hancock ave.
- State street**,* 1784, fr. Cornhill, both sides of the Town-house, to Long wharf; King st., 1708.
- St. Botolph street**, 1879, fr. West Chester park to West Newton st.
- St. Charles street**,* 1871, fr. Chandler st. to B. & A. R.R.
- St. James avenue**,* 1868, fr. Berkeley st. to Clarendon st.; Clarendon st. to Huntington ave, 1876; Dartmouth st. to Exeter st., 1877.
- St. James street**, 1860, fr. Berkeley st., on Back Bay land; changed to St. James ave., 1868.
- St. Paul's row**, 1826-30, Common st., near St. Paul's church.
- Stedman place**, 1859, fr. Washington st., east, next south of Kneeland st. (Closed 1862.)
- Steele's court**, 1849, changed to Hammond ave., 1850.
- Stevens's corner**, 1708, }
Stephen's corner, 1732, } cor. North st. and Love lane.
- Stevens street**,* 1864, fr. Shawmut ave. to Lincoln pl.
- Stetson place**, 1860, fr. W. Cedar st., west.
- Still-house square**. See Bowker st.

Stillman place, 1825, fr. Stillman st. to Cooper st.

Stillman street,* 1807, laid out, 1821, fr. Back st. to the Mill Pond; since to Charlestown st.

Stoddard's alley, or lane, } 1722, named 1732, fr. Southac's court to Cambridge
Stoddard street,* } st.; 1788 to 1800, called Fitch's lane; 1833,
 called Stoddard st., fr. Court to Howard st.

Story place, 1845, fr. State st., west, between Devonshire and Congress sts.; part of Half-sq. court; now Congress sq.

Stoughton street,* 1849, fr. Harrison ave. to Albany st.

Strong place, 1834, fr. Cambridge st., south.

Studley place, 1870, fr. Eliot st., north, near Pleasant st.

Sturgis place, 1833, fr. Pearl st., east, near Milk st.; included in Franklin st., 1873.

Sturgis street, 1869, fr. Pearl st. to Broad st., including Baker's alley, Sturgis pl. and Hamilton pl.; included in Franklin st., 1873.

Sudbury square,* 1709, the north part of Sudbury st., and west of Cold lane. See Suffolk Records, L. 24, F. 229.

Sudbury street,* 1654, fr. the head of School st. to the Mill pond and Cold lane; 1708, fr. the head of Hanover st. and a part called Sentry st.; 1850, fr. Court st. to Portland st.; 1851, fr. Court st. through Deacon st. to Haymarket sq. At one time the easterly end of Court st. was so called.

Suffolk avenue, 1820, fr. Cornhill sq., west; changed to Court ave., 1837.

Suffolk court, 1806, } fr. Washington st., east; 1839, to Bedford st.; part
Suffolk place, 1809, } now built over.

Suffolk Inns, 1812, on the passage-way fr. Cornhill to new Court House.

Suffolk street, 1829, fr. W. Castle st. to Dover st.; 1834, extended south to Roxbury line; 1849-51, the part south of Dover st. called So. Suffolk st.; 1851, fr. W. Castle st. to Dover st., the part south of Dover st. being called Shawmut ave.; fr. Dover st. to Castle st. changed to Shawmut ave., 1870.

Sullivan place, 1824, fr. Federal st., west.

Summer place, 1842, fr. Arch st.; an early name for Bussey pl.

Summer street,* 1708, fr. Marlboro' st. to the sea, formerly the Mylne st.; also sometimes known as Seven Star lane, 1758-73.

Sumner place, 1850, fr. Friend st., north, between Hanover and Sudbury sts. (Closed.)

Sumner street, 1800, fr. Beacon st., north, then west in the rear of the State House to Belknap st.; 1708-1800, fr. Beacon st., north, called Centry or Sentry st.; 1824, extended west to Charles st., including Olive st.; 1833, changed to Mt. Vernon st.

Sun court, or } 1703, fr. Fish st., north-west, to Clark's sq., thence
Sun-court street,* } north-east to Fleet st. See Moon st., 1784, fr. Fish st.,
 north-west, to Clarke sq.

Sweetser's alley, } 1798, fr. Newbury st., east, nearly opp. Sheafe's lane;
Sweetser's court, } Sweetser's court, 1809; 1855, called Chickering pl.

Swift's corner, 1800, cor. Lynn st. and Henchman's lane.

Swing-bridge lane, 1708, fr. Ann st. to the bridge across the Town Dock; now a part of Merchants' row.

Tanner's lane, 1708, fr. Milk st. to Water st; 1795, called Horn lane, and 1807, Bath st.

Tattle street, 1756-84, Hawkins st. was sometimes so called.

Taylor street,* 1844, fr. Groton st. to S. Lowell st.

Temple avenue, 1833, fr. Washington st. to Temple pl.; Washington court, 1826; included in Temple pl., 1864.

- Temple park**, 1879, fr. Washington st., east, near S. May st.; Sand's pl., 1859; Ottawa pl., 1873.
- Temple place**,* 1830, fr. Tremont st., east, north of West st.; Turnagain alley, 1708; extended to Washington st., 1864; changed to Autumn st., May 15, 1865; changed back to Temple pl., May 23, 1865; changed to Avon st., March 30, 1869; changed back to Temple pl., June 9, 1869.
- Temple street**,* 1769, fr. Cambridge st. to the foot of Beacon hill; 1820, extended to Sumner st., now Mt. Vernon st.
- Tennyson street**,* 1856, fr. Church st., west, opp. Berlin st.; extended through Berlin st., 1868.
- Thacher avenue**, 1835, fr. Thacher st. to Cooper st.
- Thacher court**, 1859, fr. Thacher st., east; Thacher-st. court, 1833.
- Thacher street**,* 1807; 1822, fr. Prince st. to Charlestown st.
- Thacher-street court**, 1833, fr. Thacher st., east; changed to Thacher court, 1859.
- Thaxter place**, 1831-41, fr. Front st., opp. Harvard st., probably included in Harvard st. on its extension east.
- Theatre alley**, 1796, fr. Milk st. to Franklin st.; Dinsdale's alley earlier; 1842-48, the south part called Odeon ave.; 1859, Devonshire st. extended through it.
- Thirty-foot passage**, 1784, fr. Wiltshire st., west; 1807, S. Allen st.; 1829, McLean st.
- Thomas's corner**, 1708, corner Ann st. and Paddey's alley.
- Thompson court**, 1856, fr. Revere st., north, near Grove st.
- Thorn street**, 1873, fr. E. Canton st. to E. Dedham st.
- Thorndike street**, 1874, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave.
- Tilden place**, 1868, fr. Auburn st.
- Tileston place**, 1837, fr. Tileston st., south, near Hanover st.
- Tileston street**,* 1820, fr. Middle st. to Salem st.; Love lane, 1708; N. Writing School st., 1789.
- Tilley's lane**, 1722, named 1732, fr. Cow lane to Belcher lane, the third fr. Summer st.; 1795, Gridley's lane; 1825, Gridley st.
- Tillson's lane**, Wilson's lane, so called on plan, 1789.
- Tontine buildings**, 1793, in Franklin pl.
- Townsend's corner**, 1708, cor. Tremont st. and School st.; the southerly termination Tremont st.
- Townsend place**, [North,] 1841, fr. Commercial st., opp. Bartlett's wharf.
- Townsend place**, [South,] 1844, fr. Carver st., east, near Boylston st.
- Trainer court**, 1851, fr. Lenox st., south, near Shawmut ave.
- Trant's alley**, 1849, fr. Ann st., near North sq.; probably now N. Brimmer pl.
- Traverse or Travers street**,* } 1807, fr. Portland st. to Charlestown st.
- Travises corner**, 1708, cor. of Prince and Snowhill sts.
- Tremont place**, 1805, fr. Tremont st., west, next north of Beacon st.; Phillips pl., 1829.
- Tremont place**, 1829, fr. Beacon st., south, to the cemetery.
- Tremont row**,* 1654, called Sudbury st.; 1837, fr. Beacon st. to near the cor. of Howard st.; changed to Tremont sq., and changed back to Tremont row, 1850; 1852, fr. Pemberton sq. to Howard st., part of Tremont st.; by *Hale's plan*, 1814, called Pemberton hill.
- Tremont street**,* } 1654, fr. School st. to Court st. called Sudbury st.;
Tra Mount street, } 1708, fr. Hanover st. to School st.; 1824, called Common
Trimount street, } st.; 1829, fr. Hanover st. to Washington st., including
Treamont street, } Common st.; 1836, fr. Court st. and Pemberton sq.,
 across Warren st. and Pleasant st., and through Cabot st. to Roxbury;

the part fr. the end of Cabot st., at W. Castle st., to Roxbury laid out 1834. From 1722-1824, fr. School st. to Frog lane, now Boylston st., was called Common st.; 1741, fr. Frog lane to Clough st. was called Walker's lane or st.; 1733-50, fr. Frog lane to Hollis st., and in 1744-50, fr. Frog lane to Dr. Byles' house, at the cor. of the present Common st., was called Clough st., and fr. 1750-88 was called Holyoke st., and fr. 1788-1824 was called Nassau st.; about 1777, fr. School st. to Winter st. was sometimes called Long Acre; the part between West st. and Common st. called Colonnade row in 1810, and Fayette pl. in 1837.

Trinity place,* 1876, fr. St. James ave. to Huntington ave.

Troy street,* 1845, fr. Harrison ave. to Albany st.

Trumbull street,† 1845, fr. Newland st. to Waverly st.

Tucker's corner, 1800, cor. Leverett st. and Green lane.

Tucker place, 1859, fr. Joy st., west.

Tucker street, 1803, fr. Leverett st., east, then south, to Green st.; called also Prince st. previously to 1812, when it was called Leverett pl. or alley; 1834, called Lyman pl.; 1856, Lyman st.

Tuckerman street, 1831, fr. Dover st., north; Parkman st., 1846; Albion st., 1849.

Tufts street,* 1855, fr. South st. to Lincoln st.; South-st. pl., 1826.

Turnagain alley, 1708, fr. Common st., east; changed to Temple pl., 1830.

Turner street, George st., now Hancock st., so called at one time.

Tyler's corner, 1732, cor. of Ann st. and Swing-bridge lane.

Tyler court, 1844, fr. Harrison ave., opp. Pine st. (Closed.)

Tyler place, 1842, fr. Tyler st., east, near Kneeland st.

Tyler street,* 1839 to 1841, fr. Beach st., south, now to Curve st.; called Buffalo st. on *Jackson's plan*, 1839.

Union park,* 1851, fr. Shawmut ave. to Tremont st.; Weston st. and Weston sq., 1826; extended fr. Shawmut ave. to Washington st., 1851; fr. Washington st. to Shawmut ave; called Union Park st., 1856.

Union place, 1859, fr. Wall st.

Union street,* 1828, fr. Dock sq. across Hanover st. to the Mill pond; called Green Dragon lane, 1708.

Union Park street,* 1856, fr. Washington st. to Shawmut ave.; 1861, extended fr. Washington st., east, through Blake's court to Harrison ave.

Unity court, 1830, fr. Unity st., north.

Unity street,* 1795, fr. Charter st. to Love lane; 1743 to 1784, Elits or Ellits st.

Upton street,* 1857, fr. Tremont st. to Shawmut ave.; Chelsea st., 1826.

Usher's lane, 1677, mentioned by *Drake*; probably Short st. or Blind lane.

Utica place, 1842, from Utica st., east.

Utica street,† 1840, fr. Beach st., near Lincoln st.; 1843, to Harvard st.; 1849, extended north to South-st. pl.; now fr. Tufts to Lehigh st.

Valley acre, 1777, east from Beacon Hill, between the present Bowdoin and Somerset sts.

Van Rensselaer place, 1852, fr. Tremont st., west, between Boylston and Elliot sts.; called Foster ct., 1826; Foster pl., or South Foster pl., 1831.

Vernon place, 1825, fr. Charter st., east.

Vernon street, 1825, fr. Leverett st.; changed to Willard st., 1868.

Village place, 1833, from W. Castle st. to Orange st.

Village street,* 1831, fr. Dover st., north; since to Castle st.

Vinal place, 1859, fr. Harrison ave.

- Vincent court**, 1855, fr. Harvard st., south.
- Vincent lane**, 1777, from Marlboro' st. to Bishop's alley; 1798, called Franklin st.
- Vine street**, 1806, fr. N. Russell to Bridge st.; 1852, extended to North Grove st.; changed to Parkman st., 1868.
- Vine-street place**, 1851, fr. Vine st., north.
- Wadsworth corner**, 1732, cor. Middle st. and Bell alley.
- Wakefield's alley**, 1720, fr. Middle st., east, north of Cross st. (Closed.)
- Walder street**, that part of Causeway st. next Leverett st. was once so called.
- Wales corner**, 1708, cor. Middle and Prince sts.
- Walker place**, 1872, fr. Northampton st., west, between Washington st. and Shawmut ave.
- Walker's lane**, } 1741, fr. Orange st., west, next south of Hollis st.; 1743,
Walker street, } called Clough st.; 1788, Nassau st.; 1824, Common st.;
 1829, Tremont st.; 1836, Common st. again.
- Wall street**,* 1839, fr. Minot st. to the jail; extended to Causeway st., 1852, including Cotting court.
- Walnut place**, 1860, fr. Washington st., east, nearly opp. Lenox st.
- Walnut street**,* 1799, fr. Beacon st. to Olive st., now Mt. Vernon st.; easterly half called Coventry st., 1733-91.
- Walsh place**, 1872, fr. Clark st., south, near Hanover.
- Waltham street**,* 1826, fr. Washington st., west; 1834, to Tremont st.; extended east in 1850, fr. Washington st. to Harrison ave., through part of Adams pl.
- Ware place**, 1853, fr. Richmond st., north, near Hanover st.
- Wareham street**,* 1849, fr. Harrison ave. and Malden st., east, to Albany st.
- Warland place**, 1867, fr. Hanover st., west, near Commercial.
- Warren avenue**,* 1867, fr. Clarendon st. to W. Canton st.; 1868, fr. Berkeley st. to Clarendon st.; 1868, fr. W. Canton st. to Columbus ave.; Avenue Three, plan of Back Bay lands.
- Warren bridge**,* 1828, fr. the foot of Haverhill st. to Charlestown, since partly discontinued; now from the foot of Beverly st.
- Warren place**, 1820, fr. Warren st. to Pleasant st.; changed to Warrenton pl., 1868.
- Warren square**,* 1839, fr. Merrimac st. to Friend st.
- Warren street**, 1788, by *Selectmen's list*, fr. Hancock st., west, to the water; 1814, called Myrtle st., fr. Hancock st. to W. Centre st.
- Warren street**, 1795, fr. Orange st. to Eliot st.; changed to Warrenton st., 1868.
- Warrenton place**, 1868, fr. Warrenton st. to Pleasant st.; Warren pl., 1820.
- Warrenton street**,* 1868, fr. Washington st. to Eliot st.; Warren st., 1795.
- Washburn place**, 1846, fr. Charter st., west; changed to Hildreth pl., 1874.
- Washington avenue**, 1821, from Washington sq. to Purchase st.; called High st., 1875.
- Washington court**, 1826-33, fr. Washington st., west; 1833, Temple ave.; 1864, Temple place.
- Washington court**, 1845, fr. Washington st., west, near Medford court; 1857, Marlboro st.; changed to Acton st., 1864.
- Washington Gardens**, about 1810, upon Common st., fr. West st. to about the north line of the Masonic Temple, and east on West st. to about opp. Mason st.
- Washington place**, 1808, "all the buildings around the walk on Fort Hill;" 1837, called Washington sq.

- Washington place**, 1837, fr. Washington ave., south, to Belcher lane.
- Washington Mechanic place**, 1828-41, fr. Washington st., west, next south of Fayette court. (Closed.)
- Washington square**, 1837, around the open space upon the top of Fort Hill; Washington pl., 1848; Fort Hill sq., 1875, and the street around it called High st.
- Washington street**,* 1788, fr. the Roxbury line to the fortifications near the present Dover st.; 1824, extended, north, to Dock sq.; 1663 to 1708, Orange st., fr. Beach st. to Dover st.; 1708, Orange st., fr. the fortifications to Essex st.; 1708, Newbury st., fr. Essex st. to Summer st.; 1708, Marlboro st., fr. Summer st. to School st.; 1708, Cornhill, fr. School st. to Dock sq.; 1872, extended from Cornhill to Haymarket sq.; 1879, the portion between Cornhill and Brattle st., changed to Adams sq.
- Water street**,* 1708, fr. Cornhill to the wharves on the south side of Oliver's dock; 1826, extended, east, through Liberty st. to Broad st.
- Waterford street**,* 1870, fr. Washington st. to Shawmut ave.; formerly Carney pl.
- Water's court**, 1853, fr. Endicott st., east; changed to Alton pl., 1857.
- Waverly place**, 1830, fr. South st., east.
- Waverly street**, 1859; changed to Ivanhoe st., 1868.
- Waverly terrace**, 1859, on Shawmut ave., west side, between Lenox and Sawyer sts.
- Way street**,* 1857 and 1864, fr. Harrison ave. to Lehigh st.; the portion bet. Albany st. and Lehigh st. discontinued when Broadway was extended; formerly East Orange st., which see.
- Webb's corner**, 1708, cor. Union st. and Marsh lane.
- Webster's arch**, 1732, the entrance fr. Cornhill to Savage's court or Williams court.
- Webster avenue**,* 1855, fr. Hanover st. to Unity st.; Robinson alley, 1784.
- Webster court**, 1857, fr. Webster ave.
- Webster place**, 1837, fr. Fleet st., north.
- Well street**,* 1808, fr. Custom House st. to Wharf st.
- Wellington street**,* 1870, fr. Columbus ave., west; formerly a part of W. Springfield st.
- Welles's corner**, 1732, cor. Orange st. and Frog lane and cor. Cambridge and Green sts.
- Welles place**, 1857, fr. Joy st., west, near Cambridge st.
- Wells place**, 1848, fr. Washington st., west, to Bradford st.
- Wendell's lane**, 1796, *Directory*; probably Wendell st.
- Wendell street**,* 1824, fr. Oliver to Hamilton st.; Wendell's lane, 1796; Half Moon and Humphrey place, between Hamilton and Broad sts., through which it was extended in 1870.
- Wentworth's corner**, 1800, cor. Lynn st. and Greenough's alley.
- Wentworth's lane**, 1732, from Ann st., east; 1831, Barrett st.
- Wentworth place**, 1867, fr. Northampton st.
- Wesley place**, 1836, fr. Hanover st., west.
- West Boston**, 1708 to 1800, the part of the town west of Sudbury st.
- West Boston bridge**,* 1793, fr. the foot of Cambridge st. to Cambridge.
- West Broadway**, 1873, fr. Albany st. to South Boston, Broadway, 1869.
- West Brookline street**,* 1868, fr. Washington st. to Warren ave. See Brookline st.
- West row**, 1803-30, on Cambridge st., now Court st., near Bowdoin sq.
- West Hill**, 1722, south of the foot of Cambridge st., by Charles river.

- West street,*** 1708, fr. Newbury st., west, to the Common.
- West Canton street,*** 1868, fr. Washington st. to B. & P. R.R. See Canton st.
- West Castle street,** 1732, fr. Orange st., west; 1834, to Tremont st.; changed to Castle st., 1874.
- West Cedar street,*** 1826, fr. Chestnut st. to Sumner st.; 1833, to Pinckney st.; 1839, to Cambridge st.; at one time called George st., which see, and 1733 included a part of Southac st.
- West Centre street,** 1733, fr. Cambridge st. to May st.; 1833, extended to Pinckney st.; changed to Anderson st., 1861.
- West Chester park,*** 1860, fr. Tremont st., west, across Back Bay land; Chester st., 1854; extended fr. B. & P. R.R. to Beacon st., 1873.
- West Chester street,** 1854, fr. Washington st. across Tremont st. to Back Bay land; 1861, fr. Washington st. to Shawmut ave., part of East Chester park. See Chester square, Chester park, and W. Chester park.
- West Concord street,*** 1868, fr. Washington st. to Tremont st. See Concord st. Changed to Concord sq., fr. Tremont st. to Columbus ave., 1866; changed to Greenwich park, fr. Columbus ave. to B. & P. R.R., 1870.
- West Dedham street,*** 1868, fr. Washington st. to Tremont st. See Dedham st.
- West Haven street,** 1867, fr. Newland st., bet. Newton and Rutland sts.
- West Newton street,*** 1868, fr. Washington st. to Huntington ave. See Newton st.
- West Orange street,** 1831, changed to Orange st., 1874; Orange pl., 1825.
- West Rutland square,*** 1871, west of Columbus ave., formerly Rutland st.
- West Springfield street,*** 1868, fr. Washington st. to B. & P. R.R., formerly Springfield st.; the part between Columbus ave. and B. & P. R.R. changed to Wellington st., 1870.
- Western avenue,** 1821, the Mill Dam, fr. Charles st., west. See Brookline ave.
- Westfield street,** 1875, fr. Tremont st., opp. Northfield st.
- Westland avenue,*** 1878, fr. W. Chester park to Parker st.
- Weston square,** } 1826, fr. Tremont st. to Shawmut ave.; changed to
Weston street, } Union park, 1851.
- West Worcester street.** See Worcester st.
- Wharf street,*** 1808, fr. Broad st. to India st.
- Wheeler's corner,** 1708, cor. Newbury and Pond sts.
- Wheeler's court,** 1829, fr. Pleasant st., west, near Kirkland st.; changed to Wheeler st., 1870.
- Wheeler's point,** 1675, at the foot of Sea st.; Windmill Point, 1722.
- Wheeler street,*** 1870, fr. Shawmut ave. to Indiana place; from Pleasant st., Wheeler's court, 1829.
- Whetcomb's or Whitcomb's corner,** 1708, cor. School st. and Tra Mount st.
- White Bread alley,** 1708, fr. North st. to Ship st.; 1826, Bartlett st.; 1868, Harris st.
- White's corner,** 1800, cor. Ann and Centre sts.
- White's (Major) corner,** 1800, cor. Essex and Short sts.
- Whitwell's corner,** 1800, cor. Ann st. and Dock sq.
- Wiggin street,*** 1878, fr. N. Bennet st. to Tileston st.; Short lane, 1796; Short st., 1849.
- Wilberforce place,** 1843, fr. Southac st., south; changed to Primus ave., 1871.
- Wild's corner,** 1800, cor. School st. and Governor's alley.

Wilkes' court, at an early date fr. Beer lane or Richmond st.

Willard place, 1846, fr. Washington st., west.

Willard street,** 1868, fr. Leverett st., east, opp. Spring st.; Vernon st., 1825.

Williams's corner, 1708, cor. Fleet and Middle sts.

Williams court, 1788, fr. Cornhill, west; now fr. Washington st. to Court sq.; Savage's court, 1732; laid out, 1862; rescinded, 1864.

Williams street, 1821, fr. Federal st. to Atkinson st; Round lane, 1732; changed to Matthews st., 1868.

Willow street, 1823, fr. Chestnut st., north, to Olive st., now Mt. Vernon st.; Maple st., 1822.

Wilson's lane, 1732, fr. King st. to Dock sq.; Crooked lane, 1708; included in extension of Devonshire st., 1872.

Wiltshire street, 1725, fr. Green lane, north, then west, then north-west, to the water; 1788, called Shute st. in *Selectmen's list*; 1812, included in Chambers st., extended to Poplar st.

Winchester street,* 1869, fr. Pleasant st. to Ferdinand st.; S. Cedar st., 1825.

Windmill point, 1722, fr. the foot of Sea st., west; Wheeler's point, 1675.

Windmill walk, 1796-1816, fr. Hanover st. by the side of the Mill Creek.

Winfred court, 1870, fr. Sawyer st. east.

Wing's lane, 1708, fr. Hanover st. to Dock sq.; Hudson's lane, 1658, changed to Elm st., 1800.

Winsley's corner, 1708, cor. Bell alley and Fleet st.

Winslow's corner, 1708, cor. Spring lane and Joyliff's lane.

Winslow place, 1844, fr. Chambers st.

Winter court, 1830, } fr. Winter st. to Temple pl.
Winter place, 1836, }

Winter street,* 1708, fr. Newbury st. to the Common; previously known as Blott's lane; also Banister's lane.

Winthrop place, 1821, fr. Summer st., north, to Otis pl.; 1860, Devonshire st., extended through it to Summer st.

Winthrop square,* 1860, in the rear of Franklin st. between Devonshire and Otis sts.

Wirth place, 1863, fr. Camden st., west, between Washington st. and Shawmut ave.

Wood lane, 1708, fr. Middle st. to Fish st.; 1796 Proctor's lane; 1824, Richmond st.

Wood place, 1856, fr. Eliot st., north, nearly opp. Warren st. (Closed.)

Worcester place, 1859, fr. Washington st., west.

Worcester square,* 1851, between Washington st. and Harrison ave. on Worcester st.; E. Worcester st., 1834.

Worcester street,* 1826, fr. Washington st.; 1834, to Tremont st.; 1861 and 1869, to Columbus ave.; 1869, to B. & P. R.R.; the portion between Columbus ave. and B. & P. R.R. changed to Claremont park, 1870. See E. Worcester st. and Worcester sq.

Wybourne's lane, Hawley st. was so called at an early date.

Wyman place, 1868, fr. Common st., north, near Washington st.

Yarmouth street,* 1869, fr. Columbus ave. to B. & P. R.R.

Young's court, 1860, fr. North st., west, between Cross st. and Arch pl.

Zone street, 1840, fr. Grove st. to the rear of W. Cedar st.; 1851, Myrtle st., extended through it to May st.

APPENDIX K.

LIST OF STREETS, ETC., BEARING DUPLICATE NAMES.

Ward.	Ward.	Ward.
A.		
A st. 13, 23	Auburn court.....9	Bennett st. 25
Adams st. ...5, 20, 24, 25	Auburn pl.....4, 19	Bennett pl. 1
Adams pl....4, 9, 13, 19	Auburn sq.....4	Bennington st.....1
Akron st.....21	Austin st. ...5, 22, 23, 24	Bennington pl.....1
Akron pl.....21	Autumn st. 22, 23	Berkeley st. 16, etc.
Albany st. 12, etc.	Avery st.....10	Berkeley court.....20
Albany ave. 20	Avery pl. 10	Berkeley pl.....20
Albany pl.....12	Avon st. 10, 23	Berry st. 23, 23
Albion st. 16, 20, 23	Avon pl.....4, 22	Bickford st. 22
Albion pl.....4		Bickford ave. 22
Alden st. 7	B.	Binney st.....22
Alden court 7	Bailey st. 24	Binney pl.....20
Alden pl.....23	Bailey's court.....20	Bird st. 20
Allen st. 4, 8, 9, 23	Bainbridge st.....3, 21	Bird pl. 20
Allen court.....8	Baker st. 23, 23	Bird's ave. 23
Allen's court.....2	Baker pl.....20	Bird's lane 24
Allen-st. court.....4	Baker's alley.....6, 7	Bismark st. 23, 24
Allen pl.....8, 19, 25	Baker's court.....24	Blackstone st....6, etc.
Allston st....4, 10, 24, 25	Baldwin st. 4, 13, 22	Blackstone sq.....18
Allston Heights.....25	Baldwin pl....7, 13, 25	Blossom st.....8, etc.
Allston pl. 10	Barre pl.....10	Blossom court.....8
Allston sq. 25	Barry st. 24	Blossom pl.....8
Alpine st. 21	Barry court 17	Bolton st.....13, etc.
Alpine pl. 21	Bartlett st....3, etc., 21	Bolton court.....13
Amee pl.....19	Bartlett court.....20	Bolton pl.....4, 13
Ames st. 15, 25	Bartlett pl.....7	Boston st.....15, etc.
Ames court.....15	Barton st.....8	Boston pl.....15
Anderson st.....9	Barton court 8	Bow st. 5
Anderson court.....9	Bates st. 3	Bow-st. court.....5
Anderson pl. 9	Bates pl.....12, 19	Bowdoin st.....10, 24
Appleton st. 17, etc.	Bath st. 6	Bowdoin court.....10
Appleton pl.....22	Bath ave. 24	Bowdoin sq. .10, etc., 24
Arcadia st.....23, 24	Baxter st. 13, etc.	Bowe st.....23
Arch st. 10	Baxter pl.....12	Bowen st.....13, etc.
Arch pl.....6	Baxter sq.....15	Bower st.....21
Arlington st..10, etc., 25	Bay st. 11, 24	Boylston st..10, etc., 23
Arlington ave. 4	Bay View pl....14, 22	Boylston pl.....12
Arlington pl. 3, 25	Beach st....4, 10, etc., 24	Boylston ave.....23
Arnold st.....19, 23	Beach pl. 4	Boylston sq.....10
Arrow st. 5	Beaver st.....9, 23	Bradford st.....17
Arrow-st. court.....5	Bedford st.....10	Bradford pl.....10
Ash st.....12	Bedford court 10	Brattle sq.....7
Ash pl.....9	Beech st.....23	Brattle st.....7
Ashland st. 8, 23, 24	Bell court.....13	Bremen st.....1, etc.
Ashland ave. 23	Belle ave. 23	Bremen place.....2
Ashland pl. 16, etc.	Bellevue st....22, 23, 24	Brighton st.....4, 8
Atherton st.....23	Bellevue ave.....23	Brighton ave....22, etc.
Atherton ave.....23	Bellows pl.....4, 24	Brigh-on-st. ave. 8
Atherton pl.....23	Belmont st. 4, 19	Brighton-st. pl. 8
Atlantic st.....14	Belmont pl. 2	Brimmer st. 9
Atlantic ave.....6, etc.	Belmont sq. 2	Brimmer pl. 10
Auburn st.4, 8, 19, 22, 25	Bennet st.....12	Bromley st.....22
Auburn ave.....8	Bennet ave. 6	Bromley park.....22
	Bennet pl.....12	Brook st.....23

Ward.	Ward.	Ward.
Brook ave.....20	Cedar pl.....20	Clarence st.....20, 23
Brook pl.....20	Cedar sq.....21	Clarence pl.....24
Brook-farm ave.....23	Central st.....6	Clarendon st. 11, etc., 23
Brookline st....17, etc.	Central ave.....23, 24	Clarendon park.....23
Brookline ave.....25	Central court.....10	Clark st.....6, 24
Brooks st.....1, 25	Central pl.....5	Clark pl.....23
Brooks pl.....9	Central sq.....1, etc.	Clark's court.....4
Brown st.....20	Centre st....21, etc., 24	Clayton st.....24
Brown ave.....23	Centre ave.....24	Clayton pl.....20
Brown pl.....23	Centre court.....24	Cliff st.....21
Brown court.....25	Centre pl.....15, 21, 23	Cliff pl.....21
Brown's court.....5	Ceylon st.....15, 20	Clifford st.....21
Buchanan court.....23	Chadwick st.....20	Clifford pl.....6
Buchanan pl.....22	Chadwick court.....20	Clifton st.....20, 23
Buckingham st.....11	Chadwick pl.....20	Clifton pl.....19
Buckingham pl.....11	Chamber st.....5	Clinton st.....6
Bulfinch st....10, etc.	Chambers st.....8	Clinton pl.....4
Bulfinch pl.....10	Chambers-st. court.....8	Coburn court.....9
Bumstead court.....10	Champney st.....15	Coburn pl.....18
Bumstead lane.....22	Champney court.....15	Codman st.....24
Bunker Hill st....4, etc.	Champney pl.....9, 19	Codman ave....21, etc.
Bunker Hill court.....4	Channing st.....12	Codman park.....21
Burke st.....19	Channing pl.....12	Codman pl.....21
Burke's court.....2	Chapel st.....19, 23	Colony st.....13
Burroughs st.....23	Chapel pl. (North)....7	Colony pl.....1, 20
Burroughs pl.....12	Chapel pl.....16	Columbia st. 4, 10, 20, etc.
Bussey st.....23	Chapman st.....5, 12	Columbia court.....4
Bussey pl.....10	Chapman ave.....24	Columbus ave...11, etc.
Butler st.....22, 24	Chapman pl.....5, 10	Columbus pl.....12
Butler's sq.....6	Chardon st.....7	Columbus sq. ...11, etc.
Butler's row.....6	Chardon court.....7	Commercial st.....6, 24
Buttonwood st..24, etc.	Chardon-st. pl.....7	Commercial court....6
Buttonwood court...24	Charles st. 4, 8, etc. 23, 24	Commercial pl.....6
Byron st.....1, 9	Charles pl.....13	Commercial point...24
Byron court.....23	Charles-st. pl.....4	Common st.....5, 12
	Charles-river ave....5	Conant st.....22
C.	Chatham st.....6	Conant court.....19
C st.....13, 23	Chatham row.....6	Conant-st. pl.....22
Cabot st.....19	Chauncey pl.....3	Concord st.....3, 18
Cabot pl.....19	Chauncey pl.....23	Concord ave.....3
Call st.....5, 23	Chauncey st.....10	Concord pl.....18
Call-st. pl.....5	Chelsea st. 1, etc., 5, etc.	Concord sq.....18
Cambridge st. 4, 7, 25, etc.	Chelsea court.....1	Congress st.....6, etc.
Cambridge-st. ave....9	Chelsea pl.....2	Congress-st. pl.....12
Cambridge-st. pl.....9	Cherry st.....16, 20	Congress sq.....6
Camden st.....18	Cherry court.....20	Cook st.....4, 24
Camden pl.....18	Chester st.....24, 25	Cook pl.....6
Canal bank.....4	Chester park.....18	Cook-st. pl.....4
Canal st.....7	Chester pl.....18	Coolidge ave. 10, 24
Canton st.....17	Chester sq.....18	Coolidge pl.....13
Canton-st. court.....17	Chestnut st. ...3, etc., 9	Cooper st.....7
Canton-st. pl.....17	Chestnut ave. 9, 23	Cooper-st. court.....7
Carlton st.....11, 24	Chestnut pl.....13, 23	Copeland st.....21
Carter st.....4	Chestnut sq.....23	Copeland pl.....21
Carter pl.....6	Church st.....1, 11,	Coral pl.....4, 5
Carver st.....11	23, 24, 25	Cordis st.....5
Carver pl.....11	Church ave.....13	Cordis-st. ave.....5
Cary st.....19	Church court.....5	Cordis court.....5
Cary pl.....4	Church pl.....19, 24	Corey st.....3, 23
Castle st.....16	Circuit st.....21	Corey ave.....12
Castle court.....2	Circuit pl.....21	Corey court.....3
Cedar st....3, 21, 23, 24	Clapp st.....15, 20	Cornhill.....7
Cedar ave.....23, 24	Clapp pl.....24	Cornhill court.....10

	Ward.
Cottage st. ..2, 3, 15, 20, etc., 23	
Cottage ave.....23	
Cottage court.....20	
Cottage pl.....17, 19	
Cottage row.....23	
Cottage-st. pl.....2	
Cotting st.....8	
Cotting pl.....8	
Court st. 7, etc.	
Court ave.....10	
Court sq.....10	
Cove st.....12	
Cove pl.....12	
Creek st.....24	
Creek sq.....7	
Crescent ave.....24	
Crescent court.....7	
Crescent pl.....7	
Crosby pl....17, 18, 20	
Cross st.....2, 3, 6, 23	
Cross-st. ave.....3	
Cross-st. court.....3	
Culvert st. 19	
Culvert court.....19	
Cumston st. 18	
Cumston pl. 18	
Cushman st. 25	
Cushman ave. 8	
Cypress st. 9, 23, 23	

D.

D st.....13, etc., 23	
Dale st.....21, 23	
Dartmouth st...17, etc.	
Dartmouth pl.....17	
Davenport st.....19	
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	Williams ave.....21	

APPENDIX L.

PLANS OF BOSTON IN CITY SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

- Boston, 1722. — Showing streets, lanes, and houses, by John Bonner. (Reproduced in 1835.)
- Boston, 1729. — Showing streets, lanes, etc., by Will Burgiss. (Reproduced in 1869.)
- Boston, 1733 to 1769. — Made by William Price in 1733, and corrected to 1769.
- Boston and Vicinity, 1755. — By J. F. W. Des Barres, London. (Reproduced in 1870.)
- Boston and Vicinity, 1777. — By Henry Pelham, London. (Reproduced in 1877.)
- Boston, 1777. — By Lieut. Page, H.M.C.E., London. (Reproduced in 1849.)
- Boston, 1795. — An original map. Surveyed by Osgood Carleton for the Select-men.
- Boston, 1800. — By Osgood Carleton. (Reproduced in 1878.)
- Boston, 1814. — By John G. Hales, showing houses, fences, streets, lanes, etc. (Reproduced in 1879.)
- Boston, 1820. — 2 vols. Original plans of all the streets, lanes, and alleys, with widths; also shows abutting houses. Made for the Select-men, by John G. Hales, 1820.
- Boston, 1832. — From the Directory for that year, made by C. Stimpson, Jr.
- Boston, 1835. — By C. Stimpson, Jr.
- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1835. — Boston Bewick Co.
- Boston, 1838. — C. Stimpson, Jr.
- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1841. — By N. Dearborn.
- “ “ “ “ 1846. — By Geo. G. Smith.
- Boston, 1847. — An original plan made for the Water Commissioners by Wm. S. Whitwell.
- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1848. — By N. Dearborn.
- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1851. — By Geo. G. Smith.
- Boston, East Boston, South Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, and Roxbury, showing streets, etc. — By H. McIntyre.
- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1855. — By Geo. G. Smith.
- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1860. — By Geo. G. Smith.
- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1861. — By James Slade, City Engineer.

- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1862. — By James Slade, City Engineer.
- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1863. — By James Slade, City Engineer.
- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1866. — By N. H. Crafts, City Engineer.
- Boston, South Boston, and East Boston, 1866. — By Baker & Tilden.
- Boston, South Boston, East Boston, and Roxbury, 1867. — By N. H. Crafts, City Engineer.
- Boston, South Boston, East Boston, and Roxbury, 1868. — By N. H. Crafts, City Engineer.
- Boston, South Boston, East Boston, and Roxbury, 1869. — By Thos. W. Davis, City Surveyor.
- Boston, South Boston, East Boston, and Roxbury, 1869. — By Sampson, Davenport & Co.
- Boston, 1869. — Plan of the business part, by Nanitz.
- Boston, South Boston, East Boston, and Roxbury, 1870. — Thos. W. Davis, City Surveyor.
- Boston, South Boston, East Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Charlestown, Brookline, Brighton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Somerville, Malden, Medford, 1874. — By G. M. Hopkins & Co.
- Boston and vicinity (same as above), 1876. — By G. M. Hopkins & Co.
- Boston and vicinity (same as above), 1877. — By Sampson, Davenport, & Co.
- Boston, 1879. — By Thos. W. Davis, City Surveyor.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

R E P O R T

OF

SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS,

ON THE

COST OF LIGHTING PUBLIC LAMPS IN CERTAIN CITIES.

1 8 7 9 .

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Nov. 17, 1879.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

LAMP DEPARTMENT OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1879.

To the Board of Aldermen: —

GENTLEMEN, — In accordance with an order of your Honorable Board, blank forms have been forwarded to the several gas companies in the cities of Providence, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, soliciting from them detailed statements of the charges for lighting the public lamps during the year 1878, corresponding in form to the detail of like service in this city as presented in City Document No. 48, 1879.

The returns from these communications are herewith submitted, together with a series of questions submitted, and the answers returned thereto relating to the same subject from the Superintendents of Public Lamps in Providence, Brooklyn, New York, and Baltimore, — Philadelphia making no reply.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. ALLEN, *Supt. of Lamps.*

PROVIDENCE.

Providence Gas Co.

Number of lamps Dec. 15, 1878	2,581
Total hours of burning each lamp per annum, By the moon.	
Consumption of each lamp per hour	4 ft.
Rate per thousand cubic feet	\$2.07
Yearly charge for gas for each lamp	\$20.13
Cost of lighting and care of each lamp per annum	\$7.89
Cost of gas and lighting and care for each lamp per annum	\$28.02
Total cost of lighting and care for this number of lamps per annum	\$17,086.22

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Gas Light Co.

Number of lamps Dec. 15, 1878	2,917
Total hours of burning each lamp per annum,	3,652
Consumption of each lamp per hour	3 ft.
Annual consumption of each lamp	10,956 ft.
Total amount of consumption of this number of lamps per annum	31,958,652 ft.
Rate per thousand cubic feet	\$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yearly charge for gas for each lamp	\$19.99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total charge for gas for this number of lamps per annum	\$58,324.53
Cost of lighting and care of each lamp per annum	\$6.29
Cost of gas and lighting and care for each lamp per annum	\$26.28
Total cost of lighting and care for this number of lamps per annum	\$18,347.93
Total cost of gas and lighting and care for this number of lamps per annum	\$76,672.46
Average candle-power of gas supplied for year 1872	16 $\frac{6}{10}$
Rate per thousand cubic feet to private consumers	\$2.50

Nassau Gas Light Co.

Number of lamps Dec. 15, 1878	2,613
Total hours of burning each lamp per annum,	3,595
Consumption of each lamp per hour	3 ft.

Annual consumption of each lamp . . .	11,785 ft.
Total amount of consumption of this number of lamps per annum	30,794,205 ft.
Cost of gas and lighting and care for each lamp per annum	\$29.00
Average candle-power of gas supplied for year 1872	16.19
Rate per thousand cubic feet to private con- sumers	\$2.50

People's Gas Light Co.

Number of lamps Dec. 15, 1878	1,788
Total hours of burning each lamp per annum,	3,620 $\frac{5}{6}$
Consumption of each lamp per hour . . .	3 ft.
Annual consumption of each lamp . . .	10,860 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft.
Total amount of consumption of this number of lamps per annum	19,417,680 ft.
Cost of lighting and care of each lamp per annum	\$6.29
Cost of gas and lighting and care for each lamp per annum	\$29.06
Total cost of gas and lighting and care for this number of lamps per annum . . .	\$51,959.28
Average candle-power of gas supplied for year 1872	16.14
Rate per thousand cubic feet to private con- sumers	\$2.50

Williamsburg Gas Light Co.

Number of lamps Dec. 15, 1878	3,188
Total hours of burning each lamp per annum,	3,564 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average candle-power of gas supplied for year 1872	16
Rate per thousand cubic feet to private con- sumers	\$2.75

NEW YORK.

Manhattan Gas Light Co.

Refers to New York City Record.

Metropolitan Gas Light Co.

Number of lamps Dec. 15, 1878	3,900
Total hours of burning each lamp per annum,	3,833 $\frac{1}{2}$

Consumption of each lamp per hour . . .	3 ft.
Annual consumption of each lamp . . .	11,500 ft.
Total amount of consumption of this number of lamps per annum	44,850,000 ft.
Yearly charge for gas for each lamp . . .	\$15.25
Total charge for gas for this number of lamps per annum	\$59,475.00
Cost of lighting and care of each lamp per annum	\$4.25
Cost of gas and lighting and care for each lamp per annum	\$19.50
Total cost of lighting and care for this number of lamps per annum	\$16,575.00
Total cost of gas and lighting and care for this number of lamps per annum . . .	\$76,050.00
Average candle-power of gas supplied for year 1878	18.50
Rate per thousand cubic feet to private con- sumers	\$2.25

Municipal Gas Light Co.

No street lamps.

Yonkers Gas Light Co.

Number of lamps Dec. 15, 1878	72
Total hours of burning each lamp per annum,	3,833 $\frac{1}{3}$
Consumption of each lamp per hour . . .	3 ft.
Annual consumption of each lamp . . .	11,500 ft.
Total amount of consumption of this number of lamps per annum	828,000 ft.
Rate per thousand cubic feet	\$2.33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Yearly charge for gas for each lamp . . .	\$26.83 $\frac{1}{3}$
Total charge for gas for this number of lamps per annum	\$1,932.00
Cost of lighting and care of each lamp per annum	\$6.17 $\frac{2}{3}$
Cost of gas and lighting and care for each lamp per annum	\$33.00
Total cost of lighting and care for this number of lamps per annum	\$444.24
Total cost of gas and lighting and care for this number of lamps per annum	\$2,376.00
Average candle-power of gas supplied for year 1878	16.50
Amount of gas sold exclusive of the public lamps for the year 1878	1,090,200 ft.

Rate per thousand cubic feet to private consumers	\$3.00
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Northern Gas Light Co.

Number of lamps Dec. 15, 1878	1,000
Total hours of burning each lamp per annum, ...	4,000
Consumption of each lamp per hour	3½ ft.
Annual consumption of each lamp	14,000 ft.
Total amount of consumption of this number of lamps per annum	14,000,000 ft.
Rate per thousand cubic feet	say \$4.25
Yearly charge for gas and lighting and care of each lamp	932, \$50.00 51, \$42.50 17, \$8.40
Total cost of gas and lighting and care for this number of lamps per annum	\$48,910.20
Average candle-power of gas supplied for year 1878	19
Amount of gas sold exclusive of the public lamps for the year 1878	1,600,000 ft.
Rate per thousand cubic feet to private consumers	\$3.00

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Gas Light Co.

Number of lamps Dec. 15, 1878	11,981
Average consumption of each lamp per hour, ...	6 ft.
Yearly charge for gas for each lamp	\$15.50
Cost of lighting and care of each lamp per annum	\$7.00
Cost of gas and lighting and care for each lamp per annum	\$22.50
Average candle-power of gas supplied for year 1876	16.
Rate per thousand cubic feet to private consumers	\$2.15

Northern Liberties Gas Light Co.

No lamps.

BALTIMORE.

People's Gas Light Co.

Number of lamps Dec. 15, 1878	1,644
Total hours of burning each lamp per annum, ...	2,906

12. Is the torch or ladder used in lighting? — Ladder.
13. If you have public lamps in parks and squares are they in charge of the Lamp Department? — They are.
14. What satisfaction is given by oil lamps, if in use? — None in use.
15. What is the cost of each per annum?
16. What satisfaction is given by naphtha lamps if in use? — Fair.
17. What is the cost of each per annum? — \$15.56.
18. Is it customary to light alley-ways, rear passages, and unaccepted streets in your city? — Yes.
19. What is the total cost per annum of the Lamp Department of your city, including every charge of construction, repair, maintenance, superintendence, etc.? — See annual report for 1877; that of 1878 not printed. Total cost, \$121,470.41.
20. If lamps on public parks and squares are maintained separately from the Lamp Department, please give the total cost per annum.
21. What price is charged by gas companies for gas in public buildings? — Same as street lamps.
22. What price is charged by gas companies for private consumption? — \$2.25.

CHAS. M. SMITH,
Supt. of Lights.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

1. What number of gas lamps in your city? — 14,828.
2. What number of oil lamps in your city? — None.
3. What number of naphtha or gasoline lamps in your city? — None.
4. What is the average distance between lamps? — About 120 feet diagonally.
5. What price is paid per thousand cubic feet for gas? — So much per year for each lamp, equal to about \$1.85.
6. What is the consumption per hour of each gas-burner? — 3 feet.
7. What kind of a burner do you use? — 5-foot tip, 3-foot check; Anderson, maker.
8. How many hours do you light in a year? — 3,790.
9. Are the men who light employed by the city or gas company? — Gas company.
10. What compensation do the gas-lighters receive? — One cent per lamp.

11. What duty is required of him? — Cleaning, lighting, and extinguishing.
12. Is the torch or ladder used in lighting? — Torch, almost invariably.
13. If you have public lamps in parks and squares are they in charge of the Lamp Department? — They are.
14. What satisfaction is given by oil lamps, if in use? — None used.
15. What is the cost of each per annum? — None used.
16. What satisfaction is given by gasoline lamps, if in use? — None used.
17. What is the cost of each per annum? — None used.
18. Is it customary to light alley-ways, rear passages, and unaccepted streets in your city? — Unaccepted streets and a few alleys used as public thoroughfares.
19. What is the total cost per annum of the Lamp Department of your city, including every charge of construction, repair, maintenance, superintendence, etc.? — New lamps cost \$25 each, repairing about \$500; maintenance about \$380,000; superintendence \$2,500.
20. If lamps on public parks and squares are maintained separately from the Lamp Department, please give the total cost per annum.
21. What price is charged by gas companies for gas in public buildings? — One company, \$1.65; one, \$1.75; the remaining four companies, \$2.00 per M. cubic feet.
22. What price is charged by gas companies for private consumption? — \$2.50 per M. cubic feet.

NEW YORK CITY.

GEO. H. ALLEN, Esq.,

Superintendent of Lamps, City of Boston: —

DEAR SIR, — Your circular letter of 5th instant, to the mayor of this city, has been referred to this department. In reply thereto I make the following answers: —

1. Number of gas lamps under this department, Dec. 31, 1878, 21,029.
 Number of naphtha lamps under this department, Dec. 31, 1878, 510.
 Number of gas lamps under Department of Parks, 628.
 Total number of lamps burning Dec. 31, 1878, 22,167.
2. No oil lamps.
3. Naphtha lamps, as above, 510.

4. Average distance between lamps is about 100 feet.
5. Price for lamps is *not* by the 1,000 feet, but is at a fixed rate per annum, including gas, lighting, extinguishing, cleaning twice per week, repairing, reglazing, furnishing cocks, tubes, burners, and painting lamp-posts and lanterns.
6. The burners consume 3 cubic feet per hour.
7. The gas companies furnish the burners. These generally comprise an inner and outer burner; the inner burner, or check, is a 3-feet lava or brass fishtail, the outer burner is a 4 or 5 feet lava fishtail.
8. The lamps burn $3,833\frac{1}{3}$ hours per annum.
9. The lighters are employed by the gas companies.
10. The compensation of lighters varies from \$25 to \$32 per month; the number of lamps in a lighter's district varies from 100 to 145.
11. The lighters light, extinguish, clean twice per week, reglaze, and keep stand-pipes clear if possible; glass and spirits furnished by gas company.
12. Lamps are generally lighted by torch, but two companies use ladder.
13. The lamps on parks are under the Department of Parks.
14. No oil lamps in use.
15. None.
16. The naphtha lamps are working very satisfactorily.
17. Naphtha lamps cost \$20 each per annum, including lighting, etc.
18. It is not customary to light alley-ways, rear passages, and unaccepted streets, unless they are public high-ways and city property.
19. The *total* cost of the public lamps under the Department of Public Works, for 1878, was \$477,216.01.
 Cost of superintendence and clerk-hire, \$4,550.00.
 Total by Department of Public Works, \$481,766.01.
20. The cost of lamps on parks was \$10,500.00.
21. The price for gas to public buildings is \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.25 per 1,000.
22. The price per 1,000 cubic feet to private consumers is:
 New-York Gas Light Co., \$2.50.
 Manhattan Gas Light Co., \$2.50.
 Metropolitan Gas Light Co., \$1.75 for 50,000 feet or more in any one month; \$2.00 for over 30,000 and less than 50,000 feet in any one month; \$2.25 for less than 30,000 feet in any one month.
 N.Y. Mutual Gas Light Co., \$2.50.
 Municipal Gas Light Co., \$2.40.
 Harlem Gas Light Co., \$2.00.

Central Gas Light Co., \$2.50.
Northern Gas Light Co., \$3.00.
Yonkers Gas Light Co., \$2.85.

Yours respectfully,

S. McCORMICK,

Supt. of Lamps and Gas.

BALTIMORE, MD.

1. What number of gas lamps in your city? — Four thousand six hundred and twenty-three (4,623).
2. What number of oil lamps in your city? — None.
3. What number of naphtha or gasoline lamps in your city? — Ten hundred and six (1,006).
4. What is the average distance between lamps? — One on diagonal corners and one in middle of square.
5. What price is paid per thousand cubic feet for gas? — \$1.50 and \$1.90 per 1,000 cubic feet.
6. What is the consumption per hour of each gas-burner? — About 5.2 feet per hour.
7. What kind of a burner do you use? — Tufts' Regulator Burner.
8. How many hours do you light in a year? — About twenty-three hundred (2,300) hours.
9. Are the men who light employed by the city or gas company? — City.
10. What compensation do the gas-lighters receive? — \$8 per week.
11. What duty is required of him? — Light, put out, clean, and report any requirements.
12. Is the torch or ladder used in lighting? — Ladder.
13. If you have public lamps in parks and squares are they in charge of the Lamp Department? — Yes.
14. What satisfaction is given by oil lamps, if in use?
15. What is the cost of each per annum?
16. What satisfaction is given by gasoline lamps, if in use? — Good where gas mains are not laid.
17. What is the cost of each per annum? — \$16.
18. Is it customary to light alley-ways, rear passages, and unaccepted streets, in your city? — Partially.
19. What is the total cost per annum of the Lamp Department of your city, including every charge of construction, repair, maintenance, superintendence, etc.? — About \$170,000.

20. If lamps on public parks and squares are maintained separately from the Lamp Department please give the total cost per annum.
21. What price is charged by gas companies for gas in public buildings? — \$1.50 and \$1.90.
22. What price is charged by gas companies for private consumption? — The same as to the city.

H. W. KING,

Gen'l Supt. of Lamps and Inspector of Meters.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

SIXTY-FIFTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Nov. 17, 1879.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for leave to extend its double tracks on Washington street, West Roxbury, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,

Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets in the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down double tracks on *Washington street*, West Roxbury, commencing at a point in the double tracks of said company five hundred feet south of the southerly line of Forest Hills street and extending to a point on said Washington street, opposite the Forest Hills station on the Providence Railroad, four hundred and fifty feet south of the southerly line of Morton street; said double tracks being shown by red lines on a plan drawn by Barbour & Hodges, civil engineers, dated Oct. 27, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon the condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, and the form of rail to be used, shall be under

the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also, upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall pave the space occupied by said tracks, and the space between the tracks, with small granite blocks, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

Also, upon condition that said company shall take up and remove the single track on the side of the roadway of said Washington street, between the points above designated, and put said roadway in good condition for public travel, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets. Also, upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.¹

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

¹ Accepted by Metropolitan Railroad Company Nov. 19, 1879.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1879-80.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, }
CITY HALL, December 3, 1879. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL: —

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned, in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1879-80, as shown in the books in his office, December 1, 1879, including the December draft, — being eight monthly payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1878-79, the amount drawn December 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

In cases of special appropriations made by the City Council, covered by loans and transfers, only the amount of loans negotiated is placed under the head of appropriations with the transfers, and only the balances of said amounts not expended from last year appear. The total expenditures charged to these appropriations, covering loans negotiated and transfers, may be found in the table on the last page.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each App- ropriation.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Nov.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water*.....	\$409,198 64	\$13,283 55	\$159,107 56	\$250,091 08
Advertising	1,200 00	24 18	583 50	616 50
Architect's Department	10,000 00	899 64	7,847 41	2,152 59
Armories	20,000 00	319 25	11,023 51	8,976 49
Assessors' Department	94,000 00	5,240 63	76,634 66	17,365 34
Auditor's Department	15,800 00	1,272 81	10,178 44	5,621 56
Bells and Clocks	1,000 00	2 80	648 83	351 17
Board of Health	47,000 00	4,666 85	36,044 63	10,955 37
Boston Harbor	2,500 00	138 19	1,180 18	1,319 82
Bridges	55,000 00	7,541 79	34,167 18	20,832 82
Broadway Extension (loan)	\$80,680 21	.....	.....	80,680 21
Burnt District (loan)	\$126,283 99	.....	43,804 05	82,479 94
Cedar Grove Cemetery: {	\$5,581 41	976 53	11,975 71	94 55
Add Revenue received, \$6,488 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelsea Bridge	54,961 63	.....	.....	4,961 63
Chestnut Hill Driveway	3,000 00	559 72	2,342 50	657 50
City Debt (payment to Sinking Fund Commissioners)	495,704 00	495,704 00	495,704 00	.....
City Debt: {	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from Commis- sioners, \$147,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue, \$72,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sinking Funds, 75,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redemption of City Debt Proper, \$145,000 00	.....	25,000 00	147,000 00	.....
Redemption Cochitu- ate Water Debt, 2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of Redemption of matured bonds, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Hospital	118,000 00	10,857 78	82,105 31	35,894 69
City Registrar's Department	9,500 00	608 25	4,589 57	4,910 43
Cochituate Water Works: {	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue, \$277,700 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Running expenses, \$147,661 98	.....	20,306 26	468,172 86	(\$190,471.96 provided for.)
Interest, 316,581 67	.....	3,482 50	.....	.....
Proportion paid under contract, 3,929 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collector's Department	\$44,500 00	5,031 77	30,235 32	14,264 68
Common, etc.	744,000 00	2,130 95	35,023 21	8,976 79
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	40,000 00	.....	35,220 50	4,779 50
Completion West Chester Park, etc.	\$21,698 92	1,374 18	6,816 77	14,882 15
Contingent Funds: {	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joint Committees	2,000 00	217 05	1,574 61	425 39
Mayor	1,500 00	251 55	891 92	608 08
Board of Aldermen	2,000 00	195 40	1,546 10	453 90
Common Council	2,500 00	13 00	1,726 15	773 85
County of Suffolk	350,000 00	26,322 42	188,222 80	161,777 20
Court Rooms, Criminal Business.	80,000 00	.....	.....	80,000 00
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc. {	.....	.....	.....	.....
Add Revenue received, \$11,783 40	.....	125 50	10,475 09	9,116 40
East Boston Ferries	155,000 00	10,885 68	103,760 48	51,239 52
Eastern Avenue and Bridge (loan)	\$13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79
Eastern Avenue wharf	112,500 00	.....	2,171 77	328 23
Carried forward	\$2,266,486 68	\$637,432 23	\$2,010,774 62	\$889,157 17

¹ Brought from last year, Loan, ...	\$59,198 64	⁷ Transferred from Reserved Fund, ...	\$4,000 00
² Brought from last year, ...	80,680 21	⁸ Brought from last year, ...	21,698 92
³ Brought from last year, ...	126,283 99	⁹ Brought from last year, ...	7,508 09
⁴ Brought from last year, ...	581 41	¹⁰ Brought from last year, ...	13,569 79
⁵ Brought from last year, ...	4,961 63	¹¹ Transferred to Health and Paving Sheds, etc., ...	3,500 00
⁶ Transferred from the Reserved Fund, ...	4,500 00		

* Total appropriations, \$5,412,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$5,412,886.80.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

3

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Nov.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,266,486 68	\$637,432 23	\$2,010,774 62	\$889,157 17
Engineer's Department.....	25,000 00	1,850 50	15,793 59	9,206 41
English High and Latin School Build- ings*.....	1124,027 78	14,441 01	63,247 24	60,780 54
Evergreen Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received, \$260 00	21,377 25	148 91	1,337 83	299 42
Fencing and Grading around Army and Navy Monument.....	34,431 50	.....	4,412 13	19 37
Fire Alarms.....	17,000 00	1,221 56	10,326 57	6,673 43
Fire Department.....	550,000 00	35,469 57	407,149 74	142,850 26
Francis Street School-house.....	43,214 72	.....	1,626 00	1,588 72
Health Department.....	320,000 00	28,707 89	216,103 02	103,896 98
Health and Paving Sheds, etc.,.....	3,500 00	872 64	872 64	2,627 36
Home for Poor, Deer Island.....	52,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Homeless Wanderers.....	52,000 00	.....	1,811 98	188 02
Improved Sewerage.....	122,051 80	67,211 78	389,408 28	532,643 52
Incidental Expenses:				
Add income on Foss and Babcock Funds.....	555,000 00	1,351 67	42,014 58	13,444 65
Inspection of Buildings.....	18,000 00	1,491 62	11,233 63	6,761 37
Interest and Premium.....	1,698,000 00	20,314 82	838,088 83	859,911 17
Lamps.....	400,000 00	34,770 22	244,662 71	155,337 29
Law Department.....	19,200 00	1,560 30	13,001 50	6,198 50
Liquor License Expenses:				
Add Revenue received ..\$235,040 68 }	92,000 00	2,992 65	174,869 72	162,170 96
Markets.....	9,625 00	746 94	5,976 07	3,648 93
Mount Hope Cemetery:				
Add Revenue received ...\$8,357 61 }	1015,780 63	2,677 41	17,966 12	6,172 12
Mystic Sewer (loan).....	1123,781 64	.....	1,782 73	21,998 91
Mystic Water Works:				
Revenue.....\$87,073 05	.....	9,613 18	.....	(\$43,388.88 provided for.)
Running expenses.....76,489 45	.....	.....	130,461 93	.....
Interest.....31,875 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proportions paid under contracts.....22,097 48	.....	10,429 67	.....	.....
New Ferry Boat.....	45,000 00	81 77	24,930 49	20,069 51
Northampton-street District\$.....	1219,146 60	4,058 08	230,317 46	(\$211,170.83 pr. for.)
Old Claims.....	2,000 00	.....	705 76	1,294 24
Old Records.....	15600 00	60 00	480 00	120 00
Orchard Park.....	20,000 00	688 89	19,863 89	136 11
Overseers of the Poor.....	118,000 00	7,928 16	44,316 35	73,683 65
Park Department.....	5,000 00	318 40	1,439 68	3,560 32
Park Nursery, Austin Farm.....	142,000 00	.....	1,585 05	414 95
Paving, etc.....	650,000 00	77,704 40	517,093 20	132,906 80
Play Grounds.....	151,000 00	100 00	475 00	525 00
Police.....	825,000 00	67,107 40	538,006 50	286,993 50
Police Station House No. 6.....	20,000 00	233 00	4,444 81	15,555 19
Primary School-house, City Point.....	1015,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Primary School-house, Polk street.....	1710,527 56	304 06	4,144 28	6,383 28
Printing and Stationery.....	23,000 00	1,036 10	14,105 56	8,894 44
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$8,238,751 16	\$1,032,924 83	\$5,904,834 49	\$3,553,112 09

1 Brought from last year,	\$89,027 78	7 Brought from last year,	\$914,051 80
2 Brought from last year,	177 25	Loan,	8,000 00
3 Brought from last year,	3,431 50	8 Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	10,000 00
Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	1,000 00	9 Brought from last year,	2,000 00
4 Brought from last year,	3,214 72	10 Brought from last year,	1,780 63
5 Brought from last year,	82,500 00	11 Brought from last year,	23,781 64
Transferred to Marcella-street Home for Girls,	43,500 00	12 Brought from last year, Loan,	9,000 00
Transferred to Addition to Marcella-st. Home,	25,000 00	13 Brought from last year,	600 00
Transferred to Addition to Austin Farm building,	12,000 00	14 Brought from last year,	2,000 00
6 Brought from last year,	2,000 00	15 Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	1,000 00
		16 Brought from last year,	15,000 00
		17 Brought from last year,	10,527 56

* Total appropriation \$400,000; loan authorized \$350,000; loan negotiated, \$275,000; transfer, \$15,000; appropriation, \$35,000.

† Total appropriations, \$3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loan authorized, \$3,713,000; loan negotiated, \$1,407,000.

‡ This amount was for expenses incurred under the law, as follows:—

By Police Commissioners.....	\$15,698.79
City Clerk's Department.....	658.50
Collector's Department.....	310.63
Paid State, proportion of receipts.....	58,201.75

\$ Transfers authorized, \$78,000; loans authorized, \$500,000; loans negotiated, \$259,000.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in Nov.	Expenditures for 1879-80.	Balance Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$8,238,751 16	\$1,032,924 83	\$5,904,834 49	\$3,553,112 09
Public Baths	21,000 00	1,295 15	16,445 78	4,554 22
Public Buildings	65,000 00	3,949 76	44,376 29	20,623 71
Public Institutions, viz.:—				
House of Industry	165,000 00	12,646 84	98,171 06	66,828 94
House of Correction	85,000 00	10,108 45	58,462 30	26,537 70
Lunatic Hospital	45,000 00	4,094 58	30,838 68	14,161 32
Pauper Expenses	90,000 00	1,416 35	56,273 27	33,726 73
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"	14,000 00	652 27	6,525 30	7,474 70
Office Expenses	8,000 00	566 76	4,785 92	3,214 08
Marcella Street Home	25,000 00	1,677 64	14,954 05	10,045 95
Almshouse, Austin Farm	12,000 00	1,340 47	6,300 51	5,699 49
Almshouse, Charlestown District	9,000 00	374 16	3,987 23	5,012 77
Brick Extension, House of Industry..	16,000 00	2,159 73	14,580 73	1,419 27
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford } Islands.....	10,000 00	226 45	3,896 08	6,103 92
Barn, Austin Farm	12,500 00	.....	2,348 99	151 01
Steamboat Wharf, Deer Island	29,000 00	.....	6,852 38	2,147 62
Marcella-Street Home for Girls	343,500 00	5,597 03	19,595 98	23,904 02
Addition to Marcella-Street Home....	425,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
Addition to Austin-Farm Building....	512,000 00	2,113 58	7,661 82	4,338 18
Public Lands.....	4,000 00	277 56	2,721 38	1,278 62
Public Library: } Add Revenue received, \$67 41	115,000 00	9,516 27	72,367 91	42,699 50
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, } and appropriation	158,014 68	13,740 27	60,886 24	97,128 44
Quarantine Department.....	14,500 00	780 73	8,908 45	5,591 55
Record Commissioners.....	3,000 00	172 50	1,065 23	1,934 77
Registration of Voters and Election } Expenses	37,000 00	4,527 94	18,597 88	18,402 12
Reserved Fund	774,000 00	.....	.....	74,000 00
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)*...	874,691 59	1,270 47	52,200 19	22,491 40
Salaries	32,000 00	2,697 17	21,480 63	10,519 37
Schools and School-houses, viz.:—				
School Instructors	1,055,000 00	93,345 81	718,033 00	336,967 00
School Expenses, School Com.....	195,000 00	19,419 10	183,984 32	11,015 68
Salaries, Officers School Com.....	50,000 00	4,405 25	36,080 06	13,919 94
School-houses, Public Buildings.....	100,000 00	6,166 85	72,071 53	27,928 47
Sealer of Weights and Measures.....	5,700 00	519 82	3,801 20	1,898 80
Sewer Department.....	100,000 00	9,212 85	89,052 95	10,947 05
Sinking Fund Commissioners	800 00	.....	393 78	406 22
Soldiers' Relief	115,506 80	6,823 99	59,734 87	64,771 93
Stony Brook Sewer, Back Bay.....	105,000 00	529 67	4,164 22	835 78
Suffolk Street District.....	111,741 48	.....	596 27	1,145 21
Surveyor's Department.....	25,000 00	1,941 31	15,797 21	9,202 79
Treasurer's Department.....	123,200 00	1,921 64	15,288 79	7,911 21
Tremont Street, Repaving.....	1325,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
Washington Street Extension (loan)....	1429,363 90	.....	5,060 90	24,303 00
West Boston and other Bridges	7,000 00	579 23	4,593 06	2,406 94
Widening Commercial Street	450,000 00	36 75	16,036 75	433,963 25
Widening Shawmut Avenue.....	162,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03
Widening Streets.....	100,000 00	11,022 39	29,851 62	70,148 38
Total Appropriations	\$9,133,429 00	\$1,270,051 62	\$7,784,659 30	\$5,133,110 17
Balances from 1878-79	1,748,077 64		Less prov. for	445,031 70
Loan	817,000 00			
	\$11,698,506 64			\$4,688,078 47
Revenue.....	774,231 13			
	\$12,472,737 77			

1 Brought from last year,	\$2,500 00	Incidental Expenses,	\$10,000 00
2 Brought from last year,	9,000 00	Stony Brook Sewer, Back Bay,	5,000 00
3 Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	43,500 00	Treasurer's Department	500 00
4 Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	25,000 00	Tremont Street, Repaving,	25,000 00
5 Transferred from Home for Poor, Deer Island,	12,000 00	8 Brought from last year,	74,691 59
6 Brought from last year,	38,014 68	9 Brought from last year,	115,506 80
7 Transferred to Fencing and Grading around Army and Navy Monument, Collector's Department,	1,000 00	10 Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	5,000 00
Common,	4,500 00	11 Brought from last year,	1,741 48
	4,000 00	12 Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	500 00
		13 Transferred from the Reserved Fund,	25,000 00
		14 Brought from last year,	29,363 90
		15 Brought from last year,	2,237 03

* Appropriation and loan authorized, \$341,000; loan negotiated, \$300,000.

UNCOMPLETED PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MAY 1, 1879.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH.

The following table shows the total amount of appropriations for these objects made from time to time by the City Council,—the amount expended and balance unexpended, including the December draft.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Additional Supply of Water (transfer, loans, and premium on loans)	¹ \$5,412,886 80	\$5,162,795 72	\$250,091 08
Broadway Extension (loan)	1,000,000 00	919,319 79	80,680 21
Burnt District (loans)	6,671,176 65	*6,588,696 71	82,479 94
Chelsea Bridge (appropriation)	158,000 00	†153,038 37	4,961 63
Completion West Chester Park, etc. (appropriation)	150,000 00	135,117 85	14,882 15
Easterh Avenue and Bridge (loan)	200,000 00	186,480 21	13,569 79
English High and Latin School Buildings (loan and appropriation)	2325,000 00	264,219 46	60,780 54
Francis Street School-house (appropriation)	20,000 00	18,411 28	1,588 72
Improved Sewerage (loan and transfer)	³ 1,447,000 00	914,356 48	532,643 52
Mystic Sewer (loan)	205,000 00	†183,001 09	21,998 91
Northampton Street District (loan and transfers)	⁴ 337,000 00	548,170 86	(211,170.86 pro. for.)
Primary School-house, Polk Street (appropriation)	30,000 00	23,616 72	6,383 28
Public Park, Back Bay (loan, transfers, and app'tion)	637,700 00	\$540,571 56	97,128 44
Roxbury Canal Improvement (loan)	300,000 00	277,508 60	22,491 40
Suffolk Street District (loans and transfers)	2,428,248 96	2,427,108 75	1,145 21
Washington Street Extension (loans)	1,670,000 00	1,645,697 00	24,303 00
Widening Shawmut Avenue (transfer)	77,000 00	74,762 97	2,237 03
	\$21,069,012 41	\$20,062,818 42 Less prov. for	\$1,217,364 85 211,170 86
			\$1,006,193 99

¹ Total appropriations,	\$5,412,886 80
Loans negotiated, premium, and transfer from Reserved Fund,	5,412,886 80
² Total appropriation,	400,000 00
Loan authorized,	350,000 00
Loan negotiated,	275,000 00
Appropriation,	35,000 00
Transfer,	15,000 00

³ Total appropriation,	\$3,753,000 00
Loan authorized,	3,713,000 00
Transfer,	40,000 00
Loan negotiated,	1,407,000 00
⁴ Transfers authorized,	78,000 00
Loans authorized,	500,000 00
Loans negotiated,	259,000 00

* Of this amount, \$225,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

† Cost of work, \$117,038.37; amount remaining in Treasury as revenue for 1878-79, \$36,000.

‡ Of this amount, \$75,000.00 paid to Sinking Fund Commissioners to redeem debt.

§ Of this amount \$439,690.90 paid for land, and \$100,880.66 for filling and expenses.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

ON

PROPOSED

WEST ROXBURY PARK.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston: —

The Board of Park Commissioners having received the following order, —

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 15, 1879.

Ordered, That the Board of Park Commissioners be requested to submit to this Board, at its meeting on Monday next, a plan of the proposed West Roxbury Park, as referred to in their communication to the City Council, Dec. 1, 1879, with a statement in detail of the value of the several estates included in said park, as proposed, and a list of the owners or persons having an interest in said estates, —

beg leave to submit the accompanying plan and statement, as requested in the order.

The communication referred to is as follows: —

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Boston: —

We have this day received a petition, a copy of which accompanies this, recommending the purchase of sundry lands in West Roxbury, being the greater part of the lands designated in the report of this Board, of April 24, 1876, as the West Roxbury park.

There have also been placed in our hands bonds, expiring Jan. 1, 1880, for a large proportion of the lands referred to in the petition, covering about 372 acres, and amounting to \$1,007,225, leaving about 41 acres not bonded, which, at the same proportion, would amount to about \$128,200, a total of \$1,135,425.

The Assessors' valuation of these lands, in 1875, was \$1,136,900, and in 1879, \$532,200.

While we cannot advise a purchase at prices so far above the present assessed valuation, we recommend that an appropriation be made for the purpose, and that this Commission be authorized to buy the lands above referred to, provided that the cost of the whole shall not exceed the sum of \$800,000.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. DALTON,
WM. GRAY, JR.,
HENRY LEE,

Commissioners.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1879.

The plan herewith submitted is that recommended in the report of this Board of April 24, 1876, and entitled "West Roxbury Park." The area within the shaded red line is the portion referred to in the above communication. The annexed table contains all the information we are now in possession of concerning the value of the several estates included in said park as proposed, and the owners or persons interested therein. In it will be found the names of owners, and the Assessors' valuations for 1875, as given in the report of this Board of Oct. 2, 1876, (City Doc. No. 88), and the owners and valuations for 1879, as taken from the Assessors' books, with the valuation per foot for the intervening years, showing the reduction made by the Assessors in each year. The estates offered or bonded are designated, and the price or amount of bond given. Those marked with an asterisk are not included in the portion recommended to be purchased for \$800,000. In one case the bond is given by a person other than that to whom taxed, as noted at the foot of the table.

Bonds for two lots adjoining the park, and shown on the plan, but not included in the table, have been offered to the Commissioners. One lot containing 689,988 sq. ft., owned by Arthur M. Thomas, and valued by the Assessors in 1875 at \$34,600, as follows: land, \$22,100, buildings, \$12,500; and in 1879 at \$33,200, viz.: land, \$20,700, buildings, \$12,500. Bonded for \$55,000. Area by bond, 716,351 sq. ft. The other being vacant land, containing 140,172 square feet, owned by J. P. Ellicott, and valued in 1875 at \$8,400, and in 1879 at \$4,900. Bonded for \$5,000.

A copy of the petition referred to in the above communication is annexed.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. DALTON,
WM. GRAY, JR.,
HENRY LEE,

Commissioners.

Boston, December 22, 1879.

WEST ROXBURY PARK.

ASSESSORS' VALUATION, 1878.

ASSESSORS' VALUATION, 1879.

OWNERS.	STREET.	VALUATION.	ESTIMATED.			RATE PER FOOT.					OWNERS.	VALUATION.	ESTIMATED.			AMOUNT.
			Feet of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.			Feet of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	
Ladies M. Sargent's Heirs	S. side Sever	\$201,000	45,560	\$8,700	\$16,000	.20	.15				Institution for Savings, in Newburyport and vicinity, Mortgage in possession.	\$64,400	1,698,940	\$61,300	\$13,600	Bonded for \$100,000
"	"	"	21,780	4,400	200	.20	.15				"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	45,960	8,700	10,000	.20	.15				"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	1,000,940	12,000		.10	.05	.02	.04	.03	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cornelia M. and Thos. M. Vinson	"	\$2,000	80,188	9,000	2,000	.19	.04	.08	.04	.04	Mary E. Parker	7,500	245,763	1,600		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	John L. Anderson	6,000	7,200	1,000		Bonded for 1,000
Geo. Billings	Cor. Blue Hill ave.	30,000	184,400	17,000		.11	.08				Charles F. King	6,800	9,000	1,000	4,500	
"	W. side Blue Hill ave.	"	20,000	4,000	9,000	.20		.07	.05	.05	Edward E. and Henry A. Rice, Trustees	26,500	647,828	2,700	1,500	Bonded for 45,000
Small Water	"	11,800	130,000	11,800		.02	.071	.041	.051	.051	George Billings	16,400	174,240	1,000	8,800	Bonded for 80,000
Henry B. Williams	"	68,500	784,840	52,500		.07	.08	.051	.08	.051	Isaac Parker	7,200	130,680	1,000		
"	S. side Glen road	"	83,000	5,800		.08	.07	.08	.03	.02	Ellen S. Eldridge, Elizabeth A. and Emma F. Williams	20,400	761,640	10,100		Bonded for 60,000
Geo. Billings, Trustee	N. W. cor. Blue Hill ave.	18,200	55,000	8,400		.13	.11	.10	.08	.08	"	"	"	"	"	
"	S. W. "	"	98,530	9,800		.10	.09	.08	.06	.06	George Billings, Trustee	11,800	55,000	1,200		
Jacob Fottler, Mortgagee in poss'n	N. side Glen road	31,500	98,200	4,800		.05	.04	.03	.021	.02	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	514,000	25,800		.05	.04	.03	.021	.02	Jacob Fottler, Mortgagee in possession	38,500	96,200			
"	S. side "	"	43,460	2,500	3,000	.06	.04	.03	.03	.03	"	"	"	"	"	Offered for 75,000
"	Cor. Walnut ave.	"	897,920	44,800	800	.06	.04	.03	.021	.02	"	"	"	"	"	
Edna R. Houghton	E. side "	98,000	1,197,763	38,800		.07	.051	.051	.041	.04	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	20,000	2,000	300	.10	.081				Edna R. Houghton	43,700	1,212,753	1,800	100	Bonded for 145,000
William B. Bond	N. side "	7,000	80,440	7,000		.09	.08	.07	.07	.07	*William B. Bond	3,200	81,440	1,000		
Samuel R. Sawyer	E. side Walnut ave.	145,200	476,500	37,100		.08	.07	.08	.06	.06	Samuel R. Sawyer	25,800	476,800	23,000		Bonded for 80,000
"	N. W. cor. Glen road	"	138,053	42,000		.08	.08	.06	.06	.06	*Samuel R. Sawyer	68,400	688,013	32,300		
"	S. W. "	"	897,574	62,100		.07	.08	.05	.04	.031	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Walnut & Williams	"	2,000	3,000		.15	.10	.08	.06	.06	"	"	"	"	"	
H. B. Sargent	N. side Williams	69,700	479,160	38,300		.05	.05	.06	.04	.03	Ladies M. Sargent's Heirs	30,700	479,160	10,500		Offered for 45,000
"	S. "	"	622,720	31,400		.08	.05	.04	.031	.02	Charles H. Estabrook, and George W. Lincoln, — H. B. Sargent, Trustee	"	622,720	15,700		
Jeremiah Williams	N. E. cor. Walnut	65,100	20,200	2,000	10,500	.10					E. H. Dawson, Joseph B. and Jeremiah Williams	36,100	183,848	1,700	7,100	Bonded for 50,000
"	N. side Williams	"	180,800	9,000	500	.05	.04	.03	.03	.03	"	"	"	"	"	
"	S. "	"	20,000	1,000	1,000	.08					"	"	"	"	"	
"	S. E. cor. Walnut	"	1,060,120	40,500		.031	.021	.021	.02	.02	"	"	"	"	"	
Francis A. Peters et al.	E. side "	11,800	12,040	11,800		.03	.021		.02	.011	Emily Sharp	2,700	91,478	2,700		
Francis L. Davis	S. side Williams	3,300	33,553	300	1,400	.04	.04	.031	.03	.03	Francis A. Peters	2,700	135,030			Bonded for 7,000
James A. Cook	"	60,500	1,153,593	500	500	.021	.021	.021	.011	.011	Patrick Meehan	2,600	174,589	1,000		Bonded for 9,000
Bessie T. Young	N. "	8,700	97,120	5,700		.10	.08	.03	.021	.02	Francis A. Peters	1,700	33,653	1,000		Offered for 5,000
Mary A. Sewall	W. side Blue Hill ave.	22,500	20,000	4,000	10,000	.20					Susan T. Young	24,900	1,573,568	21,900	2,700	Bonded for 35,000
Thomas G. Wales	S. W. "	33,300	110,880	8,800		.08	.08	.07	.06	.06	"	"	"	"	"	
William E. Abbott	N. W. cor. Williams	45,200	205,910	20,700		.10	.08	.07	.06	.06	Mary A. Sewall	14,800	130,680	7,800	8,800	
James P. Cook	N. side Canterbury	29,500	166,350	11,500		.07	.08	.08	.04	.04	Thomas G. Wales	17,000	205,910	10,500		Bonded for 38,875
John Fottler	"	30,600	785,328	45,200		.08	.05	.04	.03	.021	William E. Abbott	18,300	166,350	9,000		Bonded for 33,000
Joseph Morton's Heirs	N. E. corner Scarborough	31,100	20,000	2,400	2,000	.12					Thomas F. Hunt	14,100	606,315	12,100	2,000	
Andrew J. Peters	N. side Walnut	108,000	589,840	27,800		.04	.031	.03	.02	.02	John Fottler	17,500	916,850	16,000	1,000	Bonded for 42,000
John Galvin	E. side Scarborough	56,500	20,000	2,000	7,000	.10					Joseph Morton's Heirs	8,400	421,028	8,400		
"	Junction Walnut	20,000	1,400	1,500		.07	.08	.08	.06	.06	Andrew J. Peters	13,400	622,720	10,400		
Joseph P. Elliott	E. side Walnut	1,236,800	36,000	7,000		.03	.021	.02	.02	.011	"	"	"	"	"	Bonded for 27,000
Charles H. Estabrook and George W. Lincoln	W. side "	22,400	10,000	1,200	700	.13					John Galvin	33,500	40,000	2,000	6,800	Offered for 75,000
C. W. Dabney's Heirs	N. side "	30,000	318,118	10,400		.03	.03	.021	.021	.02	Joseph P. Elliott	12,900	378,118	7,500	5,400	Bonded for 20,000
"	N. side "	30,000	20,000	2,000	7,500	.13					Charles H. Estabrook and George W. Lincoln	14,300	475,142	14,300		Offered for 35,000
"	"	30,000	3,000	4,800		.15	.12	.10	.08	.07	*Charles W. Dabney's Heirs	21,800	691,620	14,800		
"	"	30,000	6,700			.09	.10	.09	.08	.07	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	2,000	24,700	2,900		.08	.09	.071	.061	.06	*Francis A. Peters	5,300	73,000	5,300		
Geo. W. Bond, Trustee	S. side Glen Road	2,400	30,000	2,400		.12	.10	.08	.08	.08	*G. W. Bond	1,400	24,000	1,400		
Geo. C. Richardson	N. "	13,200	110,000	13,200		.12	.10	.08	.07	.061	*G. W. Bond, Trustee	7,800	110,000	7,800		
Albert Thompson	W. side Walnut	18,500	160,000	12,800	400	.08	.07	.07	.06	.051	*George C. Richardson	9,200	160,000	8,500	400	
E. F. Parker	"	15,000	226,250	18,100	400	.08	.07	.061	.06	.06	*Albert Thompson	14,000	226,250	13,500	400	
"	"	15,000	200,000	15,000		.09	.07	.061	.04	.03	*Eben F. Parker	6,000	200,000	6,000		
Estimated total cost		\$1,367,100	30,470,848	\$1,280,500	\$97,600						Total	\$688,000	20,713,379	\$698,300	\$72,700	\$1,007,225

* Not included in the portion recommended to be purchased for \$500,000.

The bond for the estate taxed to E. E. & H. A. Rice, Trustees, is given by Nathaniel W. Thayer, Trustee.

APPENDIX.

[Copy.]

BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1879.

To the Park Commissioners: — The undersigned taxpayers of the city of Boston believe that the time has arrived for action in respect to the proposed West Roxbury Park. It is believed that the lands required therefor can now be obtained at far less prices than hereafter, as real property is beginning to feel the influence of the revival which is showing itself in all kinds of business. It is stated that about four hundred acres can be obtained for about nine hundred thousand dollars, and we think you should direct the attention of the City Government to the subject and urge its immediate action thereon.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE,

ALEXANDER H. RICE,

SAMUEL C. COBB,

FRANKLIN HAVEN,

H. H. HUNNEWELL,

CHARLES WHITTIER,

M. P. KENNARD,

ALBERT BOWKER,

J. W. BALCH,

J. L. BREMER, BRO. & CO.,

WRIGHT, BLISS, & FABYAN,

PARKER, WILDER & CO.,

WHEELRIGHT, ANDERSON, & CO.,

GEO. C. RICHARDSON & CO.,

JOSEPH S. ROPES,

NATH. J. BRADLEE,

H. D. PARKER,

SAMUEL LITTLE,

C. A. RICHARDS,

H. STOCKTON,

E. F. PARKER,

W. O. GROVER,

FRED R. SEARS,

JAMES L. LITTLE,

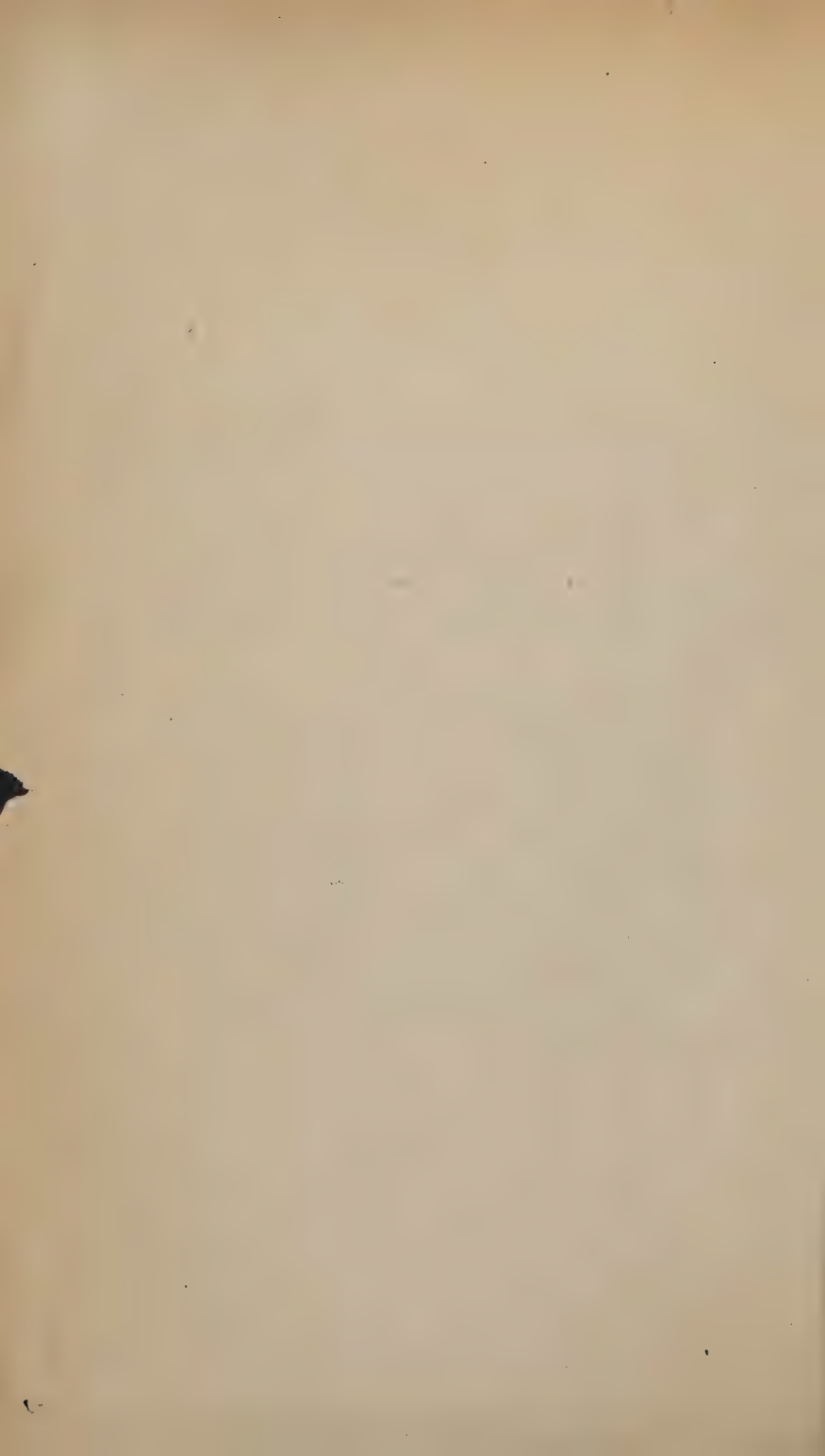
J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH,

EDWARD AUSTIN,

N. HOOPER,

S. W. MARSTON,

JOSEPH SAWYER.



CITY OF



BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

SIXTY-SIXTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 22, 1879.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for leave to lay down double tracks on Fleet street and Eastern avenue to the South Ferry, respectfully recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw. On the petition of said company to lay down double tracks on Lewis street, East Boston, the committee recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,

Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company, to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down double tracks on Lewis street, East Boston, from the South Ferry to Maverick square, and to connect them with the tracks of said company now laid down on said Maverick square, making such alterations in the existing tracks on said Maverick square as may be necessary to form perfect connections with the tracks located by this order. The tracks located by this order being shown on a plan drawn by Barbour & Hodges, civil engineers, dated Nov. 17, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also, upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

SIXTY-SEVENTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 22, 1879.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for leave to extend its double tracks on Atlantic avenue, etc., respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down a single track on Atlantic avenue, commencing at a point in the track of said Metropolitan Railroad Company on said avenue, one hundred and ten feet north of the northerly line of Pearl street, and extending on said avenue to Federal street, and thence on Federal street to a point in the tracks of said company on said street, about thirty feet west of the westerly line of Atlantic avenue extended.

Also a single track on Congress street, between Franklin and Milk streets, and across Milk street to Post Office square, connecting the track of said railroad company on Franklin street, east of Congress street, with the track of said company on Post Office square, near Milk street.

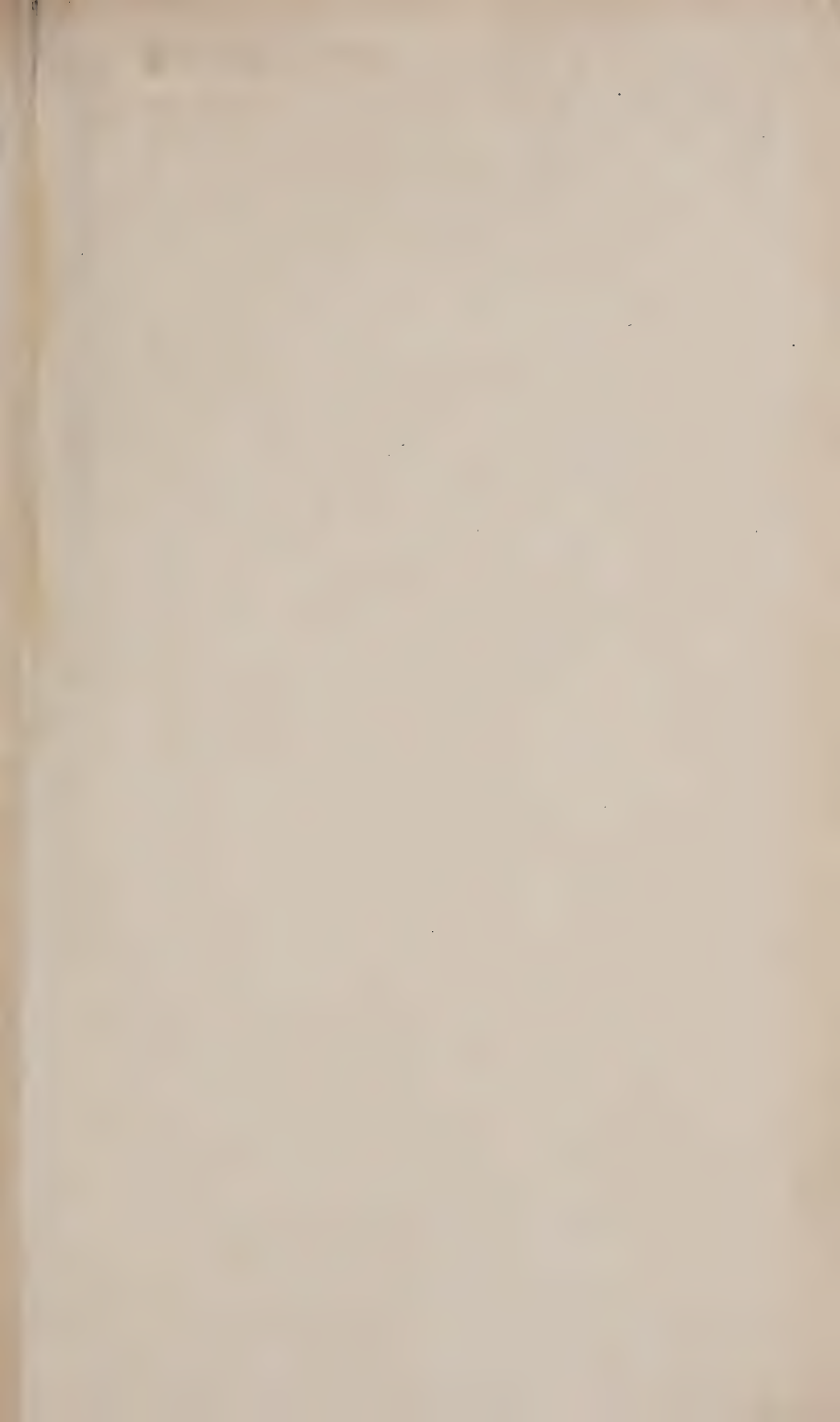
Also a curved track at the junction of Beach and Federal streets, to connect the track of the South Boston Railroad Company on Beach street, with the track of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on Federal street, north of Beach street.

The tracks located by this order being shown on plans drawn by Barbour & Hodges, Civil Engineers, dated July 7, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.





A RACE SET FREE
AND THE COUNTRY AT PEACE
LINCOLN
RESTS FROM HIS LABORS

THE EMANCIPATION GROUP.

PARK SQUARE, BOSTON.

BRONZE GROUP

COMMEMORATING

EMANCIPATION.

A GIFT TO THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM

HON. MOSES KIMBALL.

Dedicated December 6, 1879.



CITY DOCUMENT No. 126.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

1879.



CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 8, 1879.

Ordered, That the oration of His Honor the Mayor, delivered at the dedication of the Statue of Abraham Lincoln, representing Emancipation, together with the address by Alderman Breck, the poem by John G. Whittier, and such other documents as may be of interest, be printed as a city document, under the direction of the Superintendent of Printing; and that five hundred extra copies be printed.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence. December 11, came up concurred. Approved by the Mayor December 12, 1879.

A true copy.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, June 3, 1879, the following communication was received from the Mayor:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, June 3, 1879.

To the Honorable the City Council:—

I herewith transmit a communication from Hon. Moses Kimball, for such action as may seem fit and proper.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,
Mayor.

BOSTON, May 30, 1879.

His Honor F. O. Prince, Mayor of Boston:—

DEAR SIR,—Having engaged of Mr. Thomas Ball a cast in bronze of his colossal group, emblematical of Emancipation, the central figure of which is a representation of the late President Lincoln, I have the honor to present the same to the City of Boston, conditioned that I may place it upon the triangular lot at the junction of Columbus avenue, Park square, and Pleasant street, and that the city will cause the area to be suitably enclosed and annually cultivated with flowering plants and shrubs.

The group is to arrive some time in August next.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

MOSES KIMBALL.

On motion of Alderman Breck, the communication was referred to a joint special committee and the Mayor.

The chairman appointed Aldermen Charles H. B. Breck, Daniel D. Kelly, and Solomon B. Stebbins, on the committee.

The Common Council, June 5, concurred in the reference, and added to the committee Councilmen Henry W. Swift of Ward 9, Nathan Sawyer of Ward 18, Paul H. Kendricken of Ward 20, Oscar B. Mowry of Ward 11, and Benjamin F. Anthony of Ward 19.

The committee submitted the following report : —

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 16, 1879.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Honorable Moses Kimball, presenting to the city a bronze group emblematical of Emancipation, having considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the following preamble, resolve, and orders.

For the Committee,

CHARLES H. B. BRECK,

Chairman.

Whereas, A communication has been received from the Honorable Moses Kimball, in which he tenders to the City of Boston the gift of a colossal group in bronze, emblematical of Emancipation, upon conditions that it be placed upon the lot of land at the junction of Columbus avenue, Park square, and Pleasant street, and that the city will cause the area to be suitably enclosed and annually cultivated with flowering plants and shrubs ; it is, therefore, hereby

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council, in behalf of the citizens of Boston, be conveyed to the Honorable

Moses Kimball, for the public spirit displayed in his costly and substantial gift to the city, which is hereby accepted upon the conditions attached to his offer.

Ordered, That the triangular lot of land situated at the junction of Columbus avenue, Park square, and Pleasant street be, and the same is hereby assigned for the location of said group.

Ordered, That the Committee on Common and Public Grounds be requested to take such action as may be necessary to cause the said lot to be put in order and enclosed with a suitable fence, in accordance with the terms of the gift.

The preamble, resolve, and orders were passed by the Board of Aldermen, and in concurrence, June 26, by the Common Council; June 28 they were approved by the Mayor.

August 4 Alderman Breck submitted the following to the Board of Aldermen:—

The Committee on Common and Public Grounds, who were requested to cause the lot of land at the junction of Columbus avenue, Park square, and Pleasant street to be put in order, and enclosed with a suitable fence, in accordance with the terms of the gift of the Honorable Moses Kimball of the group emblematical of Emancipation, would respectfully report as follows: The committee have conferred with the City Architect, and he has furnished a design for a suitable fence and curb to be erected upon the aforesaid lot, and an estimate of the cost of the same, including the fencing and grading, amounting to \$4,500. The committee are of the opinion that the cost of the above can be paid from the income of the Phillips Street-Fund, so called.

They respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

HUGH O'BRIEN,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the Committee on Common and Public Grounds on the part of the Board of Aldermen be authorized to put in suitable order the lot of land at the junction of Columbus avenue, Park square, and Pleasant street, on which is to be placed the group emblematical of Emancipation, the gift to the city of the Honorable Moses Kimball, and to erect a fence and curb around the same; the cost, not exceeding \$4,500, to be paid from the income of the Phillips Street-Fund.

The order was read twice and passed.

In the Common Council, September 25, 1879, Mr. Swift of Ward 9 offered an order: That the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Erection of the Statue of Josiah Quincy, and the Joint Special Committee in charge of the statue commemorating Emancipation, acting together, be authorized to make suitable arrangements for the dedication of both of said statues; the expense attending the same, not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be charged to the appropriation for Incidentals.

The order was passed, and the Board of Aldermen, September 29, concurred.

The committee having charge of the Quincy Statue were His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Joseph A. Tucker, Solomon B. Stebbins, and Daniel D. Kelley.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

This work was conceived and executed by Mr. Ball, under the first influence of the news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination.

The original group was in Italian marble, and differs in some respects from the bronze group. In the original the kneeling slave is represented as perfectly passive, receiving the boon of freedom from the hand of the great liberator. But the artist justly changed this, to bring the presentation nearer to the historical fact, by making the emancipated slave an agent in his own deliverance. He is accordingly represented as exerting his own strength, with strained muscles, in breaking the chain which had bound him. A greater degree of dignity and vigor, as well as of historical accuracy, is thus imparted. The original was also changed by introducing, instead of an ideal slave, the figure of a living man, — the last slave ever taken up in Missouri under the fugitive slave law, and who was rescued from his captors (who had transcended their legal authority) under the orders of the provost-marshal of St. Louis. His name was Archer Alexander, and his condition of servitude legally continued until emancipation was proclaimed and became the law of the land. A photographic picture was sent to Mr. Ball, who has given both the face and manly bearing of the negro. The ideal group is thus converted into the literal truth of history without losing anything of its artistic conception or effect.

The monument in Park square stands on a triangular plat

of ground in front of the Providence Railroad station. A well-laid curb and sidewalk of pressed brick surround the plat. Inside the sidewalk the foundation of the group is raised two and a half feet and surrounded by heavy granite containing-stones. Around this is a bronze railing. Within it is the group. Two steps, of Cape Ann granite, are at the base, upon which stands the heavy octagonal die that supports the group. This is a solid block of red polished granite from Jonesborough, Me., and weighs about sixteen tons. No inscription is on this die.

The figure of President Lincoln is standing by a monolith, upon which is a book, and in his hand, which is resting on the monolith, is a scroll, representing the proclamation. The left hand is extended over the crouching figure of the slave, seeming to bid him arise and be free.

On the inner side of the monolith is a raised shield, with the stars and stripes; at the angle nearest the spectator, looking toward the front, is a bundle of fasces, with a bound axe; on the next face is a medallion head of Washington, and at the bottom the words, "Thomas Ball, sc., 1874." At the base of the bronze in front of the statue, in heavy raised letters, is the word

EMANCIPATION.

On the front of the base, in heavy raised polished letters, are the words:—

A RACE SET FREE.

AND THE COUNTRY AT PEACE.

LINCOLN

RESTS FROM HIS LABORS.

On the back, in raised unpolished letters, is this inscription: —

GIVEN TO THE CITY OF BOSTON

BY MOSES KIMBALL,

1879.

At the corners of the base are four large bronze vases for flowers. They are of Greek design, twenty inches high and thirty-one in diameter.

At each angle of the triangular plat is to be placed a gas-light, composed of a cluster of three lights, making the group perfectly distinct during the night.

The height of the granite die is six feet two inches; thickness, six feet eight inches; height of group from top of die, nine feet six inches; height of the whole above the sidewalk, twenty-four feet six inches.

The group was cast in Munich at the royal foundery.

THE PROCLAMATION
OF
EMANCIPATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit :

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in

good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and hencefor-

ward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them, that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

[L. s.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President — WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

THE DEDICATION.

PROGRAMME.

AT PARK SQUARE.

Unveiling of the Group, by the City Architect, in presence of the Committee,
at 12 o'clock.

AT FANEUIL HALL.

His Honor Mayor Prince presiding.

MUSIC Brown's Brigade Band.

PRAYER By the Rev. Phillips Brooks.

POEM By John G. Whittier,

Read by Master Andrew Chamberlain, of the Boston Latin School.

MUSIC.

Presentation of the Group to the City of Boston, by Alderman Charles H. B.
Breck, Chairman of the Committee.

ORATION,

By His Honor, Mayor Prince.

BENEDICTION.

MUSIC.

THE DEDICATION EXERCISES.

The exercises occurred in accordance with the preceding programme, in the presence of a crowded audience of ladies and gentlemen, seated in Faneuil Hall. The committee originally intended to have the dedicatory exercises in Park Square, around the group, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather they decided to have them in some public building; and Faneuil Hall was selected as the most appropriate place.

Upon the platform were seated a large number of distinguished officials and others, who were specially invited to be present. Among these were His Excellency Governor Talbot, Hon. A. W. Beard, Collector of the Port, Hon. E. S. Tobey, Postmaster of Boston, Hon. Geo. P. Sanger, U.S. District Attorney, Hon. John P. Healy, City Solicitor, Hon. Josiah Quincy, and other past Mayors of Boston, Hon. Geo. Washington Warren, Hon. D. K. Hitchcock, the members of the City Council, and many representatives of the clergy and the bar.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks offered the following

PRAYER.

O Father of mercies and God of all comfort, we invoke Thy blessing on the celebration which has called us here to-day.

We thank Thee for all that this celebration means: for a race set free, for a country at peace, and for Lincoln at rest from his labors. Among the memories of the past we stand and offer Thee our humble gratitude for all the mercies of prosperity and freedom which Thou hast sent to us; and since, in the mysteriousness of Thy government, these mercies could not come to us except through war and terrible distress, we thank Thee even for the fearful struggle which our hearts remember as if it were a thing of yesterday.

We praise Thee for all the patriotic and heroic dead. Thou didst incorporate the principles for which our land contended in noble men who freely gave their lives for freedom and their country. For all of them we thank Thee, and especially for him who stands preëminent among them,—the man of conscience, and reverence, and trust, of faith and hope and charity, of simplicity and truthfulness in life, of faithfulness to death. We bless Thee that his character stands forever to represent the best character of the country that was saved from ruin and of the men who saved her.

And, now, we thank Thee at last his name and life have found a perpetual memorial in this city. Thou hast put it into the heart of Thy servant to set up this statue for a perpetual token of the

nobleness of self-sacrifice, and of the gratitude of a redeemed and liberated people.

We solemnly dedicate the statue which he has built to liberty and patriotism, to the love of man and to the fear of Thee. May the men and women and children who pass under its shadow hear its voice telling them the story of the sad, brave, blessed life of Lincoln, so that his memory may be an everlasting inspiration to us all.

For while we thank Thee for the past we crave Thy blessing for the years to come ; while we honor the dead, the tasks that the living must do are waiting at our hands. Be Thou the Guide and Master of our governors. In this land where all are governors be Thou the Guide and Master of us all. Keep us all true to the duty, little or great, which Thou hast given us, pure from all corruption, strong against all temptation, full of most humble humility before Thee, and of a brave and tender love for fellow-man, such as there was in him whose statue we dedicate and whose memory we revere to-day.

So may peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, be established among us for all generations.

These things and all else that Thou seest that we need, we ask in all humility in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

POEM.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Amidst thy sacred effigies
Of old renown give place,
O city, Freedom-loved ! to his
Whose hand unchained a race.

Take the worn frame, that rested not
Save in a martyr's grave —
The care-lined face, that none forgot,
Bent to the kneeling slave.

Let man be free ! The mighty word
He spake was not his own ;
An impulse from the Highest stirred
These chiselled lips of stone.

The cloudy sign, the fiery guide,
Along his pathway ran,
And Nature, through his voice, denied
The ownership of man.

We rest in peace where these sad eyes
Saw peril, strife, and pain ;
His was the nation's sacrifice,
And ours the priceless gain.

O symbol of God's will on earth
As it is done above !
Bear witness to the cost and worth
Of justice and of love.

Stand in thy place and testify
To coming ages long,
That truth is stronger than a lie,
And righteousness than wrong.

This was written for the occasion by Mr. Whittier, and was read by Master Andrew Chamberlain, a graduate of the Boston Latin School.

Alderman Charles H. B. Breck, chairman of the committee, then presented the completed work to the Mayor.

ALDERMAN BRECK'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mayor: — We are here to-day to dedicate a group of statuary donated to the City of Boston by our distinguished and esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. Moses Kimball, whose liberal generosity is most warmly appreciated, and will be remembered by not only this, but by each succeeding generation of Bostonians.

Much well-deserved credit is due to Mr. Kimball for the nice discriminating taste and excellent judgment that prompted him in the selection of a gift so beautiful, so appropriate, and so suggestive of historical reminiscences, as this group of emblematical figures, representing the most interesting, the most important, and the most sublime event that has ever transpired in the history of the world, resulting in the freedom of more than three millions of the colored race, who had been held in the cruel bondage of slavery since the early settlement of our country.

This group will be a lasting memorial of the issuing of that proclamation by Abraham Lincoln which

finally brought about the entire abolition of slavery, never again, we trust, to be revived in these United States. The statue of Mr. Lincoln, so expressive and life-like, will ever remind us of the amiable disposition and many noble virtues of that eminently good and great man, and will always be dearly cherished by a truly grateful people, who for long years had wept and prayed that the curse of slavery, with all its attendant cruelties and horrors, might be done away with. Through many differences of opinions, both political and social, and the intervention of powerful family and private interests, this could not be accomplished until President Lincoln, when all other measures had failed to bring to an end the most disastrous and terrible civil war the world had ever known, on the first of January, 1863, issued his proclamation of emancipation, which hastened the close of the war and foreshadowed the coming of liberty to the down-trodden and oppressed.

But it is not for me, Mr. Mayor, to enlarge on this subject. That pleasant duty devolves upon you, and there is no one more capable or more able to do justice to the occasion than yourself.

As chairman of the joint special committee to whom was assigned this matter, and as the duly authorized representative of the municipal government, I now have the honor to surrender to you, Mr. Mayor,

for the citizens of Boston, this elegant work of art. It will be a most valuable addition to the many beautiful statues that already adorn our avenues and public grounds, and an honor to the donor.

The Mayor received the gift in behalf of the city, and pronounced the following oration.

The exercises were closed with a benediction by Rev. Phillips Brooks.



ORATION,

BY HIS HONOR

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,

MAYOR. •

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — We place to-day upon its pedestal this pleasing work of art, presented to the City of Boston by our fellow-citizen, the Honorable MOSES KIMBALL. The Municipal Council and the people are grateful to the munificent donor, and I have been requested to express their acknowledgments, and make such dedicatory remarks as seem appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Kimball has attached a condition to his gift. He requires the city to make provision for its care and protection, and place it where the people "most do congregate," that they may be constantly reminded of the great event it commemorates; for it is his desire, by this memorial bronze, not only to adorn the city and gratify our sense of the beautiful, but to elevate and instruct the popular mind by its

solemn lessons of justice, philanthropy, and patriotism. Thus, in making the gift and directing its location, his liberality and wisdom are equally conspicuous.

The city has agreed to comply with this condition. The site selected is a thoroughfare, and meets the approbation of the considerate donor. May this eloquent memorial endure as long as things made by human hands are permitted to endure; as long as the human mind retains its capacity to know that liberty is the gift of Heaven to man, and that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.

The desire to record important events, and the great actors therein, by some artistic expression, is such a natural disposition, that all nations, civilized and barbaric, have invoked architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry, to commemorate their eminent sovereigns, soldiers, statesmen, philosophers, orators, poets, and those who have rendered beneficial service to the State and to humanity. Gratitude, pride, and affection, are not satisfied to trust such commemoration to a vehicle so uncertain as tradition. The historic page informs only the student and the lettered; but all can read and understand, with more or less appreciation, the language of art. The popular mind comprehends more readily an idea in the concrete than the abstract,—an idea expressed

by sensuous forms than by words, however eloquent. Art performs its highest office when it perpetuates heroic action. National monuments are epic lessons to future generations. They instruct, admonish, delight, and inspire. That which we dedicate to-day speaks of the most important act in our annals, and commemorates one of the great eras of the Republic, — the *emancipation of four millions of slaves!*

It is fitting and appropriate that we should come here to Faneuil Hall and have our dedicatory exercises. The associations of this venerable and historic place accord with the solemn character of the occasion. The walls which heard those denunciations of tyranny that led to the immortal declaration — “All men are created free,” — should echo our thanksgiving that all men throughout our broad domain — of every race and color — are at last free, and witness the consecration of the sculpture which commemorates the event.

SLAVERY NOW INDEFENSIBLE.

The occasion does not require me to enter at length into the causes which led to the great civil war. I do not propose to discuss the right, moral or legal, of one man to have property in another; nor shall I have much to say upon the nature and influence of slavery, or the political or economic conse-

quences which have come from it. The opinions of mankind upon the whole matter have been made up, and are not to be changed. However much men may differ as to forms of government, and the administration of government, whatever divergence of opinion may exist touching political measures and political instrumentalities, no one in any part of the world enlightened by Christian civilization will now dare to defend slavery as a system of labor. It has ceased to be ; but its death-struggles convulsed the country as nothing else could, and provoked the most dreadful of all wars,—civil war. Let it be forgotten and buried with the dead past; and in its grave let us put all the wild passions and bitter animosities it evoked. It was hostile to national union and domestic peace ; but, now that its baleful influence is over, let us hope that we may be again one people, politically and socially, so that we may be the better able to work out our destiny and mission among the nations of the earth. I propose to recall to your attention at this time some of the causes which led to emancipation.

When the Declaration of American Independence was promulgated all the thirteen colonies were slaveholding States. At the North it was generally believed that the proposition therein set forth, that all men were born free, applied alike to the negro as

well as to the white man. In Massachusetts the Supreme Court, reflecting the sentiments of the Puritans and their steady devotion to the right of personal liberty in all men, declared that not only the slaves here were emancipated by that instrument, but that they had been already made free, by the adoption of the State Constitution and Bill of Rights, previous to the formation of the Federal Constitution.

In other Northern States similar judicial decisions were made, and slavery soon ceased to exist therein. It was otherwise at the South. The material prosperity of that portion of the country was thought to depend upon the maintenance of slavery, for the time at least; and, influenced by their supposed interests, our southern brethren did not consider the declaration as universal in its operation, and therefore restricted its application to white citizens alone.

Whoever inquires into the opinions and sentiments of the leading minds of the country when the Federal Constitution was formed will find that slavery was regarded everywhere as a political, if the enlightened sense of the people had not then begun to consider it as a moral, evil. Thinking men, North and South, believed its existence was a source of national weakness, and that its influence on free labor was unwholesome and depressing. Its ultimate

extinction was therefore desired and expected. Both sections of the country deprecated the continuance of the African slave-trade, from fear that the institution would be perpetuated to an indefinite period; for the belief obtained that slavery would die out if the slave-trade were abandoned.

OPINIONS OF THE EARLY SOUTHERN STATESMEN.

As early as 1772 the Legislature of Virginia had memorialized the King of Great Britain upon the dangers of slavery, and expressed the desire that the slave-trade might be abolished; but the king replied, "that, upon pain of his highest displeasure, the importation of slaves should not be in any respect obstructed." How are we to reconcile this declaration from the crown with the decision of the English court in 1772, in the celebrated *Sommersett* case, that no man could make a slave of another? Well may honest Ben Franklin indignantly say, "Pharisaical Britain! to pride thyself in setting free a single slave that happened to land on thy coast, while thy laws continue a traffic whereby so many thousands are dragged into a slavery that is entailed upon their posterity."

As I have said, it was thought that slavery would soon die out if the importation of slaves should cease. When it was proposed in the Federal Con-

vention by some northern delegates that the slave-trade should continue beyond the term of twenty years, the southern members objected that the period was too long. Mr. Madison was strongly of this opinion, and so expressed himself. Jefferson said during the war of the Revolution, "The way, I hope, is preparing, under the auspices of Heaven, for a total emancipation." At another time he confessed that "he trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just." Washington declared, "there was not a man living who wished more sincerely than he to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery." Luther Martin and William Pinckney, the great lawyers of Maryland, both advocated emancipation, — the former in the Federal Convention of 1787, and the latter in the Maryland House of Delegates in 1789. Mr. Iredell, of North Carolina, said in the Constitutional Convention, "When the entire abolition of slavery takes place, it will be an event which must be pleasing to every generous mind, and to every friend of human nature." I might quote the opinions of many other southern statesmen of that day to the same effect. Mr. Webster observes in his great speech on the Constitution and the Union, "that the eminent men, the most eminent men, and nearly all the conspicuous politicians of the South, then held the same sentiments, — that slavery was an

evil, a blight, a scourge, and a curse. There are no terms of reprobation of slavery so vehement in the North at that day as in the South. The North was not so excited against it as the South; and the reason is, I suppose, that there was much less of it at the North, and the people did not see, or think they saw, the evils so prominently as they were seen, or thought to be seen, at the South."

Reverdy Johnson, Senator from Maryland, in his memorable speech made on the 5th April, 1864, in the Senate of the United States, on the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, said, "The men who fought through the Revolution, those who survived its perils and shared its glory, and who were called to the convention by which the Constitution of the United States was drafted and recommended to the adoption of the American people, almost without exception thought that slavery was not only an evil to any people among whom it might exist, but that it was an evil of the highest character, which it was the duty of all Christian people, if possible, to remove, because it was a sin as well as an evil. I think the history of those times will bear me out in the statement, that if the men by whom the Constitution was framed, and the people by whom it was adopted, had anticipated the time in which we live, they would have provided by constitutional enact-

ment that that evil and that sin should at some comparatively unremote day be removed; . . . they earnestly desired, not only upon grounds of political economy, not only upon reasons material in their character, but upon grounds of morality and religion, that sooner or later the institution should terminate." As further evidence of the state of public opinion contemporaneous with the formation of the Constitution, I will add, that abolition societies were then formed in most of the original thirteen States; in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, New York, and Pennsylvania. That of the latter was formed as early as 1774, and Dr. Franklin was its president. John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the first, and Hamilton was the second, president of the New York society.

But the most striking proof of the unanimity of public sentiment throughout the country, South as well as North, in regard to the ultimate extinction of slavery, is to be found in the passage of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, by which slavery was forever excluded "from the whole territory over which the Congress of the United States had jurisdiction." And that was all the territory north-west of the Ohio. *This ordinance was passed by the unanimous concurrence of the whole South.* The vote of every

State in the Union was given in its favor, with the exception of a single individual vote, which was given by a *northern* man. "The ordinance," says Mr. Webster, "prohibiting slavery forever northwest of the Ohio has the hand and seal of every southern member of Congress."

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Notwithstanding these views of the southern people touching slavery as an institution, at the time the fathers were engaged in framing the Federal Constitution, they were not prepared for immediate emancipation. Objections were urged against it. It was thought that the economic interests of the South would suffer, for a time at least, by any such sweeping and radical change in their system of labor, and they were unwilling to risk the experiment. Guarantees for the protection of slavery were therefore demanded as the condition upon which they would adopt the political compact which was to "form a more perfect union," and make us one people.

There was much embarrassment in adjusting the matter so as to satisfy all parties. An agreement, however, was finally reached through mutual compromises, and the Constitution was ratified and adopted by all the States.

Three important propositions were thus established:—

First.—The recognition of slavery as it then existed in the States, with full power in the States over slavery within their respective limits.

Second.—The prohibition of slavery in all the territory then owned by the United States, through the adoption of the ordinance of 1787.

Third.—The grant to the new government of the power to abolish the slave-trade after a limited period.

The ratification of the Constitution was concurrence on the part of both North and South in these different propositions.

The new government being thus established, the United States of America took a new departure, and entered the family of nations as one sovereign power, formed from many parts, and commenced a new career of national life.

It had the blessings and prayers of all those in every quarter of the globe who love liberty, and who feel that civilization can only develop and advance under its benign influence. The future seemed surely "full of joy and promise and sunshine." The genius of the people, their ardent love of liberty, their hardy virtues, their indomitable courage, ever reliable for the defence of their political rights, their

form of government so admirably adapted for the development of all that makes a nation powerful and prosperous, their varied climate, their vast resources, their fortunate geographical position, with the wide Atlantic between them and the old feudal world, and the national polity inspired by the genius of Washington, which avoided all entangling alliances, — all promised centuries of happy, prosperous, and glorious national life. The Saturnian age was to return again.

But there were those whose judgments were not wholly controlled by these high hopes and pleasing anticipations. They saw, from the beginning, beneath the surface of this halcyon sea, and not far below it, hidden and dangerous rocks that lay in the path of the ship of state. They felt that the government, with all its apparent exemption from the causes of national decline and decay, with all its seeming possession of assured and immortal life, was, like the divinely born Grecian hero, vulnerable in one place at least, — in that feature of its organization which compelled the recognition and protection of slavery. They could not see how such potent antagonisms as Slavery and Freedom could long continue to exist side by side; and they felt that, sooner or later, either the encroaching freedom of the North must dominate the South, or the encroaching slavery of the South

must dominate the North, despite of covenants, compromises, compacts, and constitutions.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

The event corresponded with their predictions. "No great political or moral revolution," says a distinguished essayist, "has ever occurred, which has not been accompanied by its prognostic." Such soon appeared, foreshowing the great change which was to come over the southern mind with respect, not only to the policy of maintaining slavery as a system of labor, but to the moral right to do so. Cotton, which was not considered a commercial product of the South at the adoption of the Constitution, was found, after the invention of the cotton gin, so adapted to the climate of the slave States as practically to give them a monopoly of its cultivation. It was soon discovered that here was an inexhaustible mine of wealth. All that was needed for its development was cheap labor, and it was believed that such could be only found in slave labor. The entire policy of the South in respect to the institution immediately changed, and all their thoughts and efforts were directed to its protection and extension. For this purpose new territories were acquired and new States admitted into the Union. The political power of the South was thus greatly augmented, and

the North, alarmed lest slavery should be nationalized, organized to prevent its further extension.

These two opposing forces soon generated an "irrepressible conflict."

Both sides complained of each other. Each charged broken faith and violations of the constitutional compact. When time shall soften the prejudices and calm the passions engendered in the unnatural strife, so that the conduct of both parties can be examined with judicial impartiality, the historian will be able to set forth all the facts and make up the record. We are too near the events; we share too largely, both at the North and the South, the feelings and opinions which inaugurated the strife, to enable us to make proper discrimination. The verdict must be rendered by another generation; but there is one fact about which there can be no dispute. The South, alleging that slavery and their interests were endangered by the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and the access to power of the Republican party, and claiming the right of secession, made war upon the flag. Thereupon, the administration, in obedience to the mandates of the Constitution, marshalled its forces for the maintenance of the Federal authority and the preservation of the Union. Civil war was thus inaugurated.

Among the questions involved in this terrible con-

troversy, which the student of history may perhaps raise, will be, whether this conflict could have been avoided by any different statesmanship, notwithstanding the intense feeling respecting slavery which divided the people of the two sections, and the hostile spirit which animated them.

It may be asked, if slavery be regarded as the pre-disponent, as well as the immediate cause of the war, whether it would not ere long have died out under the advancing civilization of the age, which was fast destroying the conditions under which it could alone exist? Would not the progress of moral ideas, and the enlightened opinions of mankind, have made it impossible for any nation, especially the English-speaking race, to uphold forever the hideous institution?

Data might perhaps be found for such speculation in the changed sentiments of the northern tier of slave States during the decade preceding the war, touching the right to hold property in man, and the policy of maintaining this system of labor, and in the significant fact that the slaves were fast disappearing from this section of the country. The recent action of Russia, Spain, Brazil, and other nations, might be cited to show the great changes in public opinion in respect to the institution. In Cuba all slaves over sixty years of age have been manu-

mitted; and within a few days the Spanish Minister of Colonies presented to the Senate at Madrid the government bill, touching the abolition of slavery in Cuba, remarking that "it was contrary to the laws of nature, and could no longer be maintained in the civilized world." Surely, the world moves! Perhaps it will be found, upon careful examination of all the facts, that slavery was rather the exciting than the actual cause of the strife between the North and the South, and that deeper down there were the same forces at work for the accomplishment of this result, which threatened nullification and secession in 1830, and which would have then led to civil war but for the eloquence of Webster, and the firmness of Jackson.

LINCOLN NOT AN EXTREMIST.

Mr. Lincoln, when elected President of the United States, was not an abolitionist in the extreme sense of the term. He was not of the *higher-law* party. He was opposed to slavery — morally and politically. He believed the Declaration of Independence operated equally upon all men, without regard to color; and while he was opposed to the extension of slavery into new States and territories, he recognized fully the binding force of the compromises under which the Constitution was adopted, and the protection

which that compact gave slavery in the States where it existed. He had no disposition or intention to molest or interfere in any way with the institution there. He repeatedly defined his position on this question in his speeches in the political campaigns previous to his election, and so clearly and unambiguously that he could not be misunderstood.

In the celebrated debate with Mr. Douglas, when they were both candidates for the United States Senate, Judge Douglas asked him whether he then stood, as he stood in 1854, in favor of the unconditional repeal of the fugitive slave law; and he replied, "I do not now nor ever did stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the fugitive slave law." Judge Douglas then asked him if he stood pledged, as in 1854, against the admission of any more slave States into the Union; and he answered, "I do not now nor ever did stand pledged against the admission of any more slave States." He further said that he was not pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, nor to the prohibition of the slave-trade between the States.

These declarations were not satisfactory to the radical anti-slavery men; for they showed most conclusively that he did not belong to that political church.

In his address at Cincinnati, in 1859, he said, "I

am not what they call, as I understand it, a black Republican, but I think slavery wrong, morally and politically;" and, referring to some Kentuckians present, observed, "We Republicans mean to treat you, as near as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way interfere with your institution; to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution."

In his remarks to the Mayor and Common Council of Washington, just after his election as President, he assured them that the people should have all their rights; "not grudgingly, but fully and fairly."

In his first inaugural, and in his proclamation, he says, "Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There never has been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare, that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it now

exists.' I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and similar declarations, and had never recanted them; and, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:—

“‘*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the rights of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest crimes.’

“I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security, of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming administration.”

THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Whatever the South may have feared from the

extreme men around Mr. Lincoln, they had, or could have had, no apprehension that he would not stand squarely and firmly by his opinions and promises on this great question; for if there was any trait of character, any one virtue, for which he was especially noted, it was his honesty and fidelity to truth. These qualities were conspicuous through all his checkered and unblemished life, from the time when, poor and struggling for existence, he followed the hard fortunes of the flat-boatman on the Mississippi; through all his honorable career as a lawyer and a legislator, until elected to the highest office in the gift of the people. When he took the oath upon his inauguration to "preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States," he took it, as he says, "with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules." Can any one doubt that he intended from the beginning to keep this solemn oath, and to administer the government honestly, fairly, and according to the requirements of the Constitution?

It is thus evident that there was no design on the part of the Republican party to interfere, upon their accession to power, with slavery in the States where it then existed. Furthermore, if they had such design they could not have executed it. Gov. Perry,

of South Carolina, well said, "The rights of the South were in no possible danger, even had Mr. Lincoln been disposed to interfere with them. There was at that time a majority of twenty-seven in the House of Representatives politically opposed to him. There was a majority in the Senate of six opposed to him. A majority of the Supreme Court were opposed to the principles of the Republican party. A large majority of the people had supported others for the Presidency. He was powerless to injure the slave States." Some of the more radical members of the party might have proposed, in their hostility to the institution, violent and unconstitutional measures; but they were inconsiderable in numbers and without controlling influence.

It was the duty of the government to defend itself against all assaults of its enemies, foreign and domestic,—to maintain the Union of the States,—and it was bound to use all powers and means within its control necessary for the purpose. When, therefore, the war came, the executive summoned the military force of the country for its protection; but it was not until the contest had continued for nearly two years; until a vast amount of treasure and blood had been expended, and it had been proved that the armies of the republic were inadequate for the suppression of this gigantic revolt, that the President,

as a last resource, adopted the expedient of emancipation.

All his conduct shows that, in taking this important step, Mr. Lincoln did not move hastily, like a partisan, who was impatiently seeking for the opportunity to abolish slavery; but slowly, cautiously, and reluctantly, as a statesman should, who appreciated the solemn magnitude of the measure, and saw the momentous consequences which would follow it. He reflected long and seriously before acting. He conscientiously considered the obligations of his official oath and the demands of duty.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF EMANCIPATION.

No political, party, or other improper considerations were permitted to influence his judgment or control his action. So careful was he not to err in the matter, it was thought by many, not extreme in their views, that the cause of the Union suffered by his delay. But in so grave an exigency he preferred to err on what he deemed the safest side. When therefore General Fremont issued his order, in August, 1861, declaring the slaves of the Missouri insurgents to be thereafter free, Lincoln, regarding the measure premature and impolitic, although he believed it was competent to adopt it under the war powers of the Constitution, did not then think

it an "indispensable necessity," and directed its modification.

When, a little later, General Cameron, the Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the negroes, he did not think this an "indispensable necessity," and objected to the proposal.

When, still later, General Hunter made his proclamation and order declaring all the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida free forever, he annulled it, "not thinking the indispensable necessity had come." On the question of emancipating and arming negroes, he said, "The Union must be preserved, and all indispensable means must be used; but I deprecate haste in the use of extreme measures, which might reach the loyal as well as the disloyal."

It will be remembered that the public sentiment was becoming daily more and more intense in the demand for immediate and unconditional emancipation as the shortest and surest way of bringing the war to an end. It was urged that the crushing of slavery would be the crushing of the rebellion. It was claimed that emancipation would bring into the Union ranks hundreds of thousands of colored men. The more violent of the Republican newspapers denounced Mr. Lincoln for remissness and inaction. He replied in his defence, "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy

slavery. If I could save the Union, without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some, and leaving others alone, I would do it."

Notwithstanding all the pressure upon him for the issue of the Proclamation of Emancipation, he still hastens slowly. He waits until he could put the slave party clearly in the wrong; until the South had passed the Rubicon; until it was evident that the insurgents would never abandon the contest; until the war had been so waged as to leave no alternative but to yield the cause, and allow the Union to be broken up and destroyed.

I recall all this to your attention to show how carefully and cautiously he reached his determination to adopt the measure of emancipation. When he finally resolved upon it he gave ample notice of his intention, that those who would be affected by its operation might save themselves, if they wished to do so. After months went by, with no signs of surrender, and no indication that the enemies of the Union and the republic would return to their allegiance, declaring that "he sincerely believed it to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, upon which he invoked the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor

of Almighty God," he issued the Proclamation of Emancipation.

The bolt was launched which was certain to end the war, destroy secession, vindicate the national authority, and save the Union.

EMANCIPATION A WAR MEASURE.

It is not necessary to consider the right of government to resort to emancipation as a war measure. I will only briefly say, that it is not to be denied that, under the circumstances, it was fitting and proper; that it was, as Mr. Lincoln said, justified as a military necessity. It was approved by Congress by a resolution passed by a large majority, and the country has endorsed it.

War existed between the United States and the seceding States; and the Supreme Court of the United States held, in 1863, in the case of the *Hiawatha*, "that where the course of justice is interrupted by revolt, rebellion, or insurrection, so that the courts of justice cannot be kept open, civil war exists, and hostilities may be prosecuted on the same footing as if those opposing the government were foreign enemies. All persons residing in the insurgent States are liable to be treated as enemies. . . . They are none the less enemies because they are traitors."

By the laws of war, the property of both enemies

and friends may be taken when needed. If slaves were property, then the government could by these laws take them to help subdue the enemy; their liberation would obviously weaken the latter and strengthen the former. The Constitution gives the Executive belligerent powers *flagrante bello*, and he is the sole judge whether the exigency exists for the exercise of these powers. The only limit to the war powers is to be found in the law of nations; and by the law of nations, and the practice of belligerents in modern times, the slaves of an enemy may be liberated in time of war by military power. This power was exercised by England in the revolutionary war, and in the State of Virginia alone more than thirty thousand slaves were thus liberated. Jefferson himself conceded that England had this right. England again exercised this right in the war of 1812. France did the same in her wars with England, and some of the South American republics have also exercised this right, and it has been recognized and admitted by all publicists. I do not understand that it is denied at the South.

It may be asked, whether it was *expedient* and *politic* to issue the proclamation. If we recur to the condition of things at the time, the question will be readily answered. The government had been trying for nearly two years to subdue the rebellion.

Immense sums of money had been expended. Many hundred thousand soldiers had been called out. Many fierce and sanguinary battles had been fought. The war had assumed gigantic proportions, and extended over a vast area of territory. Eleven States were in revolt. All their resources of men and money were levied. The "cradle and the grave" had been robbed for recruits. The most inflexible determination had been everywhere shown to surrender only when conquered. Foreign intervention was threatened. It may be doubted whether the Union could be saved by the means within the control of the government unless the enemy were deprived of the aid of the slaves, — for the latter were a great source of power; they raised the supplies for carrying on hostilities; they constructed military works, and served in the armies. Emancipation would transfer these allies to the national flag, and strengthen the national ranks by vast numbers of willing recruits. There can be no doubt, then, that it was our *policy*, as it was our right, to proclaim freedom to the negroes.

EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

Once free they could not be again enslaved, for the right of the slave to his freedom after being liberated is not to be disputed; and, furthermore, it would

be most atrocious as well as unjust, that he who had once worn the uniform of a United States soldier, and carried the flag through the carnage of battle, should be again enslaved upon the recurrence of the peace which he had helped to conquer. It may be here observed that the Confederate Congress, in the last hours of the war, passed a bill authorizing the employment of slaves as soldiers, although the measure was adopted too late to help their cause. But in the debate upon the bill it was conceded that "to arm the negroes is to give them freedom. When they come out scarred from the conflict they must be free."

Furthermore, it is not to be denied that the government is at all times entitled to the aid of all those it protects in its hour of danger. The black man is as much bound as the white man to perform military duty. There is no discrimination. When the common safety is imperilled, all alike must respond to the call of patriotism.

The sequel demonstrated the wisdom of emancipation. As soon as the proclamation was issued, the power of the rebellion was broken. The capacity of the insurgents to continue the contest weakened, and was soon destroyed. Both parties soon saw that further resistance to the national arms could not long be maintained. Emancipation, by thus short-

ening the war, saved thousands of lives, and a vast increase of national debt.

RIGHT OF SECESSION.

It should be remembered that the Southerners always denied that they were revolutionists. They justified, or attempted to justify, their action in taking arms against the government, by the right of secession, which, through their interpretation of the Federal Constitution, belonged to all the States.

It was claimed that, after the passage of the secession ordinances by the slave States, the latter resumed all the sovereignty which they possessed before the adoption of the Constitution, and that when they united and established the Southern Confederacy, it became *de jure*—as it was during the years of the war *de facto*—an independent autonomy; that upon this theory the contest was not a rebellion, but a war between two nationalities. Beyond question a large part of the southern people honestly believed in this alleged right of secession. Their political leaders, of the school of Haynes and Calhoun, had long maintained the construction of the Constitution which gave this right, and the public mind in that section of the country had become so thoroughly imbued and saturated with this heresy

that the people were united and fixed in their determination to maintain this right.

We of the North, under the teachings of our statesmen, denied that a State, for any cause, could secede. We are especially indebted to Daniel Webster for our political instruction and guidance here. Previous to his masterly exposition of the nature and genius of the Federal Constitution, the character of that instrument, and its effects upon the States, and the relation of the States to each other and to the central government, and the respective rights and obligations of each, were imperfectly understood. He demonstrated that this political compact established something more than a confederation. He proved, to the people of the North at least, that it created a national unity, and established a national government, notwithstanding it reserved to the States certain powers and remains of sovereignty for the control of their local and domestic affairs; and that the union thus created could not be dissolved except by the consent of all the States or by revolution.

This exposition was generally accepted by the country north of the slave line, and fostered, if it did not create, that patriotic and national sentiment to which appeal was so successfully made when the flag was assailed and the war inaugurated. The whole North being a unit against secession, all its patri-

otism was aroused, and all its vast resources of men, money, and military material contributed to the cause without stint. Every draft upon its loyalty for the defence of the government and the maintenance of the Union was recognized.

It may be doubted whether there would have been this unanimity of sentiment in respect to the rights of the general government, or the same inflexible determination to maintain them, if the war of secession had come upon our country at an earlier period of our history, and before the theory of *nationality* had fully formed and crystallized.

When we consider how fixed the two sections were in their convictions touching their constitutional rights, and remember the intensity of the popular feeling therein; the fierce invective of the press; the acrimony of Congressional debate, and all the circumstances which surrounded and controlled the question,—it is evident that its peaceful solution could hardly be expected; that compromise was almost impossible; that the Gordian knot could not be untied, and was to be cut by the sword.

THE DECISION OF THE WAR.

The war has decided that there shall be no question or differences of opinion as to the loyalty due from the States and from the people to the national

government. It has decided that there is no right of secession. It has decided that slavery, which prompted the assertion of this right, shall cease to exist.

These decisions will never be disturbed. They are final and irreversible. The dogma of secession was the logical sequence of the doctrine of strict construction. The advocates of the latter maintained the absurd proposition, that the framers of a constitution for the formation "of a more perfect union" contrived such a monstrosity as a government without the powers necessary for its existence; that they called into being an entity incapable of maintaining itself against the revolt of its own parts, — a creation which might be destroyed, like the children of Saturn, as soon as born; a something that might at once become a nothing.

If this be so, then all the time and labor of the constitutional convention were expended in vain, for its boasted work is of little value. What folly to adopt a national flag, and demand for the United States a place among the sovereignties of the world, if any State, or any number of States, could at pleasure break up the government and destroy its unity, and individuality!

But the framers of the Constitution were wise men, and understood government as a science. By this

instrument they gave the federation all powers of a national character for the enforcement of national authority, and thus provided for the preservation of the Union. "Perpetuity," says Mr. Lincoln, "is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments."

But while the rights of the national government have been adjusted, and the powers which properly belong to it recognized, through the arbitrament of war, a grave question looms in the distance, whether, in the flush of victory, it is not disposed to claim more than belongs to it; whether it may not encroach upon those rights which under the Constitution are reserved to the States. The preponderance of the centripetal may work as much of mischief in our political system as that of the centrifugal forces.

Soon after the adoption of the Constitution it was provided by amendment, "that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." Our political system, as the Supreme Court of the United States has well said, "is an indestructible union composed of indestructible States." In the distribution of national and State powers we should watch with equal vigilance, that the rights and powers of the federal government are not disturbed by the States,

and that the rights and powers of the States are not disturbed by the government. A just equilibrium between both is essential for the protection of both. Power ever seeks to augment itself. The path of history is strewn with the wreck of governments once free, which have been destroyed by executive usurpation. To establish the just authority of the national government we have expended thousands of millions of treasure and fought hundreds of battles. Let us take care that in avoiding one extreme we do not drift into another, which may require like sacrifices to correct. Our national safety lies in the middle path. If the general government is permitted to usurp the reserved rights of the States in matters of local and domestic concern, where the latter have exclusive cognizance, each act of usurpation will become the precedent for another. Encroachment will follow encroachment, until the harmony of the system is destroyed, and the government perverted from a union of coördinate and coequal parts, each recognizing its loyal obligations to the Union, and the Union in turn protecting the rights of each, into a centralized and consolidated authority, which will ultimately assert imperial sway, to the destruction of constitutional government, and the overthrow of free institutions. An "indestructible union of indestructible States" will give peace,

prosperity, and glory. The States, free and independent in their own spheres, and in the enjoyment of their just rights, will revolve in their appropriate orbits around the common centre of the national government, whose attracting and repelling forces, so adjusted as to maintain their proper influences over each portion of the system, will keep the whole in subordinate and harmonious relations.

EMANCIPATION MARKS A NATIONAL ERA.

The abolition of slavery may be said to make one of our national eras. The establishment of American Independence relieved us from the dwarfing influence of colonial dependence and the oppressions of imperial power. The emancipation of four millions of slaves delivered us from a dangerous disease, which threatened the national life. None will deny the baleful influence of slavery. It was an incubus upon the prosperity of the country. It retarded the development of its resources. It depressed values. It degraded labor, and affected injuriously every economic interest. There can be no doubt that the industries of the South were largely stimulated by this system of labor; but I think it can be shown that such prosperity as the slave States enjoyed was not attained by, but in spite of, slavery.

RESULT OF EMANCIPATION.

Now that this cause of evil has been removed we may hope that no great impediment to our advance in all the things which make a nation great and prosperous will be found. There may be sectional rivalries and differences of opinion touching many matters of national concern. The people of different States may not agree as to the policy which should govern in respect to fiscal measures, tariffs, the disposition of public lands, the construction of public works, the acquisition of new territory, the maintenance of armies and navies, and other questions of national polity; but these will be powerless to endanger the national existence; they will not be rocks and shoals to endanger the course of the ship of state, but merely storms through which statesmanship will safely guide and carry it. We may now hope, if we act wisely, for the perpetuity of the Union for as many centuries as the institutions of human contrivance can be expected to endure. The territory we occupy has been so shaped by Providence, its configuration is so peculiar, its mountain ranges and river valleys so formed, as to afford no national boundaries, and compel the Union as a necessity. We cannot divide into separate sovereignties. This natural adhesion is strengthened by the bond to be found in the

influence of the Puritan spirit which pervades the country. Two-thirds of our people trace their lineage to the race which landed from the Mayflower. From the lakes to the gulf, and between the two oceans, the public mind and heart are imbued with the great qualities of these heroic men, — their love of liberty, their respect for law, their capacity for labor, their dauntless courage, their self-reliance, and their individuality.

Puritanism absorbs and proselytes. Its characteristics have been forced upon the fifty millions who now occupy our continental domain. We may therefore anticipate a brilliant future. The recuperative powers of the country are everywhere active. The wounds of war are healing. Our vast resources are developing. A million of soldiers have returned to the ranks of civil life, and become producers. The manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic, all the workers in the various fields of labor, are promoting the national industries. The vast debt incurred in defence of the Union has been largely lessened. Our enormous exports are bringing daily and hourly to our shores the wealth of transatlantic countries. We have only to be true to ourselves, act justly, and cultivate peace, to become the leading nation of the world in all that makes a nation great and prosperous.

But, while we indulge these pleasing anticipations and picture to ourselves the brilliant promises of the political future, let us not forget the claims of the four millions of slaves liberated by the emancipation, symbolized by the bronze we dedicate to-day. Let us not forget that they are now endowed with the same "inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," the same right to enjoy in "safety and tranquillity the blessings of life," which the white man enjoys. Under the amendments of the Constitution they are American citizens, subject to the obligations of citizenship and entitled to its privileges.

Since their manumission they have shown themselves generally disposed to be orderly and well behaved. Their peculiar physical organization requires them to live in the southern climate. They must be, for the most part, agriculturists. Their labor is necessary for the prosperity of the South. Without it the rich lands of that section will depreciate in value, for the white laborers cannot well fill their places. That they are industrious is proved by the fact that the largest crop of southern staples ever raised was gathered the present year. Policy, then, as well as justice, demands the good treatment of the freedmen, the recognition of their rights, and the protection of their interests.

But it is not merely their material welfare which should concern the people of this country. In order to make them good citizens and fit them for the discharge of the duties of citizenship, and especially to fit them for the judicious exercise of the right of suffrage, which has been recently extended to them through the amendments of the Constitution, they should be educated. Not only their own interests demand this, but the national safety calls for it as a necessity.

It is universally admitted that the moral and intellectual education of the people can alone uphold republican institutions. Whatever, then, is done for the elevation of the white should also be done for that of the colored men. They have been called the "wards of the nation." Let the nation treat them with a guardian's care, and see to it that they are trained and educated like other human beings, and taught to be honest, truthful, virtuous, and God-fearing.

The South, because of the poverty resulting from war, cannot, at this time, do all that is necessary in this direction; but the reports of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund show that it realizes its obligations in the premises, and has made commendable progress in the work.

It is to be hoped that the general government will

soon see that it is its duty, as well as its interest, to aid our southern brethren in their efforts to discharge the solemn responsibilities imposed upon them by emancipation.

PERSONAL CHARACTER OF LINCOLN.

Allow me a few words touching the personal character of Mr. Lincoln. Those who have acted important parts in the drama of public affairs can rarely be justly understood or appreciated by their contemporaries. The latter are too near the scene of events to see them in their just proportions and relations; too greatly affected by the passions engendered in the conflict of opinions to perceive the facts as they exist; too often misled by the prejudices of party spirit to judge motives and measures with the candor which truth demands, and too strongly wedded to favorite theories and preconceived judgments to feel the full force of reason. Great statesmen especially, who have been in advance of their times, and devised governmental polities and systems whose fruition is in the future, have been compelled to look to posterity for appreciation, and, like Bacon, to leave "their names and memories to men's charitable speeches, and to foreign nations and the next age." Hence we find that the opinions touching the public men of preceding generations are often greatly modified

when history has gathered all the facts and data—winnowed the true from the false, and made up its record.

There have been, however, exceptional cases where great qualities and splendid achievements have been so conspicuous as to receive at once full popular recognition. Our earlier annals are distinguished by a few of them. Washington and Franklin and Hamilton were all appreciated in their day and generation. We of to-day can add to the illustrious constellation the revered name of Lincoln. His individuality was so marked, his moral and intellectual character so fully recognized, and his motives and conduct so well understood, that all knew and saw him as he was,—a man of strong natural powers of mind, of fixed principles, of great purity of character, and of dauntless moral courage, who hated every species of injustice and wrong. No time is wanted to understand him. No time is required to obliterate blots which impair his fame. There is little in his public conduct to be excused or forgotten. His place in the Pantheon of illustrious benefactors is by general consent assured.

Such is the judgment of to-day, and such will be the judgment of posterity and future ages. Those of the North who were politically opposed to him, and who, under the prejudices and passions of the hour,

misunderstood his motives, assailed his statesmanship, and condemned his management of the great questions he was called to solve, now largely admit he was misjudged, and concede to him the credit to which he is entitled. Even our brethren of the South, notwithstanding the animosities of war, are disposed to recognize his claim to the respect, admiration, and gratitude of the country.

In looking through his character we find most conspicuous his pure and lofty patriotism. He loved his country with all his heart and soul and mind. We can believe him when he said, standing in the hall whence the Declaration of Independence was issued, "I never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in that instrument. If the country cannot be saved upon its principles, I would rather be assassinated on the spot." All he said and did, both before and after he reached the Presidency, showed that he kept the political truths and the political principles embodied in the sublime Declaration constantly before him as his inspiration and guide. He was, without doubt, ambitious; but his ambition was of a generous and lofty character, ever subordinated to the single desire to serve his country and advance its best interests. He did not seek to raise himself to power by subverting the laws and trampling on the rights of the people, like so

many recorded by history in her most mournful pages; nor did he resemble him so graphically described by Lucan as rejoicing to have made his way by ruin, —

“ Gaudet viam fecisse ruinâ.”

He looked for advancement from the gratitude of the nation, and sought the fame of the patriot who is solicitous for the common good, and devoted to the interests of the State. He wished not to destroy, but to preserve.

HIS INTELLECTUAL QUALITIES.

Mr. Lincoln's early life was a hard struggle against poverty. He had none of the advantages of early education, and few opportunities for mental culture until long after he reached manhood, for all his time and energies were occupied in getting a livelihood. He never acquired any great amount of learning. In respect to many subjects he may be said to have been very ignorant; but such was the force of his natural capacity, and the clear and logical character of his mind, that he may be placed in the ranks of those described by Tully, “who, without learning, by the almost divine instinct of their own mere nature, have been of their own accord, as it were, judicious and wise men; for nature, without learning, often

does more to lead men to credit and virtue, than learning when not assisted by a good natural capacity."

He read but few books, but it is evident that he digested well what he read. He mastered principles, and applied them to the subject under consideration with exquisite accuracy. What he knew he knew well and thoroughly. It could not be said that he was learned in his profession, but he acquired the reputation of being a sound and safe lawyer. As a *nisi prius* lawyer he was very eminent, and few of those who practised at the same bar with him had greater power or more success with juries, whether he attempted to convince or persuade.

A large share of his attention was given to the study of politics and questions of government. His public speeches and writings showed he had thought long and deeply on these subjects, and comprehended them so well that he was equally fitted for legislation and administration. He was the Palinurus of the ship of state, and through his good judgment, discretion, and firmness, it was able to weather the dangers which threatened its destruction. Like the Trojan pilot, also, he was heedless of his own safety in the discharge of his duty, and in the care of the trust committed to his charge; and, alas! like him, too, he was destined to sacrifice his life to the cause of his country.

HIS MORAL QUALITIES.

His moral seems to have been more fully developed than his intellectual nature. All the accounts represent him as "kindly affectioned," tender-hearted, full of sweet and gentle charities, ever ready to sympathize with the heavy-laden and afflicted. His early struggles in life made him appreciate the sufferings of the poor, and he felt for them.

He was a plain, rough man, simple in his habits and ways, of incorruptible integrity, with a strong sense of justice and a conscientious regard for truth. It has been said, by those who knew him well, that he appreciated so fully the beauty of the right, and the deformity of the wrong, that, able and eloquent as he was as an advocate, he could not argue a case to the jury with his usual force when he felt he was on the wrong side. He could not be strong in the championship of a bad cause. He could not, like Belial,

" Make the worse appear
The better reason."

"On the right side of a case," said a competent critic, "he is an overwhelming giant; on the wrong side, his sense of justice and right makes him weak."

So well known was his character in these respects, that the people in his section of the country all knew

him and spoke of him as "Honest Old Abe." He never corrupted his intellectual or moral nature, either by doing wrong that good might come from it, or by advocating error because it was popular; and his statesmanship, always practical and straightforward, showed how unswervingly he followed what was just and right.

There seems to have been no *vindictiveness* in his nature. He was ever for mercy. His tenderness to those who had endangered the safety of our armies, by desertion and other military crimes, was almost culpable. And it is owing to his forgiving nature that there was no prosecution and punishment of those who had made war upon the government. When it was urged that the Nemesis demanded Jefferson Davis should atone for the terrible sufferings he had brought upon the country, he replied, in the sublimest strain of Christian charity, "Judge not, lest ye be judged." On one occasion a friend was denouncing his enemies. Lincoln said to him, "Hold on; remember what St. Paul says: 'And now abideth faith, hope, and charity. But the greatest of these is charity.'" His love of justice is set forth with peculiar and pathetic tenderness in his reply to Douglas when they were stumping Illinois in 1858.

"Certainly," said he, "the negro is not our equal in color; perhaps not in other respects; still, in the

right to put into his mouth the bread that his own hands have earned, he is the equal of every other man, white or black. All I ask for the negro is, that if you do not like him, let him alone. If God gave him but a little, that little let him enjoy." Can anything be more manly, honest, just, and charitable? If Lincoln read but few books, he certainly read his Bible, and kept in remembrance the Sermon on the Mount.

This gentleness and softness of heart did not make him weak. He was strong and inflexible when duty required him to be so. One of his intimate friends remarked of him that he "had the firmness, without the temper, of Jackson."

There seems to have been a strange vein of sadness underlying Mr. Lincoln's character, which affected his whole life and conduct. It was probably a constitutional dejection, rather than a grief resulting from disappointment or misfortune. This idiosyncrasy expressed itself in his homely face, for, despite the wit and humor in which he so often indulged, there was an ever-present pathos which no gayety could wholly repress. "His mirth," says his biographer, "was exuberant; it sparkled in jest, story, and anecdote, and the next moment those peculiar, sad, pathetic, melancholy eyes showed a man familiar with sorrow and acquainted with grief."

Mr. Lamon, the law-partner of Lincoln, says, "It would be difficult to recite all the causes of his melancholy disposition; that it was partly owing to physical causes there is no doubt; but his mind was filled with gloomy forebodings and strong apprehensions of impending evil, mingled with extravagant visions of personal grandeur and power. His imagination painted a scene just beyond the veil of the immediate future, gilded with glory, yet tarnished with blood. It was his destiny — splendid but dreadful, fascinating but terrible. He never doubted for a moment but he was formed for some 'great or miserable end.' He talked about it frequently, and sometimes calmly. He said the impression had grown upon him 'all his life.' The presentiment never deserted him; it was as clear, as perfect, as certain, as any image conveyed by the senses. He had entertained it so long that it was as much a part of his nature as the consciousness of identity. . . . He was to fall, and fall from a lofty place, and in the performance of a great work. The star under which he was born was at once brilliant and malignant."

The historians who shall hereafter portray the character of those who took prominent parts in our great civil war, like those who have given us the characters of the eminent men who have illustrated the annals of other nations, will paint, more or less,

according to their political partialities and prejudices; but all, of whatever party or sect, who

“ nothing extenuate
Nor set down aught in malice,”

must concede that Mr. Lincoln was a good and a great man; that his benevolence was large, his motives pure, his integrity unsullied, his ambition unselfish, his patriotism exalted, and that, by his prudence, sagacity, skill, and firmness, he saved the Union and preserved the republic which Washington founded.

He has gone to join the spirits of the just made perfect. He has entered the communion of the noble army of martyrs in the cause of country. He has been received into the fellowship of the illustrious of every age and nation.

No monument of granite or bronze is needed to perpetuate his memory, and hold his place in the affections of his countrymen. His fame will suffer nothing from the corrosion of time, but increase with the advancing years.

*Crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo
Fama Marcelli. Micat inter omnes
Julium sidus, velut inter ignes
Luna minores.*

CITY OF



BOSTON.

SYNOPSIS

OF THE SEVERAL

STREET RAILWAY LOCATIONS

IN THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

1879.

Albany Street Freight Railway.

No. 1. — Albany, Lehigh, and South streets, two tracks. April 27, 1868.

No. 2. — Albany street, from East Brookline street to Hampden street, one track. Feb. 1, 1869. [Track not constructed.]

Boston and Albany Railroad.

No. 1. — Across Lehigh street, second track. Aug. 27, 1867, and Oct. 17, 1870.

No. 2. — Across South street, one track. Nov. 2, 1867, and May 16, 1871.

Boston Machine Company.

No. 1. — Across First street, one track. Oct. 19, 1871.

Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association.

No. 1. — Across North Beacon street, one track. Sept. 24, 1877.

Cambridge Railroad.

No. 1. — Cambridge street, from West Boston bridge to Chambers street, two tracks, and from Chambers street to Bowdoin square, one track. Dec. 4, 1854.

No. 2. — Leverett street, from Cragie's bridge to Minot street, Brighton and Lowell streets, one track. July 25, 1860.

No. 3. — Causeway street from Lowell street to Portland street, two tracks, and in Portland street to Merrimac street, one track. Nov. 22, 1860.

No. 4. — Chardon street, one track. July 26, 1861.

No. 6. — Chambers and Green streets, and Bowdoin square and Leverett street to Minot street, one track. Oct. 29, 1862.

No. 7. — Leverett street from Cragie's bridge to Brighton, a second track. Sept. 20, 1875.

No. 8. — Bowker street, Merrimac street from Causeway street to Portland street, one track. Oct. 6, 1879.

Chelsea and East Boston Street Railway.

No. 1. — Meridian street from Eutaw street to the bridge, one track. Oct. 24, 1865.

Commercial Freight Railway.

No. 1. — Lowell, Causeway, Haverhill, and Commercial streets to Union wharf, one track. Dec. 4, 1866. [Track not laid: see Marginal Freight Railway, *post*.]

Dorchester Railway.

No. 1. — Dorchester avenue over Federal-street bridge, and Broad street to Summer street, one track. Dec. 30, 1854.

No. 3. — Dorchester avenue, Dorchester street to Broadway, second track. Nov. 1, 1860.

Dorchester and Roxbury Railroad.

No. 1. — Washington street, Ward 24, from Norfolk street to line of Roxbury, one track. Nov. 16, 1859.

Dorchester Extension Railway.

No. 1. — Dorchester avenue, from Centre street to Richmond street, one track. March 4, 1859.

No. 2. — Boston, Hancock, and Bowdoin streets, one track. Nov. 9, 1859.

No. 3. — Harvard street, from Bowdoin street to Washington street, one track. June 29, 1860.

No. 4. — Commercial street to line of Roxbury, one track. Dec. 2, 1863.

Eastern Railroad.

No. 1. — Across Maverick and Decatur streets, four tracks. Feb. 9, 1872.

Fitchburg Railroad.

No. 1. — Haverhill street to Causeway street, one track. Nov. 19, 1867.

No. 2. — Warren bridge and Beverly street to Causeway street, one track. July 1, 1878.

Glendon Freight Railroad.

No. 1. — Across Bremen and Chelsea streets, and along Eagle street, one track. March 29, 1869.

Highland Street Railway.

No. 1. — Warren and Dudley streets, two tracks. Washington street, one track. Roxbury street, two tracks. Cliff street, one track. Washington street, one track. Shawmut avenue, two tracks. Tremont street, from Shawmut avenue to Temple place, two tracks. Washington, Boylston, and Eliot streets, one track. June 10, 1872.

No. 2. — Dudley street, from Warren street to Mt. Pleasant avenue, two tracks. May 5, 1873.

No. 3. — Blue Hill avenue, from Waverley street to Dudley street, two tracks. April 27, 1874.

No. 6. — Blue Hill avenue, from Waverley street to Woodbine street, two tracks. July 24, 1876.

No. 7. — Tremont and Northampton street, and Columbus avenue to Berkeley street, two tracks. March 19, 1877.

No. 8. — Eliot street, from Columbus avenue to Washington street, one track. Nov. 12, 1877.

No. 10. — Haymarket square, near Boston and Maine R.R. station, one track. Dec. 2, 1878.

No. 12. — Blue Hill avenue, from Woodbine street to Canterbury street, two tracks. April 28, 1879.

Marginal Freight Railway.

No. 1. — Lincoln, Tufts, East, Cove, Beach, Federal, Broad, India, Commercial, Causeway, Andover, Minot and Lowell streets, one track. Sept. 28, 1868. [Succeeded by Union Freight Railway, *post.*]

Metropolitan Railroad.

No. 1. — Washington street, from Roxbury line to Dover street, Tremont street, from Roxbury line to Dover street, and from Boylston street to Granary burial-ground, two tracks. Tremont street, from Dover street to Boylston street, and Dover street, from Washington street to Tremont street, one track. Aug. 7, 1855.

No. 2. — Washington street, from Dover street to Boylston street, and Boylston street to Tremont street, one track. August 7, 1856.

No. 4. — Tremont street, from Granary burial-ground to Scollay square, Cornhill, and Washington street to Boylston street, one track. Dec. 31, 1859.

No. 5. — Essex street, from Washington street to Harrison avenue, Harrison avenue to Dover street, and Dover street to Washington street, one track. Sept. 5, 1861.

No. 9. — Charles street, from Boylston street to Cambridge street, two tracks. Sept 14, 1864.

No. 10. — Merrimac street, from Portland street to Haymarket square, one track. Nov. 15, 1864.

No. 11. — Meridian street, from Eutaw street to the bridge, one track. June 7, 1865.

No. 12. — Federal street, from Beach street to Summer street, two tracks. Summer street, from Federal street to Lincoln street, one track. June 25, 1866.

No. 14. — Tremont street, from Dover street to Boylston street, a second track. Boylston street, from Tremont street to Charles street, a second track; and thence to Berkeley street, two tracks. Nov. 18, 1867.

No. 15. — Tremont street, from Camden street to Lenox street, a second track. Tremont street, from Montgomery place to Tremont House, two tracks. January 2, 1868.

No. 16. — Washington street, from Brookline street to Newton street, a third track. August 21, 1868.

No. 17. — Shawmut avenue, from Dale street to Townsend street, one track. Sept. 28, 1868.

No. 18. — Tremont street, from Lagrange street to Eliot street, third track. Dec. 7, 1868.

No. 21. — Harrison avenue, from Dover street to Eustis street, two tracks. Aug. 23, 1869.

No. 22. — Temple place, one track. Nov. 8, 1869.

No. — Marlboro' street, one track. July 11, 1870.

No. 24. — Berkeley street, from Boylston street to Tremont street, two tracks. July 25, 1870.

No. 25. — Across Commercial street and in Battery street and North Ferry avenue, one track. Oct. 10, 1870.

No. 27. — Summer, Chauncy, and Essex streets, one track. Dec. 27, 1870.

No. 28. — Harrison avenue, from Warren street to Dover street, two tracks; thence in Dover street to Albany street, in Albany street to Beach street, across Beach street and in Kingston and Summer streets to Chauncy street, one track. Blue Hill avenue, from Warren street to Dudley street, two tracks. Aug. 14, 1871.

No. 30. — Summer street, from Lincoln street to Kingston street, one track. Dec. 26, 1871.

No. 33. — Charles street, from Cambridge street to Leverett street, one track. Dec. 24, 1872.

No. 34. — Washington street, from Cliff street to Bartlett street, second track. May 19, 1873.

No. 35. — Dudley street, from Hancock street to Hudson street, two tracks. Sept. 22, 1873.

No. 36. — Washington street, from Cornhill to Haymarket square, second track. June 29, 1874.

No. 38. — Washington street W.R., from Bartlett street to School street, second track. Dec. 14, 1874.

No. 39. — Tremont street, near Hillside avenue, turnout track. July 12, 1875.

No. 40. — Columbus avenue, from Berkeley street to Park square, two tracks. July 18, 1875.

No. 41. — Beach street, from Washington street to Harrison

avenue. Summer street, from Federal street to Lincoln street, one track. March 13, 1876.

No. 45. — Dorchester avenue, from Locust street to Park street, second track. Oct. 30, 1876.

No. 46. — Lexington street, from Meridian street to Prescott street, one track. April 23, 1877.

No. 47. — Northampton street, from Washington street to Shawmut avenue, two tracks. May 14, 1877.

No. 48. — Atlantic avenue, from Rowe's wharf to Commercial street, one track, May 21, 1877.

No. 49. — Marlboro street, from Clarendon street to West Chester Park, second track. July 16, 1877.

No. 50. — Milk street, from Hawley street to Congress street, Congress street, from Milk street to State street, thence in State street to Devonshire street, and in Devonshire street and Washington streets to Elm street, one track. Nov. 12, 1877.

No. 51. — Battery street, one track. Dec. 10, 1877.

No. 52. — Washington street, from Temple place to Summer street, second track. Dec. 24, 1877.

No. 53. — Clarendon street, from Boylston street to Marlboro' street, second track. May 13, 1878.

No. 54. — Atlantic avenue, from Arch wharf to Pearl street, second track. July 15, 1878.

No. 56. — Tremont street, from Tremont House to Scollay square, second track. Nov. 18, 1878.

No. 59. — West Chester park, two tracks. April 28, 1879.

No. 60. — Washington street, Ward 23, from School street to Forest Hills street, second track. June 9, 1879.

No. 62. — Pyncheon and Centre streets, second track. Sept. 22, 1879.

No. 63. — Tremont street, from Providence R.R. to Brookline, second track. Sept. 22, 1879.

No. 64. — Liverpool street, one track. Oct. 20, 1879.

Roxbury locations granted prior to annexation.

On Tremont, Pyncheon, and Centre streets, Roxbury street to Eliot square; also on portions of Washington, Bartlett, Warren, Eustis, and Dudley streets, two tracks.

Middlesex Railroad.

No. 1. — Warren bridge, Beverly and Charlestown streets, and Charles-river bridge, one track. Sept. 18, 1855.

No. 2. — Charlestown street, Haymarket square to Merrimac street, two tracks. Dec. 27, 1856.

No. 3. — Haymarket square, Sudbury and Court streets, Tremont row to Scollay square, one track. Dec. 31, 1859.

No. 4. — Haymarket square, thence in Merrimac street to Portland street. Causeway street, from Haverhill street to Charlestown street, one track. Oct. 29, 1862.

No. 5. — Across Beverly and Causeway streets, one track Dec. 16, 1863.

No. 6. — Beverly street and Warren bridge, second track. Aug. 28, 1871.

No. 7. — Causeway street, from Charlestown street, to and on Charles-river bridge, second track. June 10, 1872.

No. 8. — Washington street, from Cornhill to and across Haymarket square, one track. June 29, 1874.

No. 12. — Lincoln street, from Summer street to Beach street, one track. June 26, 1876.

No. 15. — Beverly street, near Fitchburg depot, Warren bridge and Warren avenue, one track. June 19, 1877.

No. 16. — Alford street, near Malden bridge, one track. July 16, 1877.

No. 20. — Charlestown street, from Cooper street to Causeway street. Beverly street, from Charlestown street north of Causeway street, second track. Sept. 29, 1879.

No. 21. — Bunker Hill street, from Jackson street to Chelsea street, two tracks. Sept. 29, 1879.

Old Colony and Newport Railway.

No. 1. — Across Adams street, Dorchester avenue, Park street, Melville avenue, Mather street, Centre street, Codman street, and Ashmont street. November 27, 1871.

South Boston Railroad.

No. 1. — Fourth and K streets, one track. Broadway, two tracks. Federal and Kneeland streets. March 24, 1858.

No. 2. — Federal and Beach streets, Harrison avenue and Essex street, one track. Dec. 31, 1859.

No. 3. — Federal and Beach streets to Harrison avenue, second track. Beach street, from Harrison avenue to Washington street, one track. Aug 20, 1871.

No. 4. — Broadway, from K street to L street, two tracks; thence in L street to Fourth street, one track. August 30, 1864.

No. 5. — K, Eighth, Goddard, E, and Sixth streets; also C and Fourth streets, one track. August 8, 1866.

No. 7. — B street, from Fourth street to Broadway, one track. June 19, 1867.

No. 8. — Dorchester, Third, and Emerson streets, two tracks. September 4, 1871.

No. 10. — K street, from between Sixth and Seventh streets, second track. Sixth street, from K street to P street, and P street from Sixth street to Fourth street, two tracks. Dec. 21, 1874.

No. 11. — Summer, Washington, Milk, and Hawley streets, one track. April 5, 1875.

No. 12. — Sixth street, from Dorchester street to C street, one track. Sixth street, from C street to E street, E street from Sixth street to Baxter street. Eighth street and Fourth street, from L street to M street, second track. Oct. 2, 1876.

No. 18. — Washington street (Adams square), one track. Brattle street, two tracks. December 23, 1878.

No. 20. — Division, Foundry, and Fourth streets, and Dover street bridge to Albany street, one track. Jan. 2, 1879.

No. 24. — Fourth, Q, and Sixth streets, one track. May 26, 1879.

Suffolk Railroad (now Metropolitan Railroad).

No. 1. — North Ferry avenue, Commercial street, Hanover street to Court street, also Chelsea Ferry avenue; also (at East Boston), Lewis street, Maverick square, Chelsea, Sumner, Meridian, and Saratoga streets, one track. Dec. 31, 1859.

No. 2. — Court street, from Hanover street to Brattle street, one track. June 25, 1860.

No. 3. — Portland, Sudbury, and Court streets, one track. January 5, 1861.

No. 5. — Fleet and Battery streets, one track. Oct. 20, 1862.

No. 6. — Causeway and Leverett streets, Green street to Bowdoin square, Court and Sudbury streets, one track. Oct. 20, 1862.

No. 7. — Richmond street, from Hanover street to North street, and through North street to Ferry, one track. Dec. 30, 1862.

No. 8. — Boylston street, from Tremont street to Park square, one track. Sept. 2, 1863.

Union Freight Railroad.

No. 1. — Same as 1st location of Marginal Freight Railway, *ante*. Aug. 26, 1872.

No. 2. — Eastern avenue from Commercial street, one track. Dec. 2, 1872.

No. 3. — Commercial street and Union wharf, one track. Dec. 10, 1877.

No. 4. — Commercial street and Constitution wharf, one track. May 13, 1878.

BRIGHTON.

Railroad locations granted prior to January, 1874.

Newton Railroad.

Brighton and Cambridgeport bridge through Cambridge and Washington streets, one track. May 31, 1858.

Cambridge Railroad.

Cambridge street, from South Harvard street to Beacon Trotting Park, second track. July 17, 1871.

CHARLESTOWN.

Railroad locations granted prior to January, 1874.

Middlesex Railroad.

Main street, from Somerville line to Thompson square, two

tracks, and from Thompson square to city square, one track. City square, two tracks. Warren avenue, Warren bridge, Charles-river bridge, Charles-river avenue, Park street (formerly Warren street) and Warren street, one track. Oct. 9, 1854.

Cambridge street, one track. Dec. 28, 1857.

Henley street, from Warren street to Chelsea street, Chelsea and Bunker Hill streets to School street, one track. May 24, 1858.

Bunker Hill street, from School street to stable near Sullivan street, one track. June 14, 1858.

Chelsea street, from Henley street to and across City square, one track. Sept. 8, 1863.

Chelsea street, from Mt. Vernon street to Bunker Hill street, second track. May 30, 1864.

Warren avenue and Warren bridge, second track. Sept. 4, 1871.

Charles-river avenue and Charles-river bridge, second track. Sept. 24, 1872.

Boston and Chelsea Railroad.

Chelsea bridge, one track. Chelsea-street bridge to Vine street, two tracks. May 24, 1858.

Malden and Melrose Railroad.

Alford street and Malden bridge, one track. May 3, 1858.

DORCHESTER.

Railroad locations granted prior to January, 1870.

Dorchester Avenue Railroad.

Dorchester avenue, from South Boston to Centre street, one track. February 7, 1855.

Dorchester Extension Railroad.

Dorchester avenue, from Centre street to Richmond street, one track. March 4, 1859.

Dudley street (formerly Stoughton street), from Hancock street, one track. Nov. 9, 1859. Harvard street (portion), one track. June 27, 1860. Hancock street to Roxbury, one track. Dec. 2, 1863.

Dorchester and Roxbury Railroad.

Washington street, from Norfolk street to Roxbury line, one track. Nov. 16, 1859.

Metropolitan Railroad.

Dorchester avenue, from Richmond street to Adams street, one track. July 19, 1865.

WEST ROXBURY.

Railroad locations granted prior to January, 1874.

West Roxbury Railroad.

Centre street (formerly Austin street) and South street, one track. January 5, 1857.

Centre street, portion of second track. Nov. 17, 1858.

Dedham and West Roxbury Railroad.

Washington street, formerly Shawmut avenue, from Roxbury line to Boston & Providence R.R., one track. June 29, 1864.

Metropolitan Railroad.

Washington street, formerly Shawmut avenue, a second track near Roxbury line. Nov. 2, 1868.

Synopsis of the Several Steam Railways which cross Public Ways at Grade. 1879.

Streets.	Public or Private at Crossing.	Steam Railroads that Cross Streets at Grade.	Horse Railroads that Cross Steam Rail- roads at Grade.
BOSTON PROPER.			
Kneeland . . .	Public.	Boston & Albany R.R.	{ Metropolitan R.R. and Union Freight R.R. tracks.
Harvard . . .	Private.	" " "	
South	Public.	Boston & Albany Freight R.R.	
Lincoln	Private.	" " " "	
Parker	Private.	Boston & Albany R.R.	
Brookline Ave.	Public.	" " "	
Beacon	"	" " "	
Causeway . . .	"	Boston & Maine R.R.	
Travers	"	" " "	
SOUTH BOSTON.			
A	Public.	N.Y. & N.E. R.R.	{ Crossed by Metropol- itan R.R. tracks.
First	"	" " "	
Dorchester Ave.	"	Old Colony	
EAST BOSTON.			
Curtis	Public.	{ Eastern R.R. and Boston & Albany } Freight R.R.	
Saratoga . . .	"	" " " " "	
Bennington . .	"	" " " " "	
Decatur	"	" " " " "	
Maverick . . .	"	" " " " "	
Sumner	"	{ Eastern Freight and Boston & Albany } Freight R.R.	
Webster	"	" " " " "	
Marginal . . .	"	" " " " "	
Orleans	"	Boston & Albany Freight R.R.	
Clyde	"	" " " " "	

Streets.	Public or Private at Crossing.	Steam Railroads that Cross Streets at Grade.	Horse Railroads that Cross Steam Rail- roads at Grade.
Marginal . . .	Private.	Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R.R. . . .	
Maverick . . .	Public.	" " " " " . . .	
Short	Private.	" " " " " . . .	
BREED'S ISLAND.			
Saratoga . . .	Public.	Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R.R. . . .	
Ashley Ave. . .	Private.	" " " " " . . .	
Butler Ave. . .	"	Boston, Winthrop & Point Shirley R.R.	
Austin Ave. . .	"	" " " " "	
ROXBURY.			
Ruggles	Public.	Boston & Providence R.R.	{ Crossed by Metro- politan R.R. tracks.
Prentiss	"	" " " " "	
Station	Private.	" " " " "	
Tremont	Public.	" " " " "	
New Heath . . .	"	" " " " "	
Old Heath . . .	"	" " " " "	
WEST ROXBURY.			
Boylston	Public.	Boston & Providence R.R.	
Green	"	" " " " "	
Keyes	"	" " " " "	
Morton	"	" " " " "	
Washington . . .	"	" " " " "	
Florence	Private.	" " " " "	
Walk Hill	Public.	Dedham Branch, B. & P. R.R.	
South	"	" " " " "	
Lagrange	"	" " " " "	
Spring	"	" " " " "	
DORCHESTER.			
Mt. Vernon ¹ }	Private.	Old Colony R.R.	
Carleton ¹ . . . }	"	" " " " "	

¹ One crossing.

Streets.	Public or Private at Crossing.	Steam Railroads that Cross Streets at Grade.	Horse Railroads that Cross Steam Rail- roads at Grade.
DORCHESTER.—Continued.			
Harbor View .	Private.	Old Colony R.R.	
Commercial . .	Public.	" " "	
Park	"	" " "	
Elm	"	" " "	
Mill	"	" " "	
Walnut	"	{ Old Colony R.R. and Milton Branch }	
		{ O. C. R.R. }	
Clayton	Private.	Shawmut Branch, O. C. R.R.	
Adams	Public.	" " " "	
Dorchester Ave.	"	" " " "	{ Crossed by Metropol
Freeman . . .	Private.	" " " "	itan R.R. tracks.
Park	Public.	" " " "	
Melville Ave. .	"	" " " "	
Mather	"	" " " "	
Centre	"	" " " "	
Welles Ave. . .	Private.	" " " "	
Beale	"	" " " "	
Van Winkle . .	"	" " " "	
Codman	Public.	" " " "	
Neponset Ave. .	"	Milton Branch, O. C. R.R.	
Granite Ave. . .	"	" " " "	
Dudley	"	N. Y. & N. England R.R.	"
Bird	"	" " "	
Cemetery . . .	Private.	" " "	
Lauriat Ave. . .	"	" " "	
Blue Hill Ave.	Public.	" " "	
Oakland	"	" " "	
BRIGHTON.			
Cambridge . . .	Public.	Boston & Albany R.R.	{ Crossed by Union
Everett	"	" " "	R.R. tracks.
Reservoir lane .	Private.	Woonsocket Division, N.Y. & N.E. R.R.	
CHARLESTOWN.			
Cambridge . . .	Public.	Eastern R.R.	{ Crossed by Middlesex
"	"	Boston & Maine R.R.	R.R. tracks.
			"

Streets.	Public or Private at Crossing.	Steam Railroads that Cross Streets at Grade.	Horse Railroads that Cross Steam Rail- roads at Grade.
CHARLESTOWN. — <i>Continued.</i>			
Cambridge . .	Public.	Boston & Albany Freight R.R.	{ Crossed by Middlesex R.R. tracks.
Perkins	"	" " " "	
" . .	"	Eastern R.R.	
" . .	"	Boston & Maine R.R.	
Austin	"	" " " "	
"	"	Eastern R.R.	
"	"	Eastern Freight R.R.	
"	"	Fitchburg R.R.	
Warren ave. . .	"	Fitchburg Freight R.R.	"
Charles River av	"	" " " "	"
Rutherford ave.	"	Boston & Lowell Freight R.R.	
Main st.	"	" " " " " "	"
Chelsea Bridge	"	" " " " " "	{ Crossed by Lynn & Boston R.R. tracks.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention

IN

SUFFOLK COUNTY,

DECEMBER, 1879.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 3, 1880.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to visit the Jail and other houses of detention within the County of Suffolk, and to make the examinations and inspection required by law, respectfully submit their second semi-annual report.

JAIL.

The committee visited the Jail on the 26th of December, on which day, at the hour of their visit, the whole number of prisoners was one hundred and thirty-five. The building was found in its usual clean and satisfactory condition, and it was comfortably warm and exceedingly well ventilated in all its parts. The connection which has been made, since the last visit of the Inspectors, with the common sewer in Fruit street, has improved greatly the sanitary condition of the Jail. Many of the prisoners were consulted apart from the officers upon their treatment, and the quality and quantity of their rations; the only case of complaint was of an alleged deficiency of rations; but, on investigation, it seemed that no application had been made by the party for an additional supply, or it would have been provided. The com-

mittee themselves saw and tasted the rations which were served, and they are satisfied that no just complaint can be made in this institution, either as to their quality or quantity.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The committee visited this institution on the 26th of December, and found every department in the most excellent condition. All the prisoners were at work except the few who were sick in the hospital. They were all orderly, and, in reply to the questions put to them individually, they universally expressed satisfaction with their treatment, and with their food. The workshops were well lighted and ventilated, and the cells were models of neatness and cleanliness. The number of prisoners on the day of their visit was four hundred and seventy-three — males, four hundred and twenty-two; females fifty-seven. Female criminals are now usually sentenced to the female prison at Sherborn, but a few are sent to the House of Correction, for the purpose of doing such work there as is usually required of females. The condition of the buildings within the House of Correction enclosure is very satisfactory, they being constructed of stone or brick; but the building used as a *reception room and laundry* is of wood, and is in quite a dilapidated condition; it was built forty years ago for another purpose, and is not only unfit for its present uses, but is really an old, leaky, and dangerous structure, being liable to take fire under its present use, and being so shattered that every storm which beats upon its sides penetrates through its walls into the rooms, as was plainly perceptible. This structure should be replaced at an early day by a brick building of about one-half the size of the old one, which could be constructed to meet all its requirements, without a very great expense to the city.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

This institution was also visited on the 26th of December. On that day the number of patients was one hundred and sixty-four; of these, eighty-six were males and seventy-eight were females. Since the last inspection of this institution, on June 18, 1879, forty-nine patients have been transferred to the Danvers State Asylum. This transfer has relieved the former crowded condition of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and has afforded a better opportunity for classifying the patients, and of materially increasing their

comfort. The bread used at this hospital is baked at the House of Correction, and was found to be of excellent quality; the patients were enjoying their meals at the time of the committee's visit; they appeared to be comfortably fed and sufficiently clothed. The ventilation and temperature of the halls were good, and the committee were impressed by the fact, that though this hospital is an old-fashioned structure, with but few of the modern conveniences, yet the constant care and watchfulness of the Superintendent and his assistants have rendered it as cheerful and comfortable as possible.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

This institution was visited on December 26, and the boys who were sentenced here were seen by the inspectors. The number of these boys was one hundred and two, which, together with the pauper boys (one hundred and twenty-one), made a young family of two hundred and twenty-three. The boys appeared to be well treated, clothed and fed; their rations were sweet and palatable; and they seemed very happy and contented. They are taught by competent teachers, and are quite attentive to their lessons. Very few boys were sick, and such is the healthy nature of this location, that the juvenile disorders of ringworm and ophthalmia have almost wholly disappeared. The new brick addition to the dormitories, which is intended for the female paupers and neglected children now at Deer Island, will be ready for occupancy next fall, and then all juvenile offenders and paupers of both sexes, will be brought under one Superintendent.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, ETC.

The committee visited the House of Industry and other institutions at Deer Island, on December 27, 1879, and found them all in their usual satisfactory condition. The bread, coffee, and other articles of food furnished to the inmates were examined, and no complaints on the score of quality or quantity were heard. The opportunities for utilizing the labor of the prisoners at this island are many and various, and all who can work are required to work in some form or other. Many branches of labor are productive of income, as is shown in the annual report of the Directors, who are entitled to great credit for the admirable manner in which this institution and the others under the ircharge are managed, while the details of the immediate supervision of all the establishments on this

island, and their admirable methods and operations, testify strongly to the executive ability of the Superintendent.

Appended to this report will be found the usual statistics furnished by the several superintendents.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCIUS SLADE,
C. H. B. BRECK,

Committee of Inspectors of Prisons.

APPENDIX.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL.

BOSTON, December 26, 1879.

To the Inspectors of Prisons in Suffolk County:—

GENTLEMEN, — The total number of prisoners held in this jail, December 25, was 135: males, 118; females, 17.

The total committed from June 13, last, to this date was 1,326.

Since last inspection no prisoner has died, no one has escaped, and the sickness has been only that common and incident to crime, from which all soon recover by constrained regular habits of life, save the following four exceptions, viz.:—

William Harris, a prisoner under sentence for assault and battery, suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, was sent to hospital, November 29, the day of the expiration of his sentence.

J. Q. A. Houghton, committed to jail October 13, last, charged with polygamy, was then sick with "typhoid fever," and was sent to Hospital, October 20; he recovered October 27, and then by order of Court the case against him was discontinued, and he was discharged.

Ada M. Parsons, a sentenced prisoner, convicted of larceny, has "consumption," and probably will not recover.

Benjamin Harris, seventy-five years of age, was committed to jail, July 1, charged with assault and battery; and held for further examination, July 5; was found to be insane, and on July 5 was sent to the State Lunatic Hospital at Danvers.

The jail buildings are in good order, and with the improvements of the past two years the duties of the officers are discharged without former difficulties, and all the business of the jail is done orderly and satisfactorily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLARK, *Sheriff,*
Keeper of the Jail in Suffolk County.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

BOSTON, MASS., December 26, 1879.

To the Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention in Suffolk County:—

GENTLEMEN, — The committee visited the House of Correction, December 26, 1879.

The number of prisoners remaining June 18, 1879, was —
Males, 461; females, 48; total, 509.

Committed from June 18, 1879, to December 26, 1879 — males, 302; females, 172; total, 474.

Discharged, from June 18, 1879, to December 26, 1879 — males, 341; females, 169; total, 510.

Number remaining December 26, 1879 — males, 422; females, 51; total, 473.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Discharged at expiration of sentence	432
Pardoned by Governor	6
Pardoned by Directors	1
Paid fine and costs	17
Discharged by Municipal Court after serving three months .	16
Died	1

Good health has prevailed among the inmates during the past six months, and no epidemic sickness has made its appearance.

The discipline of the prison has been kept at the usual standard, and the punishments inflicted continue the same, viz., deprivation of beds and confinement in solitary cells.

The food furnished the inmates has been of good quality, and their daily needs have been well supplied.

LABOR. — During the past six months the number of machines lying idle has been about the same as during the previous six months, and for the same reason, — decrease in the number of inmates; but work continues to be supplied in such quantities as to keep the number of machines in operation running to their utmost capacity, with indications pointing to a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,

M. V. B. BERRY,

Master.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, Dec. 26, 1879.

To the Committee on Inspection of Prisons, etc. : —

GENTLEMEN, — The following statistics, showing the commitments and discharges of neglected male children since your last visit, are respectfully submitted : —

Number remaining June 29, 1879	101
Number committed from June 30, 1879, to Dec. 25, 1879, inclusive	20
Number discharged	19
Number remaining Dec. 25, 1879	102

The commitments have been for terms as follows :—

Minority	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
11 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
10 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
7 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
6 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20

Discharges have been as follows :—

Pardoned by Directors	.	.	.	.	.	12
Expired sentence	.	.	.	.	.	7
						—
						19

Total number neglected boys	.	.	.	.	102
" " pauper "	.	.	.	.	121
					—
" " in the home	.	.	.	.	223

Respectfully,

H. M. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Boston, December 26, 1879.

*Return of the Boston Lunatic Hospital to the Inspectors of Prisons,
for the term, ending with December 26, 1879.*

Remaining at last inspection, June 18, 1879 :—

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	101
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	101
							— 202

Admitted since :—

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
							— 31

Under care and treatment, during the term . . . 233

Discharged since :—

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
							— 69

Total 164

Remaining at inspection of Dec. 26, 1879 :—	
Males	86
Females	78
	— 164
Of those discharged	69
There were :—	
Recovered	9
More or less improved	3
Not improved	2
Died	6
Transferred to hospital at Danvers, by order	49
	— 69
Causes of death :—	
General paralysis	2
Exhaustion of acute mania	1
Double pneumonia	1
Sclerosis of the brain	1
Suicide by hanging	1
	— 6

All the requirements of law, in regard to food, clothing, cleanliness, ventilation, bathing, vaccination, etc., etc., have been strictly complied with. The hospital has been healthy, quiet, and useful.

Respectfully,

CLEMENT A. WALKER,

Superintendent.

DEER ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR,
December 27, 1879.

To the Inspectors of Prisons for County of Suffolk :—

GENTLEMEN,—The following is a report of commitments to and discharges from the House of Industry, House of Reformation, and Truant School, from June 28, 1879, to December 26, 1879, inclusive :—

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Commitments :—

Drunkenness	2,703
Assault and battery	157
Larceny	156
Common drunkard	112
Vagabond	46
Idle and disorderly	30
Disturbing the peace	23
Maliciously breaking glass	15
Common night-walker	12
Fornication	8

Amount carried forward 3,262

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	3,262
Profanity	6
Malicious injury to property	6
Common beggars	5
Embezzlement	4
Keeping noisy and disorderly house	4
Threatening an assault	3
Attempting to rescue a prisoner	3
Standing on sidewalk	2
Unlawful gaming	2
Driving away horse without legal right	3
Loitering about a railroad station	2
Malicious mischief	2
Receiving stolen goods	2
Throwing stones	2
Assault on an officer	1
Playing ball in the street	1
Bathing in view of spectators	1
Obtaining property by false pretences	1
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences	1
Evading payment of railroad fare	1
Keeping for sale intoxicating liquors	1
Armed with dangerous weapons	1
Unlawfully escaping from custody	1
Obstructing sidewalk	1
Making an affray	1
Obscenity	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	1
Rescuing a prisoner	1
Total	<u>3,322</u>

Discharges.

Expired sentence	2,535
Paid fines	500
Pardoned by Directors	156
Bailed	10
Sent to Insane Asylum	7
Died	2
Pardoned by Governor	1
Total	<u>3,211</u>

Summary.

Remaining June 27, 1879	584
Committed since	3,322
	<u>3,906</u>
Discharged since	3,211
	<u>695</u>
Remaining December 26, 1879	

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Commitments for : —

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Larceny	9		9
Stubbornness and disobedience	4	1	5
Common beggar	1		1
Setting fire to a stable	1		1
Vagrant	1		1
Assault and battery	1		1
Unlawfully taking a horse	1		1
Attempting larceny	1		1
Total	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>20</u>

Discharges.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Expired sentence		1	1
Pardoned by Directors	45	7	52
Total	<u>45</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>53</u>

Summary.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining June 27, 1879	148	26	174
Committed since	19	1	20
	<u>167</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>194</u>
Discharged since	45	8	53
Remaining December 26, 1879	<u>122</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>141</u>

TRUANT SCHOOL.

Commitments : —

Truants	33
Absentees	11
Total	<u>44</u>

Discharges.

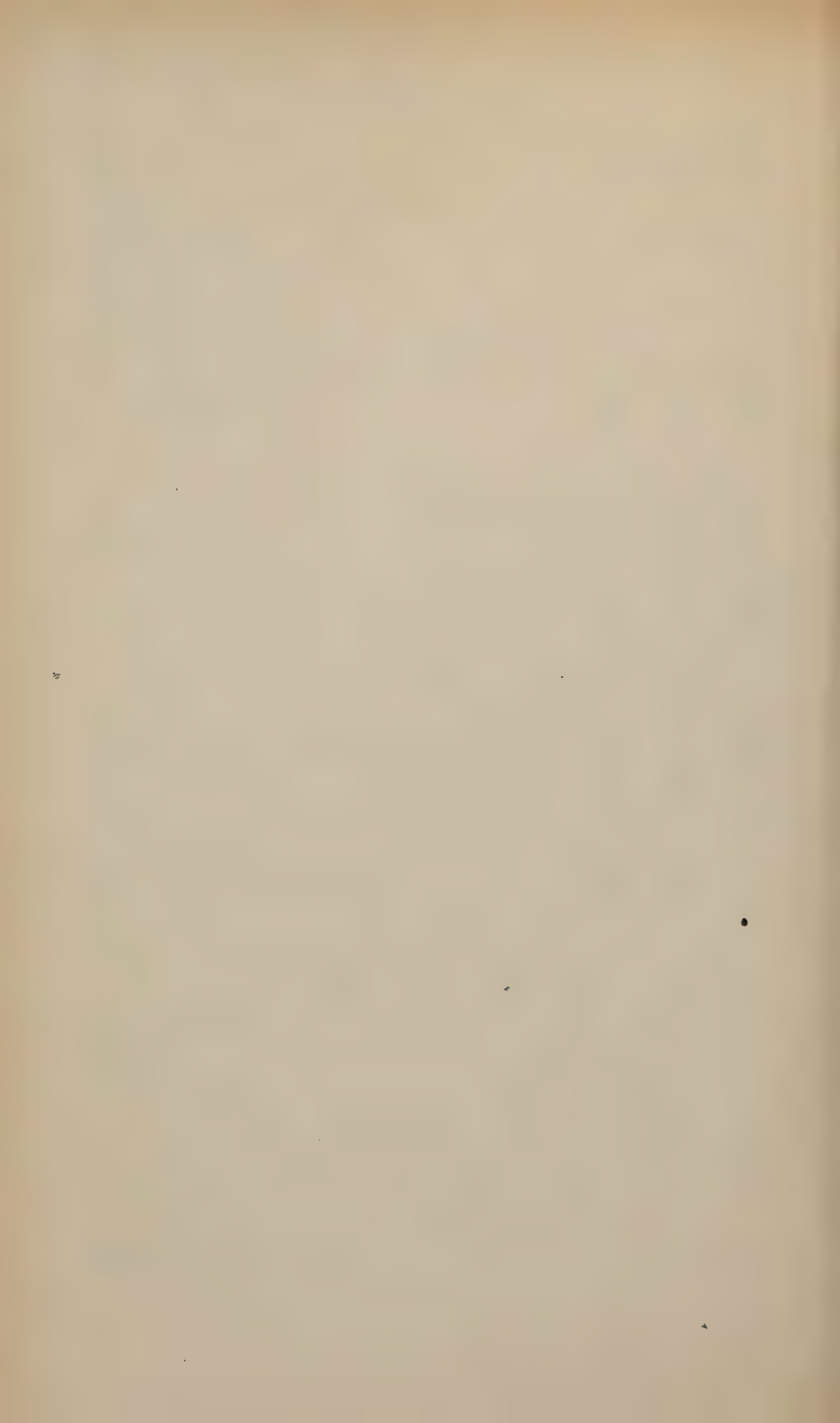
Expired sentence	10
Pardoned by Directors	48
	<u>58</u>

Summary.

Remaining June 27, 1879	.	.	.	.	.	.	162
Committed since	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
Discharged since	.	.	.	.	.	.	206
							58
Remaining December 26, 1879	.	.	.	.	.	.	148

Respectfully submitted,

GUY C. UNDERWOOD,
Superintendent.



CITY OF



BOSTON.

Highland Street Railway Co.

NINETEENTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 29, 1879.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Highland Street Railway Company, for a location of curved tracks to connect the tracks on Shawmut avenue with the new car-house of said company on said avenue, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,

Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Highland Street Railway Company, to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down two curved tracks, to connect the tracks of said company on Shawmut avenue with the new car-house of said company on the west-erly side of said avenue, near Roxbury street; said curved tracks being shown by red lines on a plan drawn by Barbour & Hodges, civil engineers, dated July 1, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the curved tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be

approved by them. Also, upon condition that said Highland Street Railway Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk, within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD

LOCATION ON CHELSEA BRIDGE.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 3, 1880.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company, for leave to extend its tracks on Chelsea bridge, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,

Chairman.

Ordered, that permission be granted to the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company to lay two additional tracks across Chelsea bridge, in the position indicated by red lines on a plan drawn by R. E. Woodward, Civil Engineer, dated Nov. 17, 1879, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets, upon condition that said tracks shall be constructed in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent of Streets; also upon condition that said company shall erect gates at said crossing and station-agents to open and close the same, whenever an engine or train passes; also upon condition that said company shall take up said tracks whenever the Board of Aldermen shall so direct.

Read twice and passed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF THE

VOTES CAST FOR ALDERMEN

IN THE

CITY OF BOSTON, ON DECEMBER 9, 1879,

AS EXHIBITED BY THE

RETURNS OF THE PRECINCT OFFICERS,

AND AS

RECOUNTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ELECTION OFFICERS WHO SERVED AT THE MUNICIPAL
ELECTION HELD DECEMBER 9, 1879.

Ward.	Precinct.	Warden.	Clerk.	Inspectors.
1	1	James H. Donovan . . .	Thomas J. Garrigan, Jr.	{ Charles E. Bushee,
	2	Charles W. Crosby . . .	Joseph L. Fletcher . . .	{ Michael Maguire.
	3	James Frame	Clarence P. Lovell . . .	{ Charles H. Day,
	4	George E. Young . . .	Samuel W. Tucker . . .	{ Charles A. Grant,
	5	William F. O'Donnell .	John J. O'Donnell . . .	{ Thomas Kellough,
2	1	Michael F. Farrell . . .	Daniel J. Sullivan . . .	{ Artemas W. Murphy.
	2	M. T. Murphy	Henry N. McNeil . . .	{ Albert E. Prince,
	3	Charles F. Quigley . . .	Eugene McCarthy . . .	{ George E. Rice.
	4	Daniel J. Sweeney . . .	James F. Donovan . . .	{ W. C. Smith, Jr.,
				{ Dennis Cauty.
				{ Samuel I. Crafts,
				{ Henry Law.
				{ Peter F. Wilson,
				{ James G. Taylor.
				{ George F. Kelly,
				{ Lorenzo M. Ellis.
				{ Horace G. Berry,
				{ Francis Smith.

Ward.	Precinct.	Warden.	Clerk.	Inspectors.
3	1	Henry H. Edes	Calvin P. Sampson . . .	{ Isaac H. Ripley, James E. Stone, Arthur B. Coburn, John F. Green.
	2	Edwin R. Coburn	Joseph W. Linnell . . .	{ Jacob Field, Asa L. Hatch.
	3	Michael H. McCafferty .	Wm. R. S. Faunce . . .	{ Robert H. McGee, Robert A. Southworth.
	4	Thomas Williams	Thomas J. Kelly	{ Isaac Gibbs, George H. Fultz.
4	1	Lyman H. Bigelow . . .	Henry W. Clark	{ Samuel R. Brintnall, James F. Beard.
	2	Edwin L. Pilsbury . . .	Wm. D. Furbush	{ Benjamin F. Fish, Patrick Coyle.
	3	John F. Dore	Bernard McNellis . . .	{ Charles D. Sawin, William H. Brazier.
	4	George S. Poole	John P. Loring	{ Howard Goldsmith, James C. Murray.
5	1	Frank J. Bartlett	Silas Davis, Jr.	{ Alvan G. Sawyer, T. W. O'Connor.
	2	John H. Mahony	Thomas F. Flanagan . .	{ James C. Stoddard, John Reade.
	3	George H. Gammans . .	James F. McCarthy . .	{ Patrick J. Donovan, Joseph C. Jepson.
	4	Edward F. Reilly . . .	John H. Kavanagh . . .	{ Eli J. Greer, Patrick F. Malone.
6	1	Michael J. Killoran . .	Thomas F. Green	{ Michael J. Cox, Thomas Gray.
	2	John Hartnett	Patrick Casey	{ Francis McNeil, Frank Schiller.
	3	Patrick F. Reynolds . .	William W. Griffin . .	{ John H. Agnew, James Nelson.
	4	John Keenan	Patrick H. Gainey . . .	{ Edward J. Kelley, Peter F. McDonough.
7	1	Roger J. Kelley	Francis J. O'Hare . . .	{ Daniel Sullivan, William H. Marsh.
	2	John Bench	William Doherty	{ James McFarland, William K. Spring.
	3	Emery F. Souther . . .	George G. Perry	{ Moses C. Greene, George H. Riley.
	4	Patrick H. Mack	Robert Donnelly	{ Arthur C. Farley, George F. Kinsley.
8	1	John E. Parker	G. H. W. Bates	{ F. L. Coates, John J. Henry.
	2	Artemas R. Holden, Jr. .	Richard J. Downey . .	{ John McGovern, John H. Brown.
	3	Alex. B. Canning . . .	Frederick G. Pearce . .	{ Frank E. Jeffrey, Daniel Mullaly.
	4	James A. McDonough .	Thomas F. McDonough .	{ Charles T. Canterbury, Hamilton S. Smith.
9	1	Edward B. Townsend .	Tucker Daland	{ Tracy Dennie, John G. Duffy.
	2	Clark Gifford	William H. Nims	{ Maurice Reardon, Jr., Auguste Cherest.
	3	Francis S. Howard . . .	E. George Biddle . . .	{ Seth Mason, Thomas F. Maguire.
	4	Otis Clapp	William E. Powell . . .	{ George H. Wetherell, Charles Coleman.
10	1	Nathaniel W. Ladd . .	Charles G. Wood	{ Wm. E. Bicknell, Charles R. Elder.
	2	Thomas D. Morris . . .	Charles Steere	{ Joseph T. Brown, Jr., Daniel J. Collins.
	3	Chester Guild	Henry H. Kelt	{ Sylvester Bearse, Jr., John J. Donovan.
	4	Richard H. Linehan . .	Timothy Daley	{ William R. Richards, Grenville H. Norcross.
11	1	Ellis L. Motte	Edward Ellis	{ Gordon P. Page, Albert R. Whittier.
	2	Edwin Wright	T. T. Sawyer, Jr. . . .	{ James H. Page, Simon Gugenheimer.
	3	Samuel Cousens	Albert A. Hall	{ Matthew H. Graham, Daniel J. Shea.
	4	Samuel W. Creech, Jr. .	Albert G. Frost	{ Stephen W. Harmon, Joseph H. Carter.
11	5	Sidney A. Stetson . . .	Arthur P. French . . .	

Ward.	Precinct.	Warden.	Clerk.	Inspectors.
12	1	James Carney	Daniel A. McCarty . . .	{ Michael McCarthy, ⁹ Patrick Hallahan, Joseph S. Olds, Charles H. Dodge, William A. McGinnis, Fred'k A. Hobson.
	2	Bernard J. O'Daly . . .	Daniel J. Canty	{ John A. Davies, Royal A. Jackson. Peter Lincoln, Peter McFarland.
	3	John J. Murphy	Charles C. Wheelock . .	{ James Hopkins, John W. Newcomb. Charles A. Schell, Geo. F. H. Murray.
	4	A. I. Woodbury	Nathan P. Ryder	{ Charles H. Ottignon, George B. Mullen. Albert G. Pike, William Smyth.
13	1	William F. Griffin . . .	John J. Lavery	{ George H. Manson, John J. Rice. George J. Tufts, William T. Kenney.
	2	John M. Collins	John F. Leary	{ John W. Harmon, Michael McCarthy. Robert C. Morrison, Charles M. Bromwich.
	3	John J. Riley	David J. Cronan	{ John P. Monks, George H. Innis. Charles A. Greene, William F. Allen.
	4	Michael Maguire	Patrick J. Murray . . .	{ Frederick O. Clark, Cornelius A. Buckley. Henry P. Muldoon, Frank A. Rowell.
	5	J. H. Fitzgibbon	Lawrence N. Shaw . . .	{ Joseph Osgood, Maurice F. Horan. G. W. B. Lawrence, John B. Graham.
14	1	Edward J. Roach	Michael A. Kelly	{ Patrick H. Moy, Charles H. Towne. John J. Gartland, Nathaniel Hamilton.
	2	Robert F. Means	Percy E. Walbridge . .	{ Daniel W. Tyler, Andrew Jackson. Edward A. Cutler, Charles B. Johnston.
	3	Cushing Fearing	Walter G. Drew	{ Elisha C. Bowen, Thomas E. Wortman. Henry Doherty, William H. Ford.
	4	Freeborn Adams, Jr. . .	Henry S. Hobbs	{ Frederick S. Clark, James J. Murray. Charles H. Cutler, John F. Colby.
	5	Henry S. Treadwell . .	David L. White	{ Henry Frost, James C. Laughton. Charles B. Goldthwait, James P. Bracken.
15	1	Henry Orchard	Thomas F. Golding . . .	{ Uriah A. Pollard, Henry P. Garrity. John C. Smith, Moses Berger.
	2	Horace Smith	George A. Wheeler . . .	{ James O'Brien, William A. Richards. Frank Jenkins, Edwin M. Safford.
	3	William T. Lapham . . .	Alex. W. Wilson	{ Joseph Dunne, Francis J. Gunning. Herbert B. Converse, Thomas H. Killion.
	4	David E. Tait	Nathaniel T. Allen . . .	{ John F. Cullen, Patrick J. Hasson. Henry B. Chamberlin, Daniel F. Duffy.
16	1	George H. Prince	W. H. Freeman	{ Edward F. Maglue, Charles E. Grant. Patrick J. Mullen, John Kelley.
	2	Ernest B. Grant	David C. Sisson	
	3	John F. Desmond	John H. Lynch	
	4	James F. Marston	William M. Bell	
17	1	Charles W. Turner	John C. Lane	
	2	Edmund T. Eastman . .	Henry J. Parker	
	3	James J. Lanigan	William Sullivan	
	4	Edward F. Lally	Michael J. Mahoney . .	
18	1	John S. Winn	George A. King	
	2	John Albrée	Frederick Bradley . . .	
	3	Benjamin E. Cole	George S. Forbush . . .	
	4	Edward J. Hathorne . .	Charles R. Dane	
19	1	Adolph Himmel	P. J. Shea	
	2	John Lamb	Alexander Reid	
	3	Adam Bennighof	Martin G. Tewksbury . .	
	4	John McElroy	Charles F. Brawley . . .	
20	1	Edward J. Hoar	John P. O'Brien	
	2	John Murphy, Jr. . . .	William E. Guerrier . .	
	3	Edward W. Dolan	John F. Dowd	
	4	Frederick M. Briggs . .	Edward A. Kilham . . .	
	5	James L. Taylor	Joshua Cleaves	

Ward.	Precinct.	Warden.	Clerk.	Inspectors.
21	1	Thomas R. Mathews . .	Sanford L. Treadwell . .	Frank C. Brownell, Michael J. Norton.
	2	Lewis W. Morse	Harlow H. Thayer	Edward C. Hodges, Matthew R. Walsh.
	3	George W. Reynolds . .	John C. Cook	Matthew F. Foley, Arthur W. Willard.
	4	Charles G. Davis	William F. Whitcomb . .	Albert Ball, Edward Pierce.
	5	Richard E. Weekes . .	Arthur Burnham	G. E. Pratt, Peter Mulvey.
22	1	Edmund Green	Patrick Reagan	Thomas J. Mulrean, James L. Purdon.
	2	Thomas F. Hunt	John F. Murphy	Charles W. Hall, John M. Woods.
	3	Michael J. Killion . . .	Lawrence H. Roach . .	Hebron Libbey, James J. Killion.
23	1	Nathaniel Greene	J. H. Dickerman	William H. Spooner, William D. Carroll.
	2	George R. Fowler . . .	Timothy Smith	John H. Kimball, George A. O. Ernst.
	3	Charles E. Temple . . .	Henry C. Kendall . . .	William B. Pearce, William D. Hennessy.
	4	William R. Eliot	James D. O'Brien . . .	Arthur Camfill, C. Franklin Herrick.
	5	John H. Cronin	William H. Cate	Elias T. Bowthorpe, Peter A. Cunningham.
24	1	John Pierce	Edgar A. Conant	Samuel F. White, Charles C. Adams.
	2	S. Worcester Hayden . .	John Mears	J. Foster Pope, Thomas White.
	3	Henry Pierce	Isaac H. Eddy	James F. Dunbar, James Warren.
	4	Jonathan Dorr	John A. Estabrooks . .	Thomas J. McCormick, George Everett.
	5	Richardson Hutchinson .	Isaac S. Lucas	William F. Merritt, J. Granville Young, Jr.
	6	George A. Shaw	Frederick H. Viaux . .	J. Harris Reed, Hiram S. Shurtleff.
25	1	James L. Hayden . . .	John E. Bristow	Nathan Pike, John J. Keefe.
	2	James H. Rice	James Ready	Henry M. Wild, A. A. H. Cogswell.
	3	John Brennan	B. Franklin Sanborn . .	John J. Coffey, Charles A. Nutter.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF

VOTES CAST FOR ALDERMEN.

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.

W indicates Ward Returns.

R indicates the Recount.

ALDERMEN.		WARD 1.						WARD 2.						WARD 3.					
		PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		1.	2.	3.	4.	1.		2.	3.	4.			
Adams, Aquila	{ W	178	38	33	23	90	362	179	197	199	188	763	80	69	168	305	622		
	{ R	186	38	33	22	88	367	180	201	200	187	768	78	69	167	310	624		
Babsón, John	{ W	198	57	40	37	97	429	204	215	201	207	827	87	78	173	328	666		
	{ R	201	56	40	36	95	428	205	228	206	209	848	87	78	173	331	669		
Barry, James J.	{ W	193	39	27	20	90	369	179	206	199	188	772	87	73	170	333	663		
	{ R	193	39	30	20	88	370	180	205	199	188	772	86	73	170	333	662		
Bell, George E.	{ W	230	86	67	37	107	527	227	241	218	217	903	91	81	171	333	676		
	{ R	224	90	67	35	106	522	227	247	218	215	907	91	80	171	335	677		
Bell, George G.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Breck, C. H. B.	{ W	84	287	260	232	127	990	142	113	112	94	461	187	203	186	53	629		
	{ R	93	290	260	231	126	1000	143	124	113	97	477	186	203	187	56	632		
Caton, Asa H.	{ W	80	263	246	216	116	921	135	129	104	99	467	187	211	183	59	640		
	{ R	91	269	246	216	116	938	140	120	106	99	465	187	212	183	60	642		
Caton, Asa A.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Curtis, George	{ W	64	247	232	231	114	888	131	110	106	93	440	174	217	186	72	649		
	{ R	65	248	211	231	115	870	133	111	105	100	449	173	216	183	65	637		
Cutter, Benjamin F. . . .	{ W	216	83	59	30	95	483	224	237	208	216	885	85	72	156	306	619		
	{ R	219	86	61	28	95	489	225	238	209	215	887	85	73	155	312	625		
Cutter, Benjamin E. . . .	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Daniels, Charles E. . . .	{ W	56	239	235	219	108	857	129	109	103	97	438	213	246	214	114	787		
	{ R	65	239	235	219	110	868	133	110	105	96	444	211	244	215	116	786		
Dannels, Charles E. . . .	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Flynn, James J.	{ W	224	92	81	43	112	552	236	256	225	227	944	95	81	141	314	631		
	{ R	231	97	81	43	110	562	238	247	226	227	938	96	79	155	314	644		
Hayden, Charles	{ W	72	249	240	219	115	895	152	118	111	121	502	197	217	190	71	675		
	{ R	73	250	241	212	114	890	169	124	109	121	523	196	217	188	65	666		
Leighton, Edwin F. . . .	{ W	213	81	63	34	100	491	194	222	204	192	812	87	77	168	325	657		
	{ R	218	85	63	34	100	500	192	220	207	191	810	87	77	168	320	652		
Leighton, E. T.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Leighton, Edward F. . .	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Leighton, Edward T. . .	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.—Continued.

ALDERMEN.	WARD 1.							WARD 2.							WARD 3.						
	PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		1.	2.	3.	4.	1.		2.	3.	4.						
Merritt, Nehemiah T. . .	W	170	47	34	20	85	356	167	201	167	184	719	80	69	147	273	569				
	R	178	46	33	21	85	363	170	194	161	186	711	80	68	146	278	572				
Merritt, Nathaniel T. . .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
O'Brien, Hugh	W	228	82	81	72	108	571	280	265	217	241	1003	94	81	160	313	648				
	R	237	88	82	69	107	583	269	267	215	243	994	95	82	165	325	667				
Richardson, Franklin A. .	W	203	40	32	24	91	390	169	226	194	184	773	83	72	158	310	623				
	R	192	36	32	24	89	373	160	196	195	186	737	83	72	159	310	624				
Richardson, Frank A. . .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Richardson, Francis A. .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Slade, Lucius	W	63	293	263	215	128	962	103	106	112	80	401	197	223	197	76	693				
	R	88	298	262	213	129	990	106	107	117	85	415	196	223	199	87	705				
Thorndike, George L. . .	W	86	236	238	203	113	876	255	151	114	138	658	197	216	180	66	659				
	R	74	234	238	203	116	865	298	174	115	142	729	197	217	182	68	664				
Tucker, Joseph A.	W	79	254	241	230	117	921	163	128	106	122	519	198	224	199	76	697				
	R	81	253	240	233	118	925	164	129	108	124	525	197	223	199	76	695				
Van Nostrand, William T.	W	178	53	38	30	100	399	224	234	213	213	884	210	189	267	356	1022				
	R	201	53	38	29	98	419	218	234	212	210	874	209	189	267	345	1010				
Van Nostrand, William .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11				
Viles, Clinton	W	76	280	253	226	112	947	130	111	102	93	436	187	208	174	59	628				
	R	83	277	253	224	114	951	135	115	99	95	444	188	208	175	60	631				
Walbridge, Frederick G.	W	116	299	273	246	132	1066	175	148	147	117	587	142	169	138	118	567				
	R	118	303	273	244	133	1071	174	156	158	118	606	143	177	147	120	587				
Whidden, Thomas J. . .	W	72	255	238	224	122	911	166	126	110	122	524	198	228	190	63	679				
	R	75	257	239	222	121	914	175	132	109	123	539	195	219	189	63	666				
Whitten, Charles V. . . .	W	94	286	264	234	129	1007	146	127	111	102	486	202	226	196	87	711				
	R	97	290	267	248	130	1032	152	126	113	102	493	201	224	196	88	709				
Woolley, William	W	236	154	113	114	126	743	227	254	230	233	944	93	73	166	331	663				
	R	241	157	115	97	122	732	229	255	232	236	952	93	74	165	324	656				
Holbrook, H. N.	W	..	1	2	3	3	9	2	..	..	..	2	2	4	11	11	28				
	R	6	1	2	3	3	15	2	3	..	1	6	3	4	12	11	30				
Batchelder, G. L.	W	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	9	15				
	R	2	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	9	17				
Sawtelle, Joseph W. . .	W	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	6	12				
	R	3	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	14				
All others	W	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2				
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	4				

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election. — Continued.

ALDERMEN.	WARD 4.					WARD 5.					WARD 6.					
	PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.		
Adams, Aquila	W	52	129	146	44	371	48	200	162	165	575	336	228	238	254	1056
	R	48	129	145	44	366	48	200	138	165	551	333	249	237	265	1084
Babson, John	W	53	145	147	59	404	52	204	158	177	591	350	284	267	289	1190
	R	49	145	145	59	398	53	205	162	179	599	348	281	267	291	1187
Barry, James J.	W	54	142	150	51	397	50	203	157	178	588	343	260	256	281	1140
	R	50	140	150	51	391	50	202	159	177	588	341	269	256	285	1151
Bell, George E.	W	61	146	147	63	417	59	214	159	182	614	348	262	255	297	1162
	R	58	146	149	63	416	59	217	169	182	627	347	251	255	297	1150
Bell, George G.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breck, C. H. B.	W	149	182	157	144	632	242	133	145	96	616	50	84	91	71	296
	R	163	183	156	144	646	240	136	144	95	615	50	81	90	67	288
Caton, Asa H.	W	174	151	82	175	582	250	149	145	102	646	49	71	85	60	265
	R	186	151	81	176	594	259	143	146	96	644	52	74	89	54	269
Caton, Asa A.	W	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	120	4	136	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	19	10	49	.	.	.	.	.
Curtis, George	W	199	171	87	180	637	251	140	153	97	641	50	75	88	56	269
	R	202	171	85	180	638	251	144	154	97	646	50	78	91	53	272
Cutter, Benjamin F.	W	20	89	135	38	282	44	201	154	172	571	334	242	252	275	1103
	R	16	103	132	38	289	45	201	154	172	572	333	251	247	288	1119
Cutter, Benjamin E.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Daniels, Charles E.	W	237	254	121	216	828	290	178	191	123	782	50	71	85	56	262
	R	242	255	124	215	836	289	181	191	128	789	53	73	86	53	265
Dannels, Charles E.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flynn, James J.	W	60	151	147	58	416	84	214	170	188	656	348	276	261	289	1174
	R	57	150	146	58	411	85	217	184	188	674	351	274	260	291	1176
Hayden, Charles	W	203	177	91	180	651	282	158	170	109	719	51	78	87	66	282
	R	207	178	90	180	655	281	158	170	110	719	52	78	87	53	270
Leighton, Edwin F.	W	57	146	146	58	407	51	201	165	179	596	351	266	258	293	1168
	R	53	146	148	58	405	52	203	165	179	599	347	271	257	296	1171
Leighton, E. T.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leighton, Edward F.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leighton, Edward T.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election. — *Continued.*

ALDERMEN.		WARD 4.						WARD 5.						WARD 6.					
		PRECINCTS				Totals.		PRECINCTS				Totals.		PRECINCTS				Totals.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.			1.	2.	3.	4.			1.	2.	3.	4.		
Merritt, Nehemiah T.	{ W	45	124	72	52	293		41	195	147	160	543		284	154	203	191	832	
	{ R	40	122	70	53	285		41	196	152	160	549		280	158	201	194	833	
Merritt, Nathaniel T.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	
O'Brien, Hugh	{ W	51	151	147	53	392		80	219	183	186	668		352	262	256	293	1163	
	{ R	49	140	149	53	391		83	225	185	189	682		350	264	255	297	1166	
Richardson, Franklin A.	{ W	26	73	127	33	259		48	196	158	174	576		337	250	236	258	1081	
	{ R	22	74	129	33	258		48	197	153	172	570		334	246	239	269	1083	
Richardson, Frank A.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	
Richardson, Francis A.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	
Slade Lucius	{ W	203	191	100	188	682		276	160	179	111	726		84	106	117	77	384	
	{ R	208	191	98	187	684		277	160	179	111	727		85	110	120	78	393	
Thorndike, George L.	{ W	187	220	91	198	696		280	160	170	110	720		64	91	96	62	313	
	{ R	197	219	96	199	711		279	160	172	110	721		66	95	96	62	319	
Tucker, Joseph A.	{ W	208	174	89	179	650		274	160	174	114	722		45	74	90	64	273	
	{ R	212	160	89	179	640		272	161	174	114	721		46	78	90	60	274	
Van Nostrand, William T.	{ W	180	290	233	162	865		178	262	252	214	906		351	272	255	282	1160	
	{ R	181	268	221	170	840		177	268	251	214	910		347	270	255	285	1157	
Van Nostrand, William	{ W	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	
Viles, Clinton	{ W	187	163	77	160	587		239	131	141	95	606		58	103	93	75	329	
	{ R	191	161	81	160	593		238	133	143	95	609		59	93	95	85	332	
Walbridge, Frederick G.	{ W	220	224	89	178	711		222	123	173	121	639		103	158	145	152	558	
	{ R	231	227	93	177	728		222	128	156	123	629		94	169	146	161	570	
Whidden, Thomas J.	{ W	200	181	79	184	644		275	156	172	111	714		54	77	91	59	281	
	{ R	203	180	76	184	643		275	159	171	111	716		55	77	91	55	278	
Whitten, Charles V.	{ W	199	159	87	176	621		282	155	171	112	720		50		90	75	291	
	{ R	206	178	86	178	648		284	157	172	111	724		53	78	93	72	296	
Woolley, William	{ W	27	93	136	38	294		60	201	170	179	610		330	268	255	296	1149	
	{ R	23	97	138	39	297		59	201	170	179	609		338	275	254	300	1167	
Holbrook, H. N.	{ W	8	5	1	1	15		3	.	4	2	9		.	2	2	6	10	
	{ R	8	5	2	1	16		3	1	4	2	10		1	1	2	6	10	
Batchelder, G. L.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	1	2	4		11	18	4	3	36	
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	1	1	3		13	19	4	3	39	
Sawtelle, Joseph W.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	.	1	2		11	19	4	4	38	
	{ R	.	.	2	.	2		1	.	.	1	2		13	19	4	4	40	
All others	{ W	.	2	.	2	4		4	.	.	3	7		.	.	.	.	.	
	{ R	.	1	2	.	3		3	1	6	4	14		.	.	1	1	2	

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.—*Continued.*

ALDERMEN.	WARD 7.					WARD 8.					WARD 9.					
	PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.		
Adams, Aquila	W	265	337	172	145	919	97	230	90	413	830	48	40	65	160	313
	R	268	399	172	158	997	97	221	91	313	722	48	45	65	162	320
Babson, John	W	299	380	230	238	1147	101	249	116	354	820	50	54	77	169	35
	R	297	412	232	252	1193	101	249	120	352	822	50	55	78	170	353
Barry, James J.	W	307	350	202	244	1103	95	247	108	358	808	49	44	62	166	321
	R	303	405	202	248	1158	96	248	112	361	817	49	45	64	167	325
Bell, George E.	W	309	402	237	261	1209	126	256	129	364	875	73	79	101	190	443
	R	311	408	237	256	1212	126	252	140	363	881	72	78	97	191	438
Bell, George G.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breck, C. H. B.	W	28	12	151	51	242	190	88	149	80	507	282	273	236	144	935
	R	29	20	150	55	254	189	91	143	70	498	284	270	233	144	931
Caton, Asa H.	W	26	11	165	57	259	201	75	136	41	453	296	265	220	150	931
	R	29	15	168	59	271	201	74	137	39	451	297	271	224	152	944
Caton, Asa A.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Curtis, George	W	21	11	164	47	243	188	67	130	22	407	289	263	209	139	900
	R	22	13	162	47	244	187	69	125	28	409	289	263	210	139	901
Cutter, Benjamin F.	W	115	252	118	140	625	106	216	112	339	773	63	63	74	193	393
	R	117	266	118	143	644	106	220	120	322	768	63	63	72	191	389
Cutter, Benjamin E.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Daniels, Charles E.	W	22	11	152	45	230	188	68	128	29	413	287	251	205	129	872
	R	23	13	150	46	232	188	68	128	28	412	287	255	216	131	889
Dannels, Charles E.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flynn, James J.	W	297	371	221	239	1128	122	239	133	307	801	62	81	93	201	437
	R	304	400	223	241	1168	123	241	143	328	835	82	82	93	202	459
Hayden, Charles	W	20	11	168	49	248	186	70	126	39	421	286	260	211	131	888
	R	22	12	163	51	248	185	71	127	35	418	286	260	216	131	893
Leighton, Edwin F.	W	303	365	219	259	1146	111	254	145	372	882	67	85	87	192	431
	R	308	402	219	260	1189	111	254	133	370	868	66	86	88	193	433
Leighton, E. T.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leighton, Edward F.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leighton, Edward T.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.—Continued.

ALDERMEN.		WARD 7.					WARD 8.					WARD 9.				
		PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.
		1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.	
Merritt, Nehemiah T.	{ W	100	275	101	128	604	92	214	93	330	729	47	39	50	163	299
	{ R	94	242	102	131	569	92	198	101	322	713	47	39	51	164	301
Merritt, Nathaniel T.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.
O'Brien, Hugh	{ W	292	376	227	290	1185	118	242	128	330	818	65	70	66	201	402
	{ R	304	403	231	257	1195	118	243	135	354	850	86	72	66	201	425
Richardson, Franklin A.	{ W	272	368	197	228	1065	100	229	98	339	766	49	45	66	163	323
	{ R	281	399	195	249	1124	101	229	101	339	770	49	45	67	164	325
Richardson, Frank A.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richardson, Francis A.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slade, Lucius	{ W	213	147	267	156	783	218	103	179	123	623	305	285	220	154	964
	{ R	218	145	269	157	789	218	108	182	103	611	306	287	236	154	983
Thorndike, George L.	{ W	208	132	252	154	746	191	67	131	29	418	285	257	212	126	880
	{ R	208	144	243	154	754	191	66	127	28	412	285	257	117	127	886
Tucker, Joseph A.	{ W	27	15	168	50	260	192	80	132	48	452	285	264	189	123	861
	{ R	26	16	167	50	259	193	80	123	45	441	285	266	221	129	901
Van Nostrand, William T.	{ W	307	349	211	232	1099	106	245	117	371	840	56	56	81	169	362
	{ R	304	407	212	253	1176	106	245	118	362	831	56	55	81	170	362
Van Nostrand, William	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Viles, Clinton	{ W	45	14	143	55	257	184	83	141	65	473	283	258	207	135	883
	{ R	60	20	142	55	277	185	86	141	64	476	283	258	208	136	885
Walbridge, Frederick G.	{ W	70	40	202	91	403	208	100	160	72	540	305	308	224	158	995
	{ R	79	65	208	94	446	209	107	158	71	545	305	292	242	158	997
Whidden, Thomas J.	{ W	25	16	171	56	268	189	68	130	35	422	285	277	211	134	907
	{ R	24	20	170	59	273	188	70	123	33	419	284	269	224	131	908
Whitten, Charles V.	{ W	28	13	175	62	278	207	77	142	43	469	302	286	230	153	971
	{ R	31	20	174	61	286	207	78	143	48	476	305	288	240	155	983
Woolley, William	{ W	296	341	212	246	1095	115	251	132	364	862	63	76	89	193	421
	{ R	307	413	212	255	1187	115	255	134	366	870	63	75	89	194	421
Holbrook, H. N.	{ W	.	3	.	.	3	6	4	2	10	22	.	6	.	.	6
	{ R	4	3	3	2	12	6	6	2	9	23	.	6	7	.	13
Batchelder, G. L.	{ W	.	4	3	10	17	.	.	.	16	16	2	.	.	1	3
	{ R	1	13	3	9	26	.	3	.	16	19	2	.	4	1	7
Sawtelle, Joseph W.	{ W	.	4	3	34	41	.	.	.	16	16	1	.	.	1	2
	{ R	1	12	4	64	81	1	3	.	16	20	1	.	7	1	9
All others	{ W	2	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
	{ R	.	1	2	.	3	.	3	.	.	3	.	1	3	.	4

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.—*Continued.*

ALDERMEN.		WARD 10.					WARD 11.						WARD 12.					
		PRECINCTS.				Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		1.	2.	3.	4.		
Adams, Aquila	W	19	43	86	90	238	22	26	111	73	13	245	309	340	243	85	977	
	R	19	43	86	91	239	22	25	114	73	17	251	309	371	239	90	1009	
Babson, John	W	29	57	93	112	291	22	26	115	74	13	250	307	297	235	93	932	
	R	27	57	106	113	303	22	25	117	74	17	255	310	375	236	93	1014	
Barry, James J.	W	24	44	103	103	274	22	23	110	71	11	237	309	305	249	91	954	
	R	22	44	103	103	272	22	22	113	71	15	243	307	381	248	93	1029	
Bell, George E.	W	50	76	129	136	391	50	49	131	90	28	348	315	304	258	118	995	
	R	48	79	129	137	393	60	49	144	103	33	389	320	382	258	120	1080	
Bell, George G.	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Breck, C. H. B.	W	343	245	143	126	857	324	338	151	240	278	1331	18	37	83	237	375	
	R	344	244	147	126	861	325	338	150	241	278	1332	18	40	83	239	380	
Caton, Asa H.	W	343	248	163	122	876	351	364	161	277	308	1461	24	36	99	231	390	
	R	343	247	163	123	876	351	363	161	268	309	1452	28	42	100	242	412	
Caton, Asa A.	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Curtis, George	W	335	246	145	105	831	318	339	144	254	303	1358	30	17	81	222	350	
	R	335	245	151	105	836	318	338	144	242	304	1346	34	38	81	223	376	
Cutter, Benjamin F.	W	49	57	116	124	346	56	43	146	96	21	362	318	303	220	101	942	
	R	47	57	115	129	348	56	43	138	99	23	359	309	377	244	101	1031	
Cutter, Benjamin E.	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Daniels, Charles E.	W	335	243	145	101	824	318	337	143	252	301	1351	18	36	80	228	362	
	R	334	241	148	101	824	318	337	143	240	300	1338	18	38	81	229	366	
Danniel, Charles F.	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flynn, James J.	W	68	83	144	140	435	90	72	153	115	45	475	319	299	254	119	991	
	R	66	84	143	142	435	91	73	153	133	50	500	313	374	253	124	1064	
Hayden, Charles	W	336	249	149	104	838	316	341	162	252	308	1379	24	35	84	232	375	
	R	336	248	149	103	836	313	340	158	240	308	1359	30	42	88	232	392	
Leighton, Edwin F.	W	47	64	120	120	351	55	50	141	96	18	360	320	294	254	110	978	
	R	45	64	127	123	359	55	50	143	99	22	369	319	378	255	108	1060	
Leighton, E. T.	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Leighton, Edward F.	W	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Leighton Edward T.	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.— *Continued.*

ALDERMEN.		WARD 10.					WARD 11.						WARD 12.					
		PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		1.	2.	3.	4.		
Merritt, Nehemiah T. . .	W	21	39	95	100	255	23	19	104	71	12	229	264	302	130	35	731	
	R	19	39	94	101	253	24	19	109	71	16	239	198	276	129	40	643	
Merritt, Nathaniel T. . .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	83	55	210	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	72	88	48	258	
O'Brien, Hugh	W	60	76	137	132	405	94	78	153	136	54	515	310	305	246	110	971	
	R	58	76	142	135	411	94	79	156	128	58	515	312	379	245	115	1051	
Richardson, Franklin A. .	W	21	48	98	103	270	22	25	117	72	12	248	298	219	144	42	703	
	R	19	48	98	105	270	22	25	119	72	16	254	209	288	143	41	681	
Richardson, Frank A. . .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Richardson, Francis A. .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	89	51	209	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	87	89	50	303	
Slade, Lucius	W	354	269	170	137	930	353	364	169	279	307	1472	59	45	93	249	446	
	R	357	268	172	138	935	352	363	166	270	307	1458	65	54	94	253	466	
Thorndike, George L. . .	W	335	243	142	91	811	317	340	151	250	299	1357	18	27	88	232	365	
	R	335	242	147	104	828	317	338	152	239	299	1345	20	40	88	227	375	
Tucker, Joseph A. . . .	W	338	256	144	108	846	315	347	146	254	305	1367	26	33	85	231	375	
	R	338	255	154	108	855	315	346	147	241	305	1354	32	48	85	232	397	
Van Nostrand, William T.	W	33	63	107	116	319	26	25	120	75	13	259	300	300	246	84	930	
	R	31	61	108	117	317	26	25	122	75	17	265	299	379	244	93	1015	
Van Nostrand, William .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Viles, Clinton	W	334	232	133	120	819	319	334	142	236	281	1312	15	34	76	227	352	
	R	333	231	134	121	819	319	333	141	237	280	1310	15	36	76	233	360	
Walbridge, Frederick G.	W	360	275	193	151	979	350	364	170	279	306	1469	33	31	89	250	403	
	R	358	275	195	152	980	349	363	170	270	306	1458	38	58	89	250	435	
Whidden, Thomas J. . .	W	341	264	156	111	872	313	340	140	243	303	1339	29	33	84	228	374	
	R	341	252	157	109	859	313	339	140	231	304	1327	25	45	84	228	382	
Whitten, Charles V. . . .	W	358	271	171	137	937	322	367	168	280	310	1447	25	40	89	237	391	
	R	358	270	175	137	940	352	366	167	272	311	1468	25	44	89	244	402	
Woolley, William	W	43	66	125	136	370	56	47	135	99	19	356	317	297	252	104	970	
	R	41	66	125	138	370	56	47	139	102	22	366	322	380	251	110	1063	
Holbrook, Horatio N. . .	W	..	9	3	6	18	..	4	4	2	..	10	2	4	5	2	13	
	R	..	9	5	6	20	..	4	4	2	..	10	4	4	4	2	14	
Batchelder, George L. . .	W	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	3	
	R	1	1	2	1	5	..	1	4	..	..	5	1	..	2	2	5	
Sawtelle, Joseph W. . .	W	3	2	11	7	23	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	9	1	2	14	
	R	5	2	11	9	27	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	2	6	
All others	W	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	6	
	R	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election. — *Continued.*

ALDERMEN.		WARD 13.						WARD 14.					
		PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Merritt, Nehemiah	{ W	260	193	286	201	177	1117	159	90	117	86	72	524
	{ R	134	195	200	124	130	783	160	91	117	86	72	526
Merritt, Nathaniel T.	{ W	..	104	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	124	104	85	74	71	458	..	..	..	..	..	..
O'Brien, Hugh	{ W	321	328	272	200	211	1332	210	139	152	127	100	728
	{ R	285	331	283	211	197	1307	210	137	156	127	102	732
Richardson, Franklin A.	{ W	282	229	294	200	202	1207	166	111	120	95	77	569
	{ R	155	207	211	133	133	839	167	110	120	80	77	554
Richardson, Frank A.	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richardson, Francis A.	{ W	..	81	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	129	104	85	76	73	467	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slade, Lucius	{ W	26	58	43	71	59	257	186	264	206	243	188	1087
	{ R	26	58	48	72	72	276	187	264	203	239	191	1084
Thorndike, George L.	{ W	20	30	38	63	53	204	140	240	191	223	158	961
	{ R	20	30	41	63	64	218	151	240	178	224	158	951
Tucker, Joseph A.	{ W	26	53	48	62	51	240	149	238	183	240	161	971
	{ R	26	50	53	64	62	255	152	238	182	234	161	967
Van Nostrand, William T.	{ W	285	311	294	214	207	1311	166	131	141	127	110	675
	{ R	282	311	299	215	210	1317	175	132	144	128	109	688
Van Nostrand, William	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viles, Clinton	{ W	24	52	41	53	67	237	163	247	180	198	156	944
	{ R	23	52	44	64	67	250	162	247	180	198	156	943
Walbridge, Frederick G.	{ W	68	74	53	93	86	374	221	308	243	301	223	1296
	{ R	72	72	81	96	120	441	224	308	268	304	223	1327
Whidden, Thomas J.	{ W	18	29	38	55	61	201	144	232	170	224	162	932
	{ R	18	30	41	56	62	207	146	233	175	215	162	931
Whitten, Charles V.	{ W	30	59	52	67	64	272	185	261	246	248	195	1135
	{ R	30	58	59	70	76	293	187	263	211	261	195	1117
Woolley, William	{ W	287	345	301	218	196	1347	206	136	157	137	115	751
	{ R	287	345	304	217	218	1371	207	135	160	137	116	755
Holbrook, H. N.	{ W	3	..	5	..	..	8	1	4	9	19	3	36
	{ R	3	5	12	4	2	26	4	4	9	19	3	39
Batchelder, G. L.	{ W	3	3	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1
	{ R	3	3	..	..	3	9	..	1	..	..	..	1
Sawtelle, Joseph W.	{ W	3	3	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1
	{ R	3	3	..	..	3	9	..	1	..	..	..	1
All others	{ W	..	2	..	..	9	11	2	2	..	..	..	4
	{ R	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	2

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.—*Continued.*

ALDERMEN.	WARD 15.						WARD 16.						WARD 17.					
	PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.				
Adams, Aquila	W	312	67	59	78	516	123	173	370	111	777	35	93	198	182	508		
	R	289	69	64	77	499	124	173	370	105	772	35	95	201	181	512		
Babson, John	W	325	85	59	80	549	150	170	301	100	721	36	95	204	185	555		
	R	316	85	66	80	547	150	169	298	109	726	36	93	204	186	519		
Barry, James J.	W	302	73	54	87	516	128	175	386	95	784	31	88	203	189	511		
	R	312	77	66	87	542	126	175	384	108	793	31	88	203	186	508		
Bell, George E.	W	303	139	85	125	652	152	209	391	152	904	47	113	218	188	566		
	R	325	138	89	126	678	152	210	391	147	900	46	111	206	190	553		
Bell, George G.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Breck, C. H. B.	W	82	260	153	196	691	151	157	28	198	534	347	258	151	172	928		
	R	84	266	162	196	708	149	156	41	198	544	344	258	152	171	925		
Caton, Asa H.	W	79	258	146	209	692	159	154	34	208	555	365	282	150	169	966		
	R	81	258	160	209	708	159	157	34	206	556	364	279	157	168	968		
Caton, Asa A.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Curtis, George	W	42	237	131	169	579	125	126	24	188	463	355	265	147	166	933		
	R	48	236	145	168	597	126	122	24	188	460	356	264	148	164	932		
Cutter, Benjamin F.	W	332	102	77	120	631	155	197	375	132	859	44	107	208	177	536		
	R	338	106	83	120	647	155	203	375	131	864	43	108	207	178	536		
Cutter, Benjamin E.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Daniels, Charles E.	W	49	213	126	193	581	113	120	23	180	436	349	263	143	161	916		
	R	49	216	141	169	575	114	121	23	180	438	349	261	147	160	917		
Dannels, Charles E.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Flynn, James J.	W	318	130	100	136	684	166	199	374	160	899	76	136	222	203	637		
	R	323	131	105	147	706	167	203	376	162	908	78	139	223	206	646		
Hayden, Charles	W	50	233	130	175	588	123	108	33	190	454	350	264	145	164	923		
	R	50	234	145	175	604	123	123	33	193	472	353	262	146	161	922		
Leighton, Edwin F.	W	345	107	81	121	654	161	202	372	125	860	43	110	222	180	555		
	R	334	107	85	120	646	162	199	361	137	859	41	110	215	181	547		
Leighton, E. T.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Leighton, Edward F.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	R	14	2	1	.	17	.	4	10	1	15	.	.	.	.	.		
Leighton, Edward T.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.—Continued.

ALDERMEN.		WARD 15.					WARD 16.					WARD 17.				
		PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.	PRECINCTS				Totals.
		1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.	
Merritt, Nehemiah T.	{ W	297	69	51	70	487	123	163	358	90	734	35	89	200	166	490
	{ R	298	66	58	70	492	123	162	359	101	745	35	89	195	166	485
Merritt, Nathaniel T.	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O'Brien, Hugh	{ W	331	96	82	134	643	158	207	388	141	894	61	126	213	208	608
	{ R	334	99	83	136	657	160	200	388	144	892	65	124	215	197	601
Richardson, Franklin A.	{ W	300	71	55	78	504	129	156	378	110	773	33	102	206	191	532
	{ R	295	70	63	78	506	100	139	379	108	726	32	104	208	190	534
Richardson, Frank A.	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richardson, Francis A.	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	29	33	..	5	67	..	..	..	3	3
Slade, Lucius	{ W	84	273	157	215	729	161	161	37	215	574	360	287	161	179	987
	{ R	86	262	170	220	738	160	161	38	221	580	359	286	161	179	985
Thorndike, George L.	{ W	50	217	131	173	571	125	123	46	190	484	353	265	147	168	933
	{ R	50	217	147	173	587	125	120	46	192	483	354	263	148	165	930
Tucker, Joseph A.	{ W	61	230	129	174	594	123	125	60	191	499	351	262	147	169	929
	{ R	56	231	145	174	606	123	126	61	193	503	352	261	148	167	923
Van Nostrand, William T.	{ W	281	110	63	89	543	126	173	380	113	792	41	90	204	185	520
	{ R	285	111	69	89	554	127	173	380	115	795	40	90	205	186	521
Van Nostrand, William	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viles, Clinton	{ W	76	251	142	195	664	147	147	36	193	523	341	259	152	158	910
	{ R	78	252	154	197	681	147	150	37	191	525	337	261	150	158	906
Walbridge, Frederick G.	{ W	208	284	174	235	901	161	171	46	223	601	370	286	166	180	1002
	{ R	200	290	188	233	911	161	174	46	222	603	369	285	168	179	1001
Whidden, Thomas J.	{ W	50	210	129	176	565	127	128	32	193	480	348	262	140	159	909
	{ R	50	213	144	176	583	127	129	30	193	479	351	261	142	158	912
Whitten, Charles V.	{ W	89	268	154	213	724	159	162	35	218	574	370	289	164	178	1001
	{ R	91	270	167	214	742	159	167	34	215	575	369	287	164	177	997
Woolley, William	{ W	347	108	101	128	684	153	211	374	129	867	50	109	212	193	564
	{ R	349	113	106	129	697	154	209	373	139	875	50	111	213	194	568
Holbrook, H. N.	{ W	7	1	..	..	8	4	7	2	..	13	1	1	5	6	13
	{ R	7	1	..	1	9	4	7	1	2	14	1	1	5	6	13
Batchelder, G. L.	{ W	2	2	2	4	10	..	2	14	..	16	..	..	..	8	8
	{ R	2	2	2	4	10	..	3	14	1	18	..	..	..	8	8
Sawtelle, Joseph W.	{ W	2	2	2	4	10	..	2	14	..	16	..	..	..	8	8
	{ R	2	2	2	4	10	..	3	14	..	17	..	..	..	8	8
All others	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	3	1	..	2	6
	{ R	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	4

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.—Continued.

ALDERMEN.	WARD 18.						WARD 19.						WARD 20.					
	PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.		2.	3.	4.	1.	2.		3.	4.	5.			
Adams, Aquila	W	26	32	45	123	226	257	198	146	245	846	260	174	196	67	145	842	
	R	26	32	45	124	227	258	197	156	244	855	258	178	179	68	138	822	
Babson, John	W	23	27	49	130	229	269	211	153	253	886	279	180	179	72	140	850	
	R	25	27	49	130	231	271	211	160	256	898	298	180	178	72	140	868	
Barry, James J.	W	24	23	43	129	219	292	206	158	256	912	280	182	179	64	143	848	
	R	24	23	43	129	219	290	204	162	259	915	314	183	178	65	145	885	
Bell, George E.	W	41	45	81	186	353	269	239	240	260	1008	313	192	207	111	159	982	
	R	42	48	81	187	358	271	241	185	262	959	333	195	206	111	161	1006	
Bell, George G.	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Breck, C. H. B.	W	291	343	298	248	1185	66	190	173	115	544	74	124	137	295	227	857	
	R	290	347	299	249	1185	68	194	202	116	580	77	126	137	295	243	878	
Caton, Asa H.	W	327	383	319	281	1310	97	202	190	132	621	78	128	157	296	247	906	
	R	330	383	321	282	1316	99	202	216	132	649	77	131	157	296	247	908	
Caton, Asa A.	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Curtis, George	W	316	366	294	237	1213	84	167	158	115	524	77	143	130	276	224	850	
	R	314	367	295	234	1210	89	167	197	114	567	87	147	131	273	230	868	
Cutter, Benjamin F. . . .	W	39	41	70	172	322	263	211	162	..	636	305	191	199	97	151	943	
	R	40	41	70	172	323	263	222	167	243	895	328	192	200	96	151	967	
Cutter, Benjamin E. . . .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Daniels, Charles E. . . .	W	318	360	290	229	1197	77	161	163	110	511	41	120	116	268	228	773	
	R	320	360	291	229	1200	78	159	179	109	525	47	120	129	268	228	792	
Dannels, Charles E. . . .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flynn, James J.	W	74	78	84	208	444	300	268	210	275	1053	318	204	224	112	171	1029	
	R	78	78	94	208	458	302	268	208	278	1056	334	204	224	113	172	1047	
Hayden, Charles	W	316	369	293	226	1204	87	156	179	107	529	45	114	122	269	215	765	
	R	315	369	294	224	1202	85	153	197	107	542	48	119	121	269	229	786	
Leighton, Edwin F. . . .	W	..	49	75	180	304	281	241	182	254	958	308	186	202	97	153	946	
	R	39	50	75	180	344	274	240	200	245	959	333	185	196	97	154	965	
Leighton, E. T.	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Leighton, Edward F. . .	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	1	..	..	..	1	8	4	..	10	22	..	5	2	..	..	7	
Leighton, Edward T. . .	W	40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election. — *Continued.*

ALDERMEN.	WARD 18.						WARD 19.						WARD 20.						
	PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.		2.	3.	4.	1.	2.		3.	4.	5.				
Merritt, Nehemiah T. . .	{ W	26	26	40	120	212	255	177	135	219	786	269	172	154	62	135	792		
	{ R	24	26	39	120	209	246	176	138	225	785	283	173	165	61	135	817		
Merritt, Nathaniel T. . .	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
O'Brien, Hugh	{ W	80	83	93	210	466	284	243	167	269	963	313	201	223	115	171	1023		
	{ R	78	84	95	210	467	282	239	183	269	973	331	205	223	116	176	1051		
Richardson, Franklin A. .	{ W	24	24	46	132	226	263	198	135	253	849	280	177	179	65	140	841		
	{ R	24	24	46	132	226	264	189	153	256	862	297	178	179	65	140	859		
Richardson, Frank A. . .	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Richardson, Francis A. .	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Slade, Lucius	{ W	331	383	316	289	1319	104	213	190	141	648	73	133	151	305	247	909		
	{ R	329	383	317	287	1316	106	215	213	141	675	88	135	158	305	248	934		
Thorndike, George L. . .	{ W	312	365	289	233	1199	83	163	170	113	529	43	122	132	268	229	794		
	{ R	310	365	290	233	1198	85	163	194	112	554	47	123	132	269	230	801		
Tucker, Joseph A. . . .	{ W	316	365	293	231	1205	104	166	178	126	574	48	133	131	271	223	806		
	{ R	315	365	294	230	1204	105	162	211	124	602	54	133	129	271	225	812		
Van Nostrand, William T.	{ W	27	29	49	133	238	267	213	78	256	814	279	178	179	70	142	848		
	{ R	27	29	49	133	238	269	210	162	256	897	300	179	179	70	141	869		
Van Nostrand, William .	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Viles, Clinton	{ W	298	351	285	246	1180	69	165	171	100	505	77	117	143	289	239	865		
	{ R	300	351	296	247	1194	70	166	185	99	520	78	118	136	289	240	861		
Walbridge, Frederick G.	{ W	325	388	324	290	1327	116	220	205	141	682	111	145	169	307	247	979		
	{ R	324	388	325	290	1327	116	220	235	140	711	110	137	159	308	246	960		
Whidden, Thomas J. . .	{ W	312	369	295	237	1213	90	169	181	108	548	45	118	131	262	228	784		
	{ R	311	367	292	225	1195	89	165	203	110	567	46	118	121	264	228	777		
Whitten, Charles V. . . .	{ W	334	385	321	275	1315	101	215	200	134	650	84	131	155	302	247	919		
	{ R	331	385	327	275	1318	102	214	227	132	675	82	133	155	300	247	917		
Woolley, William	{ W	44	40	77	184	345	275	245	177	272	969	287	192	211	91	162	943		
	{ R	45	40	77	184	346	275	245	182	273	975	330	194	208	99	162	993		
Holbrook, Horatio N. . .	{ W	..	2	4	15	21	7	9	5	13	34	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	{ R	..	2	4	15	21	8	8	6	13	35	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Batchelder, G. L.	{ W	..	1	1	3	5	5	12	20	11	48	..	2	4	5	5	16		
	{ R	..	1	1	3	5	5	12	11	10	38	1	2	4	5	5	17		
Sawtelle, Joseph W. . . .	{ W	..	2	1	3	6	5	11	8	11	35	3	2	17	4	5	31		
	{ R	..	2	1	3	6	5	11	10	11	37	2	2	4	4	5	17		
All others	{ W	1	..	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	{ R	2	..	..	1	3	5	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..		

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election. — *Continued.*

ALDERMEN.		WARD 21.						WARD 22.				WARD 23.					
		PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS			Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Adams, Aquila	{ W	56	56	38	28	93	271	171	241	149	561	38	114	46	95	124	417
	{ R	56	57	38	28	93	272	257	244	148	649	37	114	46	106	122	425
Babson, John	{ W	56	62	35	31	97	281	264	244	146	654	37	114	47	99	126	423
	{ R	56	61	35	31	97	280	262	249	147	658	37	114	47	106	124	428
Barry, James J.	{ W	53	50	29	28	97	257	231	207	120	558	42	125	46	154	135	502
	{ R	53	53	31	30	99	266	205	207	123	535	42	125	47	161	133	508
Bell, George E.	{ W	85	72	49	47	118	371	265	259	182	706	64	177	47	160	140	588
	{ R	84	80	49	45	119	377	280	262	181	723	44	177	47	173	138	579
Bell, George G.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breck, C. H. B.	{ W	244	234	257	253	193	1181	110	62	170	342	225	331	139	246	123	1064
	{ R	242	231	259	253	193	1178	120	73	171	364	225	331	138	252	131	1077
Caton, Asa H.	{ W	247	252	276	279	208	1262	80	72	135	287	243	337	139	196	129	1044
	{ R	246	256	275	278	209	1264	84	81	135	300	243	337	140	200	129	1049
Caton, Asa A.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Curtis, George	{ W	226	233	256	266	195	1176	111	65	167	343	245	286	139	193	125	988
	{ R	226	235	258	265	196	1180	113	67	167	347	246	287	140	193	125	991
Cutter, Benjamin F.	{ W	83	74	43	37	108	345	263	256	171	690	112	233	57	168	142	712
	{ R	84	76	43	38	107	348	271	263	173	707	112	232	58	183	140	725
Cutter, Benjamin E.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Daniels, Charles E.	{ W	216	239	257	269	196	1177	.	52	113	165	243	287	138	168	124	960
	{ R	216	243	267	271	196	1193	69	57	113	239	243	287	138	171	124	963
Dannels, Charles E.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flynn, James J.	{ W	103	110	80	80	135	508	273	258	173	704	71	191	54	185	150	651
	{ R	102	113	71	85	135	506	282	260	174	716	71	191	54	193	151	660
Hayden, Charles	{ W	218	232	273	270	204	1197	106	56	153	315	237	287	138	232	126	1020
	{ R	218	236	271	270	203	1198	110	68	153	331	238	287	136	232	125	1018
Leighton, Edwin F.	{ W	89	74	48	35	117	363	263	250	166	679	40	171	48	144	143	546
	{ R	90	74	48	34	117	363	266	254	166	686	40	169	48	163	133	553
Leighton, E. T.	{ W	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ R	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leighton, Edward F.	{ W	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ R	.	2	.	3	2	7	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leighton, Edward T.	{ W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	45	.	50
	{ R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	49	8	64

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election. — *Continued.*

ALDERMEN.		WARD 21.						WARD 22.				WARD 23.					
		PRECINCTS					Totals.	PRECINCTS			Totals.	PRECINCTS					Totals.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Merritt, Nehemiah T.	{ W	47	53	31	28	85	244	257	232	139	628	37	109	46	86	117	395
	{ R	47	53	31	28	85	244	250	236	140	626	37	109	46	94	116	402
Merritt, Nathaniel T.	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O'Brien, Hugh	{ W	98	97	70	75	132	472	291	257	206	754	63	189	50	190	151	643
	{ R	96	98	70	75	135	474	313	262	205	780	63	188	50	203	151	655
Richardson, Franklin A.	{ W	50	56	32	29	98	265	261	183	146	590	38	119	48	141	135	481
	{ R	49	58	32	29	98	266	202	186	106	494	38	119	48	150	133	488
Richardson, Frank A.	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	62	40	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richardson, Francis A.	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slade, Lucius	{ W	256	262	276	279	215	1288	116	73	176	365	247	348	143	254	130	1122
	{ R	257	264	276	279	217	1293	126	80	175	381	247	348	143	259	140	1137
Thorndike, George L.	{ W	219	238	266	263	193	1179	106	57	144	307	176	241	133	176	124	850
	{ R	219	242	266	262	193	1182	105	62	147	314	176	242	133	179	125	855
Tucker, Joseph A.	{ W	216	234	271	260	199	1180	114	56	154	324	235	287	138	188	110	958
	{ R	216	236	271	262	199	1184	143	61	159	363	238	287	138	184	120	967
Van Nostrand, William T.	{ W	55	60	39	36	106	296	305	252	192	749	37	115	47	96	126	421
	{ R	55	60	39	36	106	296	299	255	191	745	37	115	47	105	124	428
Van Nostrand, William	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viles, Clinton	{ W	231	222	259	249	188	1149	108	56	136	300	226	328	140	225	113	1032
	{ R	231	227	260	249	189	1156	78	61	139	278	226	328	140	234	119	1047
Walbridge, Frederick G.	{ W	250	264	281	278	226	1299	117	78	183	378	245	348	141	219	130	1083
	{ R	250	269	281	278	227	1305	136	86	187	409	245	348	142	219	130	1084
Whidden, Thomas J.	{ W	217	236	272	260	194	1179	109	75	148	332	235	279	139	185	123	961
	{ R	217	238	272	260	194	1181	113	77	149	339	235	280	137	188	123	963
Whitten, Charles V.	{ W	250	255	276	276	222	1279	115	65	177	357	244	345	143	218	130	1080
	{ R	250	259	278	275	223	1285	122	74	178	374	244	345	143	220	130	1082
Woolley, William	{ W	84	83	46	42	119	374	291	260	210	761	41	175	46	164	137	563
	{ R	84	87	46	42	120	379	308	265	210	783	41	175	45	168	137	566
Holbrook, H. N.	{ W	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	7
	{ R	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	2	5	7	..	5	..	2	..	7
Batchelder, G. L.	{ W	1	..	..	3	4	8	5	5	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R	1	2	..	3	3	9	6	5	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawtelle, Joseph W.	{ W	1	..	..	3	4	8	5	4	3	12	1	..	..	..	..	1
	{ R	1	2	..	1	4	8	6	4	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others	{ W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	8
	{ R	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	8

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.—*Continued.*

ALDERMEN.		WARD 24.							WARD 25.				
		PRECINCTS						Totals.	PRECINCTS			Totals.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		1.	2.	3.		
Adams, Aquila	W	68	119	79	87	42	42	437	120	116	138	374	
	R	68	121	79	87	42	42	439	118	115	137	370	
Babson, John	W	78	125	81	97	44	58	483	103	116	136	355	
	R	78	126	83	102	44	57	490	83	114	125	322	
Barry, James J.	W	76	128	76	91	37	50	458	129	115	153	397	
	R	76	126	79	96	37	49	463	129	113	153	395	
Bell, George E.	W	152	172	95	129	76	111	735	149	132	166	447	
	R	143	171	96	130	75	109	724	150	132	165	447	
Bell, George G.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Breck, C. H. B.	W	325	170	173	282	205	203	1358	205	222	219	646	
	R	316	170	174	276	206	203	1345	226	220	217	663	
Caton, Asa H.	W	324	173	176	274	205	193	1345	145	140	134	419	
	R	324	175	176	268	206	194	1343	154	143	149	446	
Caton, Asa A.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Curtis, George	W	277	137	163	253	177	172	1179	150	138	163	451	
	R	286	137	163	246	177	171	1180	158	138	163	459	
Cutter, Benjamin F.	W	135	171	97	125	74	107	709	139	125	154	418	
	R	126	172	98	128	77	106	707	143	125	154	422	
Cutter Benjamin E.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Daniels, Charles E.	W	275	136	162	242	171	167	1153	146	136	161	443	
	R	284	135	162	238	171	167	1157	157	136	161	454	
Dannels Charles E.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Flynn, James J.	W	146	167	102	133	85	113	746	159	145	159	463	
	R	146	167	103	135	86	112	749	159	144	174	477	
Hayden, Charles	W	270	135	164	240	184	188	1181	145	130	157	432	
	R	279	135	164	233	184	189	1184	154	131	157	442	
Leighton, Edwin F.	W	134	173	102	124	78	105	716	129	128	155	412	
	R	111	174	100	126	79	94	684	146	128	157	431	
Leighton, E. T.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Leighton, Edward F.	W	.	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	
	R	14	.	2	5	.	12	33	.	.	.	.	
Leighton, Edward T.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

Votes cast for Aldermen at Municipal Election.—*Concluded.*

ALDERMEN.		WARD 24.							WARD 25.						
		PRECINCTS						Totals.	PRECINCTS			Totals.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		1.	2.	3.				
Merritt, Nehemiah T.	W	90	148	83	133	88	63	605	82	45	122	249			
	R	89	149	83	136	88	63	608	67	39	113	219			
Merritt, Nathaniel T.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
O'Brien, Hugh	W	147	179	99	120	79	123	747	157	134	147	438			
	R	147	179	101	123	80	123	753	157	133	165	455			
Richardson, Franklin A.	W	72	121	80	94	42	39	448	.	.	148	148			
	R	73	121	80	99	42	40	455	29	74	76	179			
Richardson, Frank A.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129	115	.	244			
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	40	70	210			
Richardson, Francis A.	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Slade, Lucius	W	339	184	178	284	206	220	1411	198	156	184	538			
	R	336	185	181	276	208	219	1405	228	160	191	579			
Thorndike, George L.	W	258	136	164	252	172	173	1155	143	130	154	427			
	R	267	136	164	247	173	172	1159	156	130	156	442			
Tucker, Joseph A.	W	277	131	165	240	180	180	1173	146	131	155	432			
	R	286	131	164	233	182	181	1177	157	131	156	444			
Van Nostrand, William T.	W	89	114	81	96	46	65	491	129	120	151	400			
	R	87	113	81	101	46	60	488	128	120	151	399			
Van Nostrand, William	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Viles, Clinton	W	316	175	174	279	204	192	1340	142	134	146	422			
	R	308	175	174	270	204	192	1323	156	136	149	441			
Walbridge, Frederick G.	W	349	188	183	293	212	231	1456	162	145	168	475			
	R	349	189	183	290	213	230	1454	174	146	172	492			
Whidden, Thomas J.	W	276	135	164	243	181	166	1165	153	137	161	451			
	R	285	132	164	238	184	168	1171	157	138	160	455			
Whitten, Charles V.	W	339	199	176	285	204	240	1443	155	147	168	470			
	R	339	202	177	276	205	239	1438	173	148	172	493			
Woolley, William	W	145	175	94	149	77	116	756	145	134	158	437			
	R	136	173	95	150	78	115	747	146	133	161	440			
Holbrook, H. N.	W	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	3			
	R	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2			
Batchelder, G. L.	W	2	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.			
	R	2	1	.	3	.	.	6	.	.	.	.			
Sawtelle, Joseph W.	W	2	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.			
	R	2	1	.	3	.	.	6	.	.	.	.			
All others	W	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.			
	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1			

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Ward.	Aquila Adams.		John Babson.		James J. Barry.		George E. Bell.		George G. Bell.		C. H. B. Breck.	
	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.
1	362	367	429	428	369	370	527	522	...	...	990	1,000
2	763	768	827	848	772	772	903	907	...	...	461	477
3	622	624	666	669	663	662	676	677	...	...	629	632
4	371	366	404	398	397	391	417	416	...	...	632	646
5	575	551	591	599	588	588	614	627	...	...	616	615
6	1,056	1,084	1,190	1,187	1,140	1,151	1,162	1,150	...	...	296	288
7	919	997	1,147	1,193	1,103	1,158	1,209	1,212	...	...	242	254
8	830	722	820	822	808	817	875	881	...	...	507	498
9	313	320	350	353	321	325	443	438	...	...	935	931
10	238	239	291	303	274	272	391	393	...	...	857	861
11	245	251	250	255	237	243	348	389	...	...	1,331	1,332
12	977	1,009	932	1,014	954	1,029	995	1,080	...	...	375	380
13	1,262	1,261	1,297	1,305	1,286	1,323	1,341	1,337	...	28	247	258
14	542	546	641	646	588	596	755	761	...	...	999	1,014
15	516	499	549	547	516	542	652	678	...	...	691	708
16	777	772	721	726	784	793	904	900	...	...	534	544
17	508	512	520	519	511	508	566	553	...	...	928	925
18	226	227	229	231	219	219	353	358	...	...	1,185	1,185
19	846	855	886	898	912	915	1,008	959	...	...	544	580
20	842	822	850	868	848	885	982	1,006	...	...	857	878
21	271	272	281	280	257	266	371	377	...	...	1,181	1,178
22	561	649	654	658	558	535	706	723	...	...	342	364
23	417	425	423	428	502	508	588	579	...	...	1,064	1,077
24	437	439	483	490	458	463	735	724	...	...	1,358	1,345
25	374	370	355	322	397	395	447	447	...	...	646	663
Totals . .	14,850	14,947	15,786	15,987	15,462	15,726	17,968	18,094	...	28	18,447	18,633

Recapitulation. — *Continued.*

Asa H. Caton.		Asa A. Caton.		George Curtis.		Benjamin F. Cutter.		Benjamin E. Cutter.		Charles E. Daniels.		Charles E. Dannels.	
Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.
921	938	...	...	888	870	483	489	...	...	857	868	...	...
467	465	...	...	440	449	885	887	...	...	438	444	...	...
640	642	...	...	649	637	619	625	...	...	787	786	...	...
582	594	...	...	637	638	282	289	...	...	828	836	...	...
646	644	136	49	641	646	571	572	...	...	782	789	...	...
265	269	...	...	269	272	1,103	1,119	...	...	262	265	...	...
259	271	...	...	243	244	625	644	...	...	230	232	...	...
453	451	...	...	407	409	773	768	...	...	413	412	...	...
931	944	...	...	900	901	393	389	...	...	872	889	...	...
876	876	...	...	831	836	346	348	...	...	824	824	...	...
1,461	1,452	...	...	1,358	1,346	362	359	...	...	1,351	1,338	...	...
390	412	...	...	350	376	942	1,031	...	...	362	366	...	...
262	284	...	...	194	208	1,324	1,325	...	...	197	203	...	...
1,016	1,023	...	...	947	954	675	699	...	...	887	888	...	...
692	708	...	...	579	597	631	647	...	...	581	575	...	...
555	556	...	...	463	460	859	864	...	...	436	438	...	...
966	968	...	...	933	932	536	536	...	...	916	917	...	...
1,310	1,316	...	...	1,213	1,210	322	323	...	...	1,197	1,200	...	...
621	649	...	...	524	567	636	895	243	...	511	525	...	...
906	908	...	...	850	868	943	967	...	...	773	792	...	...
1,262	1,264	...	...	1,176	1,180	345	348	...	...	1,177	1,193	...	...
287	300	...	...	343	347	690	707	...	...	165	239	72	...
1,044	1,049	...	...	988	991	712	725	...	...	960	963	...	...
1,345	1,343	...	...	1,179	1,180	709	707	...	...	1,153	1,157	...	...
419	446	...	...	451	459	418	422	...	...	443	454	...	...
18,576	18,772	136	49	17,453	17,577	16,184	16,685	243	...	17,402	17,593	72	...

Recapitulation. — *Continued.*

Number of Ward.	James J. Flynn.		Charles Hayden.		Edwin F. Leighton.		E. T. Leighton.		Edward F. Leighton.		Edward T. Leighton.	
	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.
1	552	562	895	890	491	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	944	938	502	523	812	810	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	631	644	675	666	657	652	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	416	411	651	655	407	405	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	656	674	719	719	596	599	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	1,174	1,176	282	270	1,168	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1,128	1,168	248	248	1,146	1,189	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	801	835	421	418	882	868	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	437	459	888	893	431	433	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	435	435	838	836	351	359	...	...	15	14	...	...
11	475	500	1,379	1,359	360	369	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	991	1,064	375	392	978	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1,261	1,264	212	211	1,239	1,349	...	...	1	...	...	...
14	923	933	955	965	715	685	...	...	17	57	...	...
15	684	706	588	604	654	646	...	...	...	17	...	...
16	899	908	454	472	860	859	...	...	...	15	...	...
17	637	646	923	922	555	547	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	444	458	1,204	1,202	304	344	...	...	...	1	40	...
19	1,053	1,056	529	542	958	959	...	...	...	22	...	...
20	1,029	1,047	765	786	946	965	...	...	...	7	...	...
21	508	506	1,197	1,198	363	363	2	2	3	7	...	...
22	704	716	315	331	679	686	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	651	660	1,020	1,018	546	553	50	64	...	...	...	...
24	746	749	1,181	1,184	716	684	...	...	5	33	...	...
25	463	477	432	442	412	431	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . .	18,642	18,992	17,648	17,746	17,226	17,486	53	66	41	173	40	...

Recapitulation. — *Continued.*

Nehemiah T. Merritt.		Nathaniel T. Merritt.		Hugh O'Brien.		Franklin A. Richardson.		Francis A. Richardson.		Frank A. Richardson.		Lucius Slade.	
Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.
356	363	...	...	571	583	390	373	...	...	...	...	962	990
719	711	...	...	1,003	994	773	737	...	...	...	...	401	415
509	572	...	...	648	667	623	624	...	...	...	...	693	705
293	285	...	...	392	391	259	258	...	...	...	...	682	684
543	549	...	...	668	682	576	570	...	...	...	...	726	727
832	833	...	...	1,163	1,166	1,081	1,088	...	...	...	...	384	393
604	569	...	...	1,185	1,195	1,065	1,124	...	...	...	...	783	789
729	713	4	11	818	850	766	770	...	...	...	...	623	611
299	301	...	...	402	425	323	325	...	...	...	...	964	983
255	253	...	...	405	411	270	270	...	...	...	...	930	935
229	239	...	...	515	515	248	254	...	...	...	...	1,472	1,458
731	643	210	258	971	1,051	703	681	209	303	...	...	446	466
1,119	783	104	458	1,332	1,307	1,207	839	81	467	...	...	257	276
524	526	...	...	728	732	569	554	...	...	...	...	1,087	1,084
487	492	...	...	643	657	504	506	...	...	...	...	729	738
734	745	...	...	894	892	773	726	...	...	30	67	574	580
490	485	...	...	608	601	532	534	...	...	...	3	987	985
212	209	...	...	466	467	226	226	...	...	...	...	1,319	1,316
786	785	...	...	963	973	849	862	...	...	...	...	648	675
792	817	...	...	1,023	1,051	841	859	...	...	...	...	909	934
244	244	...	...	472	474	265	266	...	...	...	...	1,288	1,293
628	626	...	...	754	780	590	494	...	...	62	159	365	381
395	402	...	...	643	655	481	488	...	...	...	...	1,122	1,137
605	608	...	...	747	753	448	455	...	...	...	...	1,411	1,405
249	219	...	...	438	455	148	179	...	...	244	210	538	579
13,424	12,972	318	727	18,452	18,727	14,510	14,062	290	770	336	439	20,300	20,539

Recapitulation. — *Continued.*

Number of Ward.	George L. Thorndike.		Joseph H. Tucker.		Wm. T. Van Nostrand.		William Van Nostrand.		Clinton Viles.		Frederick G. Walbridge.	
	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.
1	876	865	921	925	399	419	...	...	947	951	1,066	1,071
2	658	729	519	525	884	874	...	...	436	444	587	606
3	659	664	697	695	1,022	1,010	...	11	628	631	567	587
4	696	711	650	640	865	840	...	...	587	593	711	728
5	720	721	722	721	906	910	...	...	606	609	639	629
6	313	319	273	274	1,160	1,157	...	...	329	332	558	570
7	746	754	260	259	1,099	1,176	...	...	257	277	403	446
8	418	412	452	441	840	831	...	...	473	476	540	545
9	880	886	861	901	362	362	...	...	883	885	995	997
10	811	828	846	855	319	317	...	...	819	819	979	980
11	1,357	1,345	1,367	1,354	259	265	...	...	1,312	1,310	1,469	1,458
12	365	375	375	397	930	1,015	...	...	352	360	403	435
13	204	218	240	255	1,311	1,317	...	...	237	250	374	441
14	961	951	971	967	675	688	...	...	944	943	1,296	1,327
15	571	587	594	606	543	554	...	...	664	681	901	911
16	484	483	499	503	792	795	...	...	523	525	601	603
17	933	930	929	928	520	521	...	...	910	906	1,002	1,001
18	1,199	1,198	1,205	1,204	238	238	...	...	1,180	1,194	1,327	1,327
19	529	554	574	602	814	897	...	...	505	520	682	711
20	794	801	806	812	848	869	...	...	865	861	979	960
21	1,179	1,182	1,180	1,184	296	296	...	...	1,149	1,156	1,299	1,305
22	307	314	324	363	749	745	...	...	300	278	378	409
23	850	855	958	967	421	428	...	...	1,032	1,047	1,083	1,084
24	1,155	1,159	1,173	1,177	491	488	...	...	1,340	1,323	1,456	1,454
25	427	442	432	444	400	399	...	...	422	441	475	492
Totals . .	18,092	18,283	17,828	17,999	17,143	17,411	...	11	17,700	17,812	20,770	21,077

Recapitulation. — *Concluded.*

Thomas J. Whidden.		Charles V. Whitten.		William Woolley.		George L. Batchelder.		Horatio N. Holbrook.		Joseph W. Sawtelle.		All others.	
Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.	Ward Returns.	Recount.
911	914	1,007	1,032	743	732	6	6	9	15	6	7	3	...
524	539	486	493	944	952	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	1
679	666	711	709	663	656	1	17	28	30	12	14	2	4
644	643	621	648	294	297	...	...	14	16	...	2	4	3
714	716	720	724	610	609	3	3	9	10	2	2	7	14
281	278	291	296	1,149	1,167	36	39	10	10	38	40	...	2
268	273	278	286	1,095	1,187	13	26	3	12	37	81	4	3
422	419	469	476	862	870	16	19	22	23	20	20	...	3
907	908	971	988	421	421	3	7	6	13	2	9	2	4
872	859	937	940	370	370	3	5	18	20	23	27	1	2
1,339	1,327	1,447	1,468	356	366	4	5	10	10	2	1	1	1
374	382	391	402	970	1,063	3	5	13	14	14	6	6	3
201	207	272	293	1,347	1,371	6	9	8	26	6	9	11	2
932	931	1,135	1,117	751	755	1	1	36	39	1	1	4	2
565	583	724	742	684	697	10	10	8	9	10	10	...	1
480	479	574	575	867	875	16	18	13	14	16	17	4	1
909	912	1,001	997	564	568	8	8	13	13	8	8	6	4
1,213	1,195	1,315	1,318	345	346	5	5	21	21	6	6	6	3
548	567	650	675	969	975	48	38	34	35	35	37	...	6
784	777	919	917	943	993	16	17	...	...	31	17	...	...
1,179	1,181	1,279	1,285	374	379	8	9	6	6	8	8	...	2
332	339	357	374	761	783	10	15	2	7	5	14	...	...
961	963	1,080	1,082	563	566	...	...	7	7	1	...	8	8
1,165	1,171	1,443	1,438	756	749	4	6	1	1	4	6	2	...
451	455	470	493	437	440	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1
17,655	17,684	19,548	19,768	17,838	18,187	220	268	296	359	287	342	71	70



CITY OF



BOSTON.

ADDRESS

OF

PRESIDENT WHITMORE

AT THE LAST MEETING

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL,

December 31, 1879.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WHITMORE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL: — It has been customary, at the close of the official life of each Council, to have a summary of its proceedings presented by its presiding officer. I shall, therefore, be obliged if you will give me your attention for a few minutes, while I endeavor to discharge this final duty.

This Council has been fortunate over many of its predecessors, inasmuch as no break has been made in its ranks by death. Two of our associates have resigned membership, but our only reminder of the uncertainty of life has been when we were called upon to regret the death of our recent associate and esteemed officer, the late Alderman Pope.

Our official duties, with few exceptions, have been of an unexciting nature, and I congratulate this Council upon the fact that it will stand a favorable comparison with former Councils for its attention to business. Every measure has been seasonably considered, the docket has been kept clear, and we have left no accumulation to our successors.

A few measures which have originated in this body may deserve special mention. We have prepared a codification of the City Charter, which enables our citizens to understand the present state of that fundamental law after the numerous alterations made by special legislation. We have caused to be prepared a compendium of the election laws, to meet a pressing demand for such information. We have authorized the reprinting of an almost unique volume of the proceedings of the City Council for the latter half of 1868 (now in the binder's hands), and the issue of a new index to the public documents published by the city. To this branch also has been submitted the report of a special committee on intramural interments, containing a great amount of useful information, and also an elaborate report giving the history of the names of streets in Boston proper.

We have also, during this year, obtained the proper control of the apartments assigned to our use, and the number thereof has been increased by the assignment of a room for the President. Before long, however, these rooms must be renovated, and perhaps rearranged, to meet our needs and the requirements of the public service.

Every Council has its own distinguishing features. It may not be unfair to say that the Council of 1879 has been remarkable for the contests which have taken place over questions of parliamentary law. Nor, indeed, is it surprising that such has been the case. Parliamentary tactics and recourse to the niceties of the law come in play only when there are two distinct parties in a body, and when their forces are nearly equal. A large majority has everything its own way, and technical rules are disregarded so long as the general sense of the body is respected.

At the commencement of the year this division of parties was perceived, and the numerous debates which ensued have shown that both parties were able and ready to express their opinions. Our rules, which have been transmitted to us from previous Councils, soon required exposition, if not amendment, to meet the new exigencies. It has seemed to me, therefore, to be proper to give a slight sketch of the various decisions of my predecessors, as well as of my own rulings, in order that future presiding officers may be saved the trouble of searching through the voluminous records of proceedings.

Our rules have from necessity been enlarged from time to time, and therefore some of the earlier decisions of our presidents are now inapplicable. The rule established in 1875, by which Cushing's "Manual" was made a supplement to our statutes, was in itself a step which separated

the former law from the latter. Other rules or customs have become more liberal, because the restrictions imposed seemed to be a check upon business. Thus the rule allowing for a verification of a vote has necessarily been enlarged, in view of the consequences of a neglect to respond to a *viva voce* vote, or a rising vote.

In some years the main care of a President has been to rule out improper motions; in another, the forms of business between the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen have been the source of many debates. In every year the presiding officer has had times when the multiplicity of motions has given him abundant opportunity to apply the most familiar principles of law without a pause for reflection. It is certainly highly creditable to the gentlemen who have occupied this desk before me that their decisions have been so uniformly correct and satisfactory.

I herewith submit a list, prepared mainly by our assistant clerk, Mr. O'Kane, giving the references to all the important decisions recorded in our proceedings from 1869 to 1879, both inclusive:—

1869.—William G. Harris, President. Pp. 15, 21, 60, 61, 70, 78, 127, 152, 170, 230, 259, 260, 266, 280, 324, 333, 334, 335.

1870.—Melville E. Ingalls, President. Pp. 16, 30, 81, 82, 92, 168, 203, 204, 252, 306.

1871.—Mathias Rich, President. Pp. 24, 30, 70, 78, 85, 86, 111, 112, 166, 210, 275, 283, 306, 315, 325, 355, 392.

1872.—M. F. Dickinson, jr., President. Pp. 74, 111, 119, 130, 191, 209, 255, 415, 416, 426, 427, 428.

1873.—Edward O. Shepard, President. Pp. 86, 87, 137, 158, 213, 216, 224, 225, 226, 236, 244, 287, 378, 439, 450, 451.

1874.—Edward O. Shepard, President. Pp. 27, 132, 175, 166, 202, 324, 469, 701.

1875.—Halsey J. Boardman, President. Pp. 10, 24, 50, 77, 88, 238, 255, 258, 313, 352, 353, 407, 426, 541, 551, 565, 571, 613, 650, 654.

1876.—J. Q. A. Brackett, President. Pp. 5, 88, 240, 247, 255, 257, 258, 268, 271, 272, 285, 286, 288, 304, 307, 316, 344, 418, 474, 532, 558, 571, 599, 600.

1877.—Benjamin Pope, President. Pp. 39, 40, 59, 120, 126, 128, 129, 159, 164, 189, 190, 191, 192, 256, 257, 271, 288, 289, 310, 332, 356, 428, 478, 607, 653, 654, 738, 774, 805, 830.

1878.—Benjamin Pope, President. Pp. 35, 60, 65, 80.

88, 107, 108, 120, 222, 302, 311, 351, 379, 408, 468, 674, 747.

1879. — William H. Whitmore, President. Pp. 4, 5, 19, 20, 21, 22, 45, 64, 67, 81, 84, 86, 92, 111, 137, 138, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 165, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 200, 220, 247, 249, 264, 270, 284, 289, 316, 338, 355, 386, 395, 399, 401, 413, 440, 453, 468, 469, 475, 506, 530, 549, 582, 584, 591, 611, 612, 618, 638, 666, 676, 677, 690, 691.

I venture to add in this connection that the indices to our proceedings are defective in one point. References to our parliamentary proceedings ought to be found therein, and a more careful designation of the debates by topics would add greatly to the value of these records. An index is a great work when properly performed, and the expense wisely bestowed upon a careful report of the meetings of the City Council calls for a thorough elaboration of the details.

In going over the records it seems to me that there is no diminution in the number of parliamentary questions referred to the President. This is partly owing to the increase in the number of members, and to an increase in the proportion of new members as compared with the Councils twenty years ago. But it may be also due in part to the attempt to assimilate this body with those legislative bodies which have the power to pass laws. Cushing's "Manual" was made part of our rules a few years ago, but I am not convinced that the change was a wise one. Our own rules should be made broad enough to cover all cases likely to occur, and for new matters the voice of the Council should suffice. Our rules need revision, and, I think, some amplification. It is to be hoped that our successors will meet this matter fairly, and prepare such a manual and set of rules as will serve for an exemplar for the younger cities of the Commonwealth.

I will now refer briefly to the rulings of former years, specially valuable to us. The question of ordering the yeas and nays has caused many debates. For several years it was held that after a rising vote was declared, the yeas and nays could not be demanded. So also it was held that after the previous question was ordered, the yeas and nays could not be asked for on an amendment. (Proceedings, 1869, p. 230; 1871, p. 306; 1872, pp. 415, 428; 1873, p. 224.) It is so plainly stated in Cushing (Law, § 1495) to the contrary, that I have not hesitated to follow those rulings which would give the greatest extent to this power.

The methods of moving a reconsideration have also been greatly discussed and regulated by special rules in former

years. At first only members voting with the prevailing side of a question could move a reconsideration, and then only at the meeting when the vote was passed or the next. In 1870 the time was altered to the same meeting, or by a notice to the clerk within twenty-four hours of the adjournment. In 1875 (Proceedings, p. 748) the restriction was removed, so that any member could move a reconsideration. At that time also the rule about the previous question was restricted, but was restored in 1876.

In 1878 the rule was further amended, by providing that if the member who moved the reconsideration did not pursue it, any other member might adopt the motion at the next meeting. This change does not seem to have worked well, and was abandoned in 1879. Towards the close of this year new complications have arisen, especially as to the effect of reconsidering a part of an act after the whole subject had been assigned for a date beyond the next session. As Cushing is silent on the point, and in fact the whole subject is modern, it is inevitable that our successors must lay down definite rules in this matter.

During the present year the matter of reconsidering an election by ballot has been before us in various ways (Proceedings, p. 112). The Council voted to adhere to a former ballot, instead of proceeding to cast their votes anew. But (page 152) the City Solicitor decided against the legality of this course. Again (page 156), the Council was asked to reconsider an election by ballot. This was negatived, although in 1870 (page 30) it was held that a ballot might be invalid, on account of evident error or fraud, as where the ballots cast exceeded the number of members present.

In this connection I desire to submit the opinion, sustaining the decision of the Council, of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, whose knowledge of parliamentary law is confessedly great.

I have delayed presenting it before, as the subject has never been called up again, and it seemed unwise to revive an old controversy : —

90 MARLBOROUGH STREET, 10 May, 1879.

DEAR MR. WHITMORE. — Your note of this morning, with accompanying papers, was duly received. I should be most happy to do anything for you or the Council; but it is so long since I was in the chair at Washington that parliamentary law does not come back to me readily. I have read the papers, however, at your request, and I must be frank in saying that my opinion is very decided that there can be no reconsideration of an election.

It is obvious that in popular elections such a thing would be impracticable. No one would dream of the reconsideration of an election of President, Governor, or Mayor.

Nor can I imagine that any reconsideration of a choice of Speaker or Clerk of a legislative body could be attempted.

Officers may be removed for cause, by impeachment or otherwise; but I see no way of changing the result of an election once made.

I can conceive of an investigation being ordered in regard to the result of an election, with a view to correcting errors in the count, intentional or unintentional. But the verification of an election is not a reconsideration of it. On the whole, I agree with the dictum of my old Clerk of the House, Cushing, who dedicated his big book to me, and of which I had examined the proof-sheets, "that where a *valid* election has been made it cannot be rendered void by a reconsideration." An inquiry into its *validity* is a different matter.

I return the papers, and remain,

Very truly yours,

ROBT C. WINTHROP.

W. H. WHITMORE, Esq.

I will only add that the occasion for raising the question was afforded by the ambiguous language of our rules. In this case, as in many others, the rules require revision in order to render evident the intention of the framers.

The question of the method of adjournment has also been warmly debated this year. In this matter, the Chair occupies a position distinct from other members, inasmuch as his action may lead the city into expensive litigation. Our charter fixes a quorum for the transaction of business, and parliamentary law declares that when no quorum is present an adjournment must take place. Every presiding officer must decide for himself when the event of a quorum happens, and no rule of this body can relieve him from that responsibility. During this year I have been obliged to consider my duty in this matter, and I have tried to pursue a regular course. My decisions are not binding on my successors, and I believe that I have so fully explained my views heretofore that I need not repeat them now. I will only add that our rules seem ample to meet all emergencies, and that our Council need never be adjourned while a quorum is present and ready to transact business.

During the present month I have had to rule upon the repetition of the motion to adjourn. I call your attention to Proceedings, 1871, page 78, and 1873, page 449, as well as to Cushing, section 1394, note. It is evident that we need some statement of what constitutes "intervening business."

Finally, in reviewing my decisions, I am ready to confess that I find some which are evidently wrong, mostly, I hope, on trivial points. One decision, however, which the Council kindly condoned by its vote, deserves to be noticed. It is on page 180, and was to the effect that the previous question could be moved on an amendment. I must say that I was in error, and that Mr. Shepard, of Ward 1, was strictly cor-

rect in his views, according to Cushing. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that the House of Representatives at Washington has now before it a revision of its rules, and in that scheme is a proposal, Rule 17, to allow the previous question on "a single motion, a series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments."

It has been my duty repeatedly during this year to obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor upon matters before us. I believe that nearly all of his decisions have been reported to the Council; but I find on my files the following correspondence, which I now submit to complete the record:—

CITY OF BOSTON, CITY HALL,

BOSTON, April 18, 1879.

J. P. HEALY, ESQ.:—

Dear Sir,—What would be the result if the usual order—"That _____ dollars be raised on polls and estates," should not get passed by May 1? Is there any legal necessity for passing it before that day? Of course, the bills can't be assessed until the rate is fixed; but the assessors are for forty days engaged in appraising estates, etc. I trust the usual order will be passed promptly, but I am often asked the question above stated, which I therefore submit to you.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. WHITMORE,

President.

I incline to the opinion that the order would be valid if passed after the first day of May; but it is a question of so great importance, that I earnestly recommend that the risk be not taken, and that the order be passed prior to that date.

Very respectfully,

J. P. HEALY, C. S.

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, Esq.,

President Common Council.

April 21, 1879.

BOSTON, May 27, 1879.

JOHN P. HEALY, ESQ.:—

Dear Sir,—I notice that the Board of Aldermen has passed the following order:—

"The New Court House."

"Alderman Kelly offered the following:—

"*Whereas*, by a resolve and order passed by the Board of Aldermen, acting as County Commissioners, on the 12th day of May, 1879, and approved by the Mayor on the 13th day of May, 1879, certain parcels of land, therein described, were taken, on Court square, Williams court and City Hall avenue, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 306 of the Acts of 1867, as a site for a Court House for the County of Suffolk; it is therefore

"*Ordered*, That due notice be given to the City of Boston and the trustees of the estate of William J. Niles, deceased, and all other persons interested as owners, proprietors, tenants, occupants, or otherwise, in said land, that they vacate and surrender the land and premises taken as aforesaid, forthwith. And in default thereof, the Committee

on County Buildings are hereby directed and empowered forthwith to enter upon said land, and cause all buildings, erections, and obstructions standing on and projecting over the lines of the said taking as established by the resolve and order aforesaid, to be cut off, pulled down, removed, and carried away, or sold in such manner as they shall deem expedient, or to be moved and set back to said lines, and the said land to be vacated and surrendered under the direction of said committee."

Which comes before the Common Council on Thursday next.

I desire your opinion on several points connected with this order.

In the first place, it calls for an expenditure of money, either to reimburse the tenants or to pay for the tearing down and removal of several substantial buildings. Can the City Council order an expenditure without providing for its payment from some specific appropriation in the general tax levy? If not, should not this order be amended so as to be charged to the appropriation for Incidentals? Would it not in that case require a two-thirds vote by yeas and nays, under the head of appropriation for "other purposes of a public nature"? (Printed Ordinances, page 838, paragraph 107.)

Secondly. This inquiry, so far, is based on the assumption that this clearing off of houses is some way connected with the order "taking" the land, passed by the Board May 13, 1879, under Acts of 1867, chapter 306. Although not therein specified, I presume that since the city has taken the land, the Council is bound to pass the necessary votes to provide means for the payment.

But this is hardly the matter for which the order is issued.

You will remember that Acts of 1852, chapter 266, section 4, prescribes the exact and only mode of procedure in regard to the "erection, alteration, or repair of any Court House . . . for the purposes of the County of Suffolk." I believe that this order in no way conforms to the requirements of that statute. (Printed Ordinances, page 90, section 8.) But is it not true that the ejection of tenants and the destruction of existing buildings is a part of the process for erecting a new Court House, and ought not the statute of 1852 to be rigidly complied with?

I regret to have to trouble you for an answer, but I am in grave doubt as to the form in which this order comes. If the latter suggestion is right, and the tearing down is to be fairly joined to the building up, then I am bound to maintain the privileges of the Common Council, which were asserted last year in regard to this very subject. If it be a separate and distinct matter, still I wish to know about its form, the authority for the expenditure, and the matter of a two-thirds vote of the members present, taken by yeas and nays.

I beg that you will reply, if possible, in time for use at the meeting of the Common Council, and remain

Yours very respectfully,

WM. H. WHITMORE,

President Common Council.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
2 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, May 29, 1879. }

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your communication of the 27th instant, I beg leave to say that, in my opinion, the order of the Board of Aldermen, passed on Monday last, to notify tenants on land recently taken for a Court House to vacate the premises occupied by them, etc., may be passed by a majority vote in either branch of the City Council; that it does not involve the expenditure of money in the sense to require an appropriation to be made in the manner provided by chapter 65 of the

Acts of 1861. No liability to the tenants can be incurred by the passage of the order, they being tenants at sufferance; and the expenses of the removal of buildings may be a very trivial sum, or nothing. They may be sold, I suppose, for a sum that will more than reimburse the cost of removal.

It is my opinion, secondly, that the removal of the tenants and the buildings from the land taken is not a part of the process of erecting the Court House, and that chapter 266, section 4, of the Acts of 1852 is not applicable to the case under consideration.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. HEALY.

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, Esq.,

President of the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:— Having thus reviewed the special history of the year, there remains for me only to pronounce the final words of dismissal. I repeat that this Council has been prompt to transact business, and I have heard no complaints from the public that the city affairs have not been well conducted. The reelection of an unusually large proportion of this Council is a sufficient proof that our constituents are satisfied. We have had our contests, and each party has at times prevailed. It is to be hoped that the animosities thereby aroused, if any were produced, will prove as fleeting as the trivial occasions which brought them forth. If we do not part with that feeling of regret which marks the separation of congenial friends, we may at least respect the honesty of our respective opinions. I hope you will all join with me in offering our best wishes for the future prosperity of every member of the Common Council of 1879.

Mr. Barry, of Ward 22, offered the following, and requested that the question on its passage be taken by a rising vote:—

Ordered, That the President be requested to furnish a copy of his address, that the same may be printed and bound with the city documents.

The question was put by the Clerk, and the order was unanimously passed by a rising vote.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 3, 1880.

After the business of the Board had been accomplished, Alderman STEBBINS spoke as follows: —

I have the pleasure to submit for the consideration of the Board a resolution which I am sure will meet with their hearty approval. I will ask the Clerk to read it, and test the sense of the Board by a rising vote.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and they are hereby tendered, to Alderman Hugh O'Brien, for the dignity, courtesy, and impartiality exhibited by him in the discharge of his duties as Chairman of this Board the past year.

The resolve was read by the City Clerk and was passed unanimously by a rising vote.

The Chairman said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,—For your kind expressions of regard you have my sincere thanks. My position has been made comparatively easy during the year by your kind forbearance and courtesy, and I regret that the official relations which have been so pleasant are about to terminate.

It is but proper for me, as your Chairman, to bear testimony to the faithful and impartial manner in which you have performed your work. For close attention to the business

of the city your record is one that will compare favorably with that of any previous Board of Aldermen.

You are all engaged in active business, but I know that you have given a large portion of your time to the city, and looked after the important trusts committed to your charge with a disinterestedness and fidelity that must and will receive the cordial approbation of your fellow-citizens. While providing liberally for every department of the City Government, you have avoided all extravagant expenditures. I might say more, but your work is on record, and I know that you prefer that the record should speak for itself.

When we met a year ago there stood one among us in the full vigor of manhood and enjoying apparently robust health. He had endeared himself to every member of the Board. With a large experience in municipal affairs, we felt that in him we had an associate on whose intelligence and good judgment we could rely. The death of the late Alderman Pope is the only sad recollection of the year.

I should fail in the performance of my duty if I omitted to recognize the faithful services of our esteemed City Clerk, the heads of departments, and all other officers of the City Government. To them we are indebted for valuable assistance in the performance of our work.

A sad affliction has prevented his Honor the Mayor from being with us to-day to complete the business of the year with a few parting words. He has our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss he has sustained.

Again thanking you for your kind consideration, I can only repeat my expressions of regret that our official relations are about to terminate.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's remarks Alderman VILES offered the following:—

Ordered, That the remarks of the Chairman of this Board, together with the final proceedings of this meeting, be printed for the use of the City Government.

Passed.

On motion of Alderman STEBBINS the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

[DOCUMENT 134 — 1879.]

CITY OF



BOSTON.

TABULATED STATEMENT

OF THE

Number of Registered Voters

AT THE

STATE AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH THE VOTES CAST

FOR

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR,

1879.

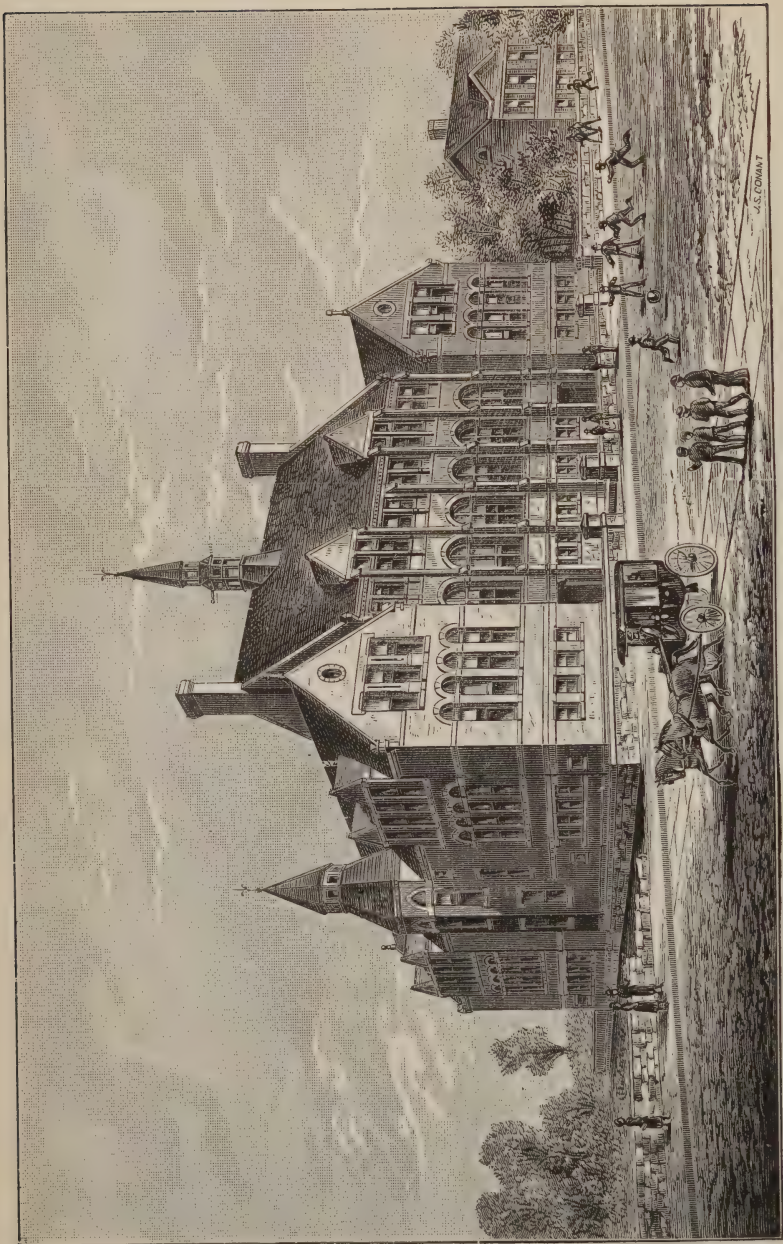
JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, }
LINUS E. PEARSON, } BOARD OF REGISTRARS
MICHAEL CARNEY. } OF VOTERS.

WARDS.	ASSESSED POLLS, MAY 1, 1879.	REGISTERED VOTERS						TOTAL BY WARDS.	VOTES CAST						TOTAL BY WARDS.
		AT							FOR						
		STATE ELECTION.							GOVERNOR,						
		1879.							Nov. 4, 1879.						
PRECINCTS		PRECINCTS		PRECINCTS		PRECINCTS		PRECINCTS		PRECINCTS					
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6				
1	3,728	436	490	452	403	381	..	2,162	347	427	383	340	301	..	1,798
2	3,687	562	515	493	444	..	..	2,014	472	459	410	386	..	..	1,727
3	2,916	420	471	518	558	..	..	1,967	339	387	443	493	..	..	1,662
4	2,894	469	478	405	431	..	..	1,783	387	415	338	347	..	..	1,487
5	2,928	487	464	485	422	..	..	1,858	394	406	403	355	..	..	1,558
6	4,053	518	456	462	499	..	..	1,935	476	390	402	424	..	..	1,692
7	3,595	408	506	530	427	..	..	1,871	359	440	444	397	..	..	1,640
8	3,457	413	450	389	515	..	..	1,773	358	392	382	468	..	..	1,550
9	3,072	463	465	442	451	..	..	1,821	376	387	371	374	..	..	1,508
10	3,337	496	426	366	356	..	..	1,644	436	377	336	299	..	..	1,448
11	4,053	491	501	435	502	436	..	2,365	407	445	359	437	374	..	2,022
12	3,838	415	484	483	531	..	..	1,913	376	424	411	439	..	..	1,650
13	5,057	406	515	480	389	423	..	2,213	350	539	403	355	367	..	2,014
14	4,588	502	531	520	526	425	..	2,504	431	458	432	441	359	..	2,121
15	3,636	563	534	398	434	..	..	1,929	482	451	324	360	..	..	1,617
16	4,154	430	459	506	439	..	..	1,854	364	408	459	399	..	..	1,630
17	3,552	574	519	490	527	..	..	2,110	490	443	426	444	..	..	1,803
18	3,324	489	566	566	600	..	..	2,221	418	495	475	501	..	..	1,889
19	4,696	568	637	616	516	..	..	2,337	491	520	497	445	..	..	1,953
20	4,315	585	473	437	537	589	..	2,571	467	392	401	451	488	..	2,199
21	3,516	444	472	443	467	468	..	2,294	374	400	382	397	388	..	1,941
22	3,049	503	466	474	..	..	..	1,443	426	394	374	..	..	..	1,194
23	3,417	480	631	273	543	371	..	2,298	395	547	223	436	294	..	1,895
24	4,067	623	446	374	550	417	434	2,844	506	376	334	470	351	356	2,393
25	1,796	464	366	435	..	..	..	1,265	379	304	363	..	..	..	1,046
Total.	90,725	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,969	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,437

REGISTERED VOTERS.

3

WARDS.	REGISTERED VOTERS AT MUNICIPAL ELECTION. 1879.						TOTAL BY WARDS.	VOTES CAST FOR MAYOR, DEC. 9, 1879.						TOTAL BY WARDS.	WOMEN REGISTERED.	VOTES CAST BY WOMEN.
	PRECINCTS							PRECINCTS								
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6			
1.	453	502	458	410	386	..	2,209	280	337	305	266	225	..	1,413	59	58
2.	564	527	496	448	..	..	2,035	363	354	319	316	..	..	1,352	19	19
3.	421	472	524	561	..	..	1,978	293	306	366	406	..	..	1,371	18	17
4.	471	482	411	434	..	..	1,798	266	335	253	241	..	..	1,095	16	14
5.	498	466	490	424	..	..	1,878	337	366	341	290	..	..	1,334	17	15
6.	522	456	470	507	..	..	1,955	401	348	350	346	..	..	1,445	6	6
7.	409	505	540	435	..	..	1,889	326	426	384	291	..	..	1,427	1	1
8.	415	459	391	515	..	..	1,780	306	327	258	410	..	..	1,301	5	5
9.	472	458	441	453	..	..	1,824	350	332	289	321	..	..	1,292	45	41
10.	499	443	384	361	..	..	1,687	381	316	285	243	..	..	1,225	37	32
11.	491	527	434	513	442	..	2,407	375	389	282	362	322	..	1,730	92	85
12.	427	485	492	540	..	..	1,944	369	344	339	337	..	..	1,389	8	8
13.	410	527	485	400	429	..	2,251	310	379	339	282	284	..	1,594	6	6
14.	493	530	522	527	435	..	2,507	358	380	344	355	273	..	1,710	44	44
15.	567	538	399	446	..	..	1,950	398	338	213	297	..	..	1,246	44	41
16.	434	462	510	441	..	..	1,847	285	331	418	325	..	..	1,359	16	16
17.	579	525	490	531	..	..	2,125	402	372	415	355	..	..	1,544	68	63
18.	490	578	567	632	..	..	2,267	355	408	368	418	..	..	1,549	89	78
19.	570	652	631	514	..	..	2,367	369	404	344	375	..	..	1,492	23	23
20.	540	477	445	540	592	..	2,594	361	305	335	371	387	..	1,759	40	38
21.	447	478	445	470	474	..	2,314	304	319	317	308	314	..	1,562	142	136
22.	504	472	479	..	..	..	1,455	384	331	319	..	..	..	1,034	10	10
23.	481	651	275	562	364	..	2,333	284	464	188	359	259	..	1,554	89	86
24.	629	450	377	545	421	439	2,861	417	310	261	381	257	278	1,904	87	84
25.	468	368	438	..	..	..	1,274	292	264	318	..	..	..	874	8	8
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,529	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,555	989	934



ALLSTON SCHOOL.

SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 30.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

1879.



BOSTON:

ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS,

No. 39 ARCH STREET.

1879.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

BOSTON, November 25, 1879.

Ordered, That 2,500 copies of the Annual School Report for 1879, with accompanying documents, be printed.

Attest :

PHINEAS BATES, JR.,

Secretary.

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APPENDIX.

Document 2. Superintendent's Report.

- " 20. " "
- " 19. Annual Report of Board of Supervisors.
- " 21. Report of Expenditures. (Extract Com. on Accounts.)
- " 27. Report of Committee on Music and Drawing.
- " 29. Text-Books and Courses of Study. 1878-79.



R E P O R T .

One of the greatest of living critics is never weary of exhorting his countrymen to let a stream of fresh thought play freely about their stock notions and habits, and to try to see things as they really are. The advice is good, for it suggests the necessary condition of all healthy growth and rational progress. It is in the spirit of this counsel that the Boston School Committee may fairly claim to have worked for the past year, whatever may have been its shortcomings, its failures, or its mistakes. A considerable number of important matters have been taken up, and acted upon; and these subjects have been approached neither on the one hand with the presumption that what has been must necessarily be right and incapable of improvement, nor, on the other, with the feeling that time and experience had settled nothing, and that everything might fairly be regarded as an open question. Recognizing the important truth that in education progress must be slow, the School Committee have sometimes refrained from making changes, where evils were felt and acknowledged, rather than run the risk of attempting a reform that time might show to have been premature and imperfect. Such changes as have been made have generally been in accordance with the views of the Superintendent, and often at his sug-

gestion. They are neither many in number, nor revolutionary in character; but still they are doubtless calculated to affect our schools materially for good or for ill. It will be the purpose of this report to point out briefly wherein a new departure has been begun, and to present some of the reasons that have influenced the action of the Board. Whether they have wrought wisely or not, time must determine; but it has been a satisfaction to observe that a lively public interest has been shown in the proceedings of the committee, and it must be acknowledged that in what they have done, and what they have decided not to do, they have enjoyed the benefit of outside criticism, always vigorous and outspoken, if not always conspicuously just, charitable, or intelligent.

In the latter part of January the following order was passed:—

Ordered, That a Special Committee of five be appointed, with full authority to examine into every department of the school system of this city, to ascertain what, if any, change or changes can be made in the organization of the public schools, the courses of study, the furnishing of supplies, etc., by which the annual expenses may be lessened or the efficiency of the schools increased.

It will be observed that the language of the order was of the most comprehensive character. The scope of the committee's investigations was to be limited only by their own free will. As one object of the committee was to increase the efficiency of the schools, and as that is the ultimate purpose of whatever is done or attempted in the public-school sys-

tem, the committee were authorized to proceed in their investigations in whatever direction they might deem best.

The committee appointed in accordance with the above order consisted of the Vice-President, Mr. Finney, with Messrs. W. T. Adams, Porter, Cutter, and Brooks Adams. Mr. Cutter soon resigned, and Mr. Moran was appointed in his place. Whatever the School Board contains of practical wisdom, educational or business experience, zeal and energy, was well represented in this committee; and the number and variety of the subjects on which they have submitted reports to the Board — reports which have been the basis of legislation — shows with what industry and fidelity they have labored at a task by no means easy or pleasant.

Time has not sufficed for a survey of the entire field; but already every kind and class of schools has been passed in review, from the Kindergarten to the Normal School. The Kindergarten was abolished at the close of the school year in accordance with the recommendation of the Revision Committee. There was but a single public school of this character in the city, and this one was established in 1870 as an experiment. It was probably expected at the time that, if the school proved successful, the system would be adopted, and a sufficient number of schools be opened to receive all children who could be benefited by the method of kindergarten training. It is not denied that the school proved a decided success. It had many enthusiastic friends and no enemies.

The movement for its abolition called out vigorous

remonstrances, and a petition for its retention, signed by many well-known citizens, was presented to the School Board. But to continue indefinitely a school organized as an educational experiment, a school, moreover, that could exist only for the direct benefit of a favored few, appeared to be manifestly unwise and unjust. As the experiment had succeeded, the logical and consistent course would seem to be to establish a sufficient number of such schools to accommodate all children of the kindergarten age. But the expense of such an undertaking, involving an outlay for land, buildings, apparatus, and instruction, of several hundred thousand dollars, seemed to the School Board too great for them to assume without a more general and pronounced demand on the part of the public.

It is to be hoped that there will be a more general interest and enlightenment in reference to Fröbel's system of training for young children, and that the time is not far distant when the incalculable benefits that would flow from a wise application of his principles in the education of children will make the needful expenditure seem a most desirable investment. One of the blessings for which the best of Roman emperors devoutly thanks the gods is the excellence of his early instruction, and that he learned the important lesson that in such things a man should spend liberally. To say that the years from four to seven are incomparably the most important in the child's life is to utter an educational truism; but we are still far from practically realizing the fact.

Meantime the experiment has been worth many

times its cost. The Kindergarten School was much visited, its methods and its aims became known to many persons, and whoever will spend a day in the Boston Primary Schools will see how its example and influence have helped to leaven our whole elementary instruction.

Since 1860 there has been a class of schools known in the rules and regulations of the School Committee as Intermediate Schools, but never appearing by name in the school statistics, being ranked seemingly as Primary Schools. They were designed for the instruction of children over eight years old, and therefore thought to be too old to be associated with Primary pupils, but who were not qualified for admission to Grammar Schools. The studies were in the main those of the Primary Schools, but discretionary power was lodged with the principal with reference to the introduction of other studies. There are grave objections, which all parents will appreciate, to the intimate association with very young children of those much older and more mature, and the separation, therefore, provided for and secured by the Intermediate Schools was an excellent thing. But, on the other hand, these schools were peculiarly unfortunate in occupying an isolated position. These were certainly not Grammar Schools, and they were not strictly Primary Schools. Being few in number — about twenty — hardly having a recognized place in the school system, and containing, in general, only the less promising children, the selection of teachers for them seems to have been made, in some cases, with less than usual care. Add to this the fact that they had

been sometimes turned into a kind of Botany Bay, to which transgressors were banished from Primary and Grammar Schools, and it is not surprising that they were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and that a radical change appeared to be needed. They have accordingly been discontinued as separate schools, and such pupils are henceforth to constitute ungraded classes of Grammar Schools, and to be under the immediate supervision of their principals. This change will commend itself to all whose judgment is of any value. The main object sought originally in the separate organization of this class of schools will still be secured, and children who are too old or too mature to be in the Primary Schools ought to be freely eliminated and transferred to these ungraded classes. The closer affiliation with the Grammar Schools will doubtless prove a healthy moral incentive to the pupils, and is certain to secure a more steady and effective supervision.

Of no class of schools is the value and importance more likely to be underestimated than that of the High and Elementary Evening Schools. The pupils do not receive diplomas, there are no public exercises or exhibitions, and the schools do not participate, like the others, in public celebrations and festivals. Public attention is accordingly seldom called to them, and probably to a great number of citizens their existence even is unknown. Yet their influence for good is potent and far-reaching, "penetrating every nook and corner of the city." A mere statement of the numbers who attend these schools, and a glance at the variety of occupations represented, is a sufficient

proof that our language is no exaggeration. We give below,¹ from the report of the Committee on Evening Schools, a list of two hundred and eighty-three occupations followed by the two sexes as represented in the Evening High School alone. And this list is far from being complete. The occupations of no less than two hundred and fifty-eight pupils were not reported to the committee.

The whole number registered in the Evening High School for the year 1878-9 was two thousand three hundred and twenty-six, and the average number re-

¹ *Occupations Men and Boys.* — 255 clerks, 123 errand-boys, 84 salesmen, 79 office-boys, 63 printers, 32 cash-boys, 31 book-keepers, 23 machinists, 20 messengers, 19 painters, 18 ass't shippers, 18 plumbers, 17 teamsters, 16 porters, 15 carpenters, 15 apprentices, 14 bundle-boys, 13 shoemakers, 12 students, 12 tailors, 12 waiters, 11 cabinet-makers, 9 law students, 9 compositors, 9 blacksmiths, 8 packers, 8 upholsterers, 8 cigar-makers, 7 provision-dealers, 6 brass-finishers, 6 cutters, 6 cashiers, 6 grocers, 6 engravers, 6 stock-boys, 6 lithographers, 6 janitors, 6 jewellers, 6 telegraph operators, 6 bakers, 5 news-dealers, 5 tinsmiths, 5 photographers, 5 masons, 5 pressmen, 5 musicians, 5 milk-dealers, 5 harness-makers, 5 bookbinders, 5 restaurant-keepers, 4 collectors, 4 elevator-boys, 4 barbers, 4 physicians, 4 trimmers, 4 stock-keepers, 4 curriers, 4 peddlers, 4 marble-cutters, 4 gilders, 4 draughtsmen, 4 produce-dealers, 4 butchers, 4 engineers, 3 piano-tuners, 3 expressmen, 3 hatters, 3 piano-makers, 3 varnishers, 3 designers, 3 canvassers, 3 iron-moulders, 3 laborers, 3 agents, 3 polishers, 3 librarians, 3 picture-framers, 3 druggists, 3 florists, 2 wire-workers, 2 furriers, 2 junk-dealers, 2 watchcase jointers, 2 lawyers, 2 ship-joiners, 2 actors, 2 paper carriers, 2 constables, 2 stencil-cutters, 2 moulders, 2 newsboys, 2 paper-rulers, 2 samplers, 2 station-agents, 2 library-boys, 2 bar-tenders, 2 teachers, 2 paper-hangers, 2 ass't chemists, 2 brush-makers, 2 diamond-polishers, 2 pattern-makers, 2 artists, 2 surveyors, 2 confectioners, 2 copyists, 2 coopers, and one each of the following:—

Bell-boy, dentist, letter-carrier, wood-dealer, hardware-boy, assistant cutter, clothier, check-maker, diamond-cutter, diamond-setter, water-velocipede operator, civil engineer, morocco-dresser, organ-tuner, attendant, trader, superintendent, clergyman, silversmith, reporter, roll-boy, folder, paper-maker, stenographer, gas engineer, pewterer, burnisher, cloth examiner, wool-feeder, chair-maker, chandler, press-feeder, house-boy, helper, clock-

ceiving instruction was nine hundred and fifty-five ; almost exactly two-thirds as many as were in attendance in the eight regular High Schools. At the same time there were over seventeen hundred attending the Elementary Evening Schools.

Yet, in spite of the importance of these schools, they have been found to be suffering about every possible inconvenience and disadvantage. The committee say they were in many cases obliged to employ teachers of very limited experience. No less than six of the schools were held in ill-ventilated ward-

maker, paper-box-maker, plasterer, filler, coppersmith, liquor-dealer, gauger's boy, hop-picker, architect's student, stucco-worker, wool-sorter, brick-layer, carriage-trimmer, razor-strop-maker, costumer, operator, leather-splitter, floor-walker, razor-maker, file-cutter, captain, hardware-dealer, wood-carver, gas-fitter, contractor, ship-master, merchant, stereotyper, brakeman, flagman, slater, miller, mechanic, bookseller, coffee-roaster, grainer, gardener, flour inspector, tailor, stationer.

No. of pupils whose occupation is not given, 184.

Whole number of occupations given, 103.

Occupations Women and Girls.—82 dress-makers, 37 saleswomen, 38 tailoresses, 32 domestics, 29 teachers, 29 milliners, 25 errand girls, 16 compositors, 14 book-keepers, 14 machine operatives, 11 cloak-makers, 9 waitresses, 8 copyists, 8 fringe-makers, 7 box-makers, 7 corset-makers, 6 musicians, 6 worsted-workers, 6 hair workers, 5 cashiers, 5 book-folders, 5 forewomen, 4 book-binders, 4 dress-trimmers, 4 collar-makers, 4 flower-workers, 4 matrons, 3 in training-school, 3 fur-workers, 3 hair-dressers, 3 cash-girls, 3 whalebone-workers, 3 crocheters, 3 carpet-makers, 3 weavers, 2 ass't librarians, 2 lithographers, 2 students, 2 laundresses, 2 button-makers, 2 embroiderers, 2 cigar-makers, 2 apprentices, 2 packers, 2 shoemakers, 2 house-keepers, 2 lace seamstresses, 2 nursery-girls, 2 upholsterers, 2 watch-makers, and one each of the following :—

Physician, press-feeder, gilder, neck-tie-maker, rattan-seater, book-sewer, carpet-setter, cutter, binder, slipper-maker, envelope-maker, ruffler, gold-leafer, umbrella-maker, drug-clerk, printer, janitress, nurse, buttonhole-maker, glass-stainer, hat-cutter, proof-reader, attendant, finisher.

No. of pupils whose occupation is not given, 74.

Whole number of occupations given, 283.

Occupation not given of 258.

rooms, and subject to frequent suspensions to make room for political caucuses; all the proper apparatus and appointments of a school wanting, and as many as a hundred and twenty-five boys and girls, men and women, huddled together in one room. Add to this text-books, wooden, childish, or too difficult.

For the most part pupils read in books manifestly unfitted for them. Adults just able to read by the slow process of spelling out the words are painfully poring over the orations of Webster or Everett, and attempting to fathom the mysteries of some scientific or metaphysical discourse containing long and technical words. Columns of meaningless words in the spelling-books are studied to be recited, words which they never will nor ought to meet elsewhere. A much better way would be to read some simple book of travels, history, or biography, or some connected story, and then select words to spell which they have generally used in the reading-lesson. In the arithmetic most of the examples performed are dry abstractions, which do not appeal to the imagination and have no relation to practical life.

From most of these evils the Evening High School has been happily exempted. But, on the other hand, its proper work has been woefully obstructed by a ridiculously pretentious programme or course of study. The ancient languages, higher mathematics, elocution, and advanced French and German, hardly seem to be the proper educational pabulum for those whose opportunities for elementary instruction in youth were of the most limited character, and whose lot, now in maturer years, is grinding daily toil. This mistake is to be corrected, and in other ways there is promise that the evening schools will be better organized, better taught, and better administered. Their number is to be reduced, admissions

are to be more guarded, greater regularity of attendance will be insisted on, and more attractive and instructive books have been authorized. The nightly gatherings of ward politicians will no longer interrupt the school sessions, which will be held in more convenient and more suitable rooms.

The supervision of Primary Schools is a subject that occupied the attention of the Revision Committee for a considerable time, and that received a thorough discussion in the School Board upon the presentation of their report. Prior to 1866 the Primary Schools of this city were in a very unsatisfactory condition. There was practically very little supervision, and that little was immethodical and sometimes unintelligent. The practice was to assign a group of schools to each member of the School Committee, who was virtually constituted principal, however little he might do in the way of supervision and administration. In accordance with a recommendation by Mr. Philbrick, then superintendent, the School Committee in 1866 committed the care of the Primary Schools to the masters of Grammar Schools. The change was a most excellent one, and great praise is due to Mr. Philbrick for the wisdom of the suggestion, and to the School Board for the unselfishness with which they relinquished so much direct authority, and for the boldness with which they entered upon a great reform.

"The need of intelligent, thorough, and responsible supervision was the principal motive that induced the Board to make the masters principals of the Primary Schools," and it was conceded by the Revision Com-

mittee, while recommending a change, that the Primary Schools were greatly benefited. But it was urged that, for many reasons, the Grammar masters should now be relieved of this charge. The School Board now employs six supervisors, and formerly there were none; and it would be strange if there existed the same need as formerly of diverting so considerable a portion of the time of principals of Grammar Schools from their proper sphere of work to the supervision of Primary Schools. They owe their positions primarily and chiefly to their eminence as instructors, and every school hour that they are obliged to give to other duties than teaching is a loss. Their learning and their example as instructors should be a constant inspiration and incentive to their associate teachers. But just because the management of a large school makes many other and various demands upon a principal's time, it is all-important that no additional burdens should be imposed upon him that will lessen still more the hours that might be devoted to teaching. A man's interest in the acquisition of knowledge and in teaching, and, therefore, his freshness and power as a teacher, are sure to be diminished somewhat in proportion to the amount of purely administrative work imposed upon him. It is of the highest interest to our schools that our masters should be first of all men of learning, of ideas, and eminent as practical instructors, and to this end too much must not be demanded of them; they must be left free to concentrate their powers, and they should be released so far as is possible from manifold and distracting cares.

If the place of the Grammar masters in the supervision of Primary Schools can be made good by the assignment of three supervisors to that work, there will be a clear gain, inasmuch as the Grammar Schools will now have the entire time of their principals, to say nothing of the boon which the change will be to the principals themselves. Whether there is a loss to the Primary Schools cannot yet be asserted or denied, but all signs indicate that there is not. The success or failure of the experiment, as it will be revealed during the next few months, must determine the future action of the School Board; but inasmuch as the order reducing the number of supervisors to four takes effect on the first of April, some modification of the present plan will be necessary. One mode of meeting the difficulty would be to group the Primary Schools and appoint a number of principals, male or female, say as many as there are now school divisions. If this were done, all the Primary Schools might be committed to the charge of a single director, subject to the Superintendent. The only obvious objection to this plan is the expense. But the additional expense, allowing for the saving of the salary of two supervisors, would be an inconsiderable sum.

The High Schools have received their share of attention, and there is reason to hope that they will be materially benefited by the work of revision so far as it has been carried out. Since the annexation of Roxbury, West Roxbury, Dorchester, Charlestown, and Brighton, the central High Schools have been open to pupils from these suburban districts. The

natural consequence has followed. Gradually more and more pupils who belonged in the outlying High Schools have been drawn away, to the injury of those schools and the discouragement of the teachers, to swell the numbers already too great of the central High Schools. If the suburban communities desire that their High Schools shall be continued, it seemed to the committee right that those should be required to attend them for whose benefit they are maintained. If classes dwindle to too small a number the interest of pupils and teachers is apt to flag. Numbers are needful for mutual stimulus among learners, as well as to inspire the teacher and call forth his best efforts. To secure the local High Schools from decline, to add, if possible, to their prosperity, to foster the interest and pride in them of the communities in which they are placed and to which they are centres and fountains of culture and light, seemed to the committee an object worthy to be striven for; and if the same legislation that aimed at this benefited the two central High Schools in a hardly inferior degree then its practical wisdom would be fully vindicated.

Some persons might be inclined to doubt whether the two great High Schools would be improved by a reduction of their numbers; but every one of experience in education knows how strongly a great school tends to become a great machine. As numbers increase, routine increases; rules and regulations multiply; the opportunities for a free development in the line of personal aptitudes are diminished; and more and more does a rigid deadening uniformity

become, or seem to become, a necessity; learning for its own sake is less an object and delight, and place and rank more a supreme good.

These evils mainly concern, it is true, the intellectual side of education. Those affecting the moral side, if less conspicuous, are far more grave. First of all, and above all else, the school should be a nursery of character. It cannot do all; its influence in the moral sphere often seems to teachers themselves discouragingly small, perhaps to none so much so as to teachers of High Schools. But the function of the High School is in this respect far-reaching and immeasurably important. The sense of personal responsibility, or the idea of *duty*, is seldom actively aroused before children reach the age proper for more advanced instruction, and no situation and environment can be thought of more favorable for implanting and fostering this idea than that of a pupil in a High School. There is the increased degree of self-direction and self-help expected and required; the sense of preparation, by the faithful performance of daily tasks, for the coming responsibilities of life; the consciousness of privileges that can be permitted to but few; and, above all, the personal contact with teachers of high character and culture. These influences are unquestionably weakened by the association of great numbers. Particularly is the influence of teachers in a measure dissipated, and the principal, who ought to be a great personal force felt throughout his school, is often virtually reduced to a figure-head. Primarily therefore, for the good of the local schools, but also in the hope that a substantial benefit would be done to

the central schools, the committee decided to district the city for High Schools. Attendance however in the local schools for those living in suburban districts is only required for two years. Those who successfully complete the two years' course are to be permitted to continue for two years longer advanced instruction in the central schools. For the present two of the six local schools continue the full course of four years. But as the pupils of these schools cannot be refused permission to complete their education at the central schools, and as these schools will perhaps be able to offer superior advantages in certain directions, as, for example, in some branches of natural history, it is not probable these two schools will long occupy their present exceptional position.

The High Schools have suffered from a too ambitious and impracticable course of study. "In England," says Matthew Arnold, "the common notion seems to be that education is advanced in two ways principally: by forever adding fresh matters of instruction, and by preventing uniformity." The increase of human knowledge within the last quarter of a century has been immense, and to this cause mainly is due the fact that we have gone on "adding fresh matters of instruction," forgetting in the mean time that the powers of the human mind, the faculties of perception, judgment, and memory, have not been enlarged. The Committee on High Schools is engaged in revising the course of study; and if the views of the Superintendent, which this committee heartily approve in general, are adopted, a very decided reduction in the number and variety of sub-

jects will be made before the beginning of another school year.

The term of instruction in the Boys' Latin School has been reduced from eight years to six, and applicants are to be admitted only upon examination. A former distinguished head-master required, as a condition of admission, only that "a boy should know enough to go in when it rains." A somewhat higher order of capacity or attainment has been found needful, and it is hoped that fewer boys who are obviously unfit for such a course of study will in future be received. It has, without doubt, been an injury to the school that there has been no thorough test of fitness for admission; and, though the number of pupils is likely to be diminished for a time, the school will not on that account lose the confidence of the School Committee or of the public. Happily its reputation and its prosperity are in no wise dependent upon its maintaining its former numbers.

A law of the State makes it the duty of school committees to supply text-books to those pupils of the public schools whose parents or guardians refuse or neglect to furnish them. Under this law the School Committee of Boston have of late years expended annually about fifty thousand dollars in books for so-called indigent children. Nearly one-half of all the pupils have been thus supplied wholly or in part, revealing an utterly unsuspected and most deplorable condition of poverty among our citizens. In fact the fraud has been as manifest as it has been monstrous. Probably one-half, perhaps two-thirds, of those who have received free books, have been

perfectly well able to pay. The magnitude of the evil has led the committee to try an interesting experiment, by which it is hoped that a large saving to the city will be effected. The plan adopted by the School Board is thus briefly described in the Report of the Committee on Accounts: —

All parents and guardians who so desire are to be furnished by the School Committee; those who are willing to do so will pay for these supplies at the office of the City Collector, and the cost of those furnished to persons who claim to be unable to pay for them, or who neglect to pay for them, will be included in the tax-bills of such persons, in accordance with the law of the State. The Assessors alone have the right to determine who shall pay and who may be excused from paying.

For a clearer understanding of the plan in detail we subjoin an extract from the original Report of the Committee on Supplies: —

Under this plan three blanks are to be sent to the parents and guardians, and by their choice of these they will be divided into three classes; first, those who choose to purchase the books themselves at the stores or elsewhere; second, those who are able and willing to purchase books and desire the city to supply their children, consenting to pay for them at the City Hall before January 1; and, third, those who allege that they are unable to purchase, and wish the city to supply their children. With the first class we have nothing more to do, for they will furnish their children in their own way as the supplies are needed. During the first week in September the books and materials ordered by the second and third classes will be sent to the schools for distribution, as city books are now sent, or as “free books” would be sent, and given out.

Names and residences of parents and guardians of the second and third classes are all entered in a book, with the cost of the supplies furnished. From this book bills are made out against all

those who have signified their ability and willingness to pay, and sent to the City Collector for collection. If the bills, or any of them, are not paid by the 1st of January, they are to be sent to the Assessors, to be included in the tax-bills.

The names and residences of those of the third class are to be arranged in "Ward books," as required by the Assessors, and sent to the Board of Assessors before July of the following year. The Assessors may remit the whole or a part of the amount if they consider the parent or guardian unable to pay the whole expense.

A fourth blank will be used to cover the books required on account of promotion, the amount to be added to the supplies before ordered. The drawing and writing books, and all the stationery, are to be included in the plan, the quantity to be regulated by tariff, and served out as the pupils need the articles.

The Superintendent remarks in his last report that "revision has failed, or nearly failed, to diminish expenditure." But it should be observed that the several measures adopted during the last half of the school year with a view to a reduction of expense were not to take effect till the beginning of the new school year, and one of them, reducing the number of supervisors, by which an annual saving of nearly \$8,000 will be made, not till April, 1880. It is believed by some members that the new plan for furnishing books and stationery, which has already been described, will alone effect an annual saving of \$50,000 to the city treasury. We are informed moreover that the saving to parents who have hitherto purchased books for their children has been very great.

However it appears by the Report of the Committee on Accounts that, notwithstanding an increase of more than twelve hundred pupils in the public

schools, the expenses, as compared with those of last year, have been reduced \$62,453.17. The estimated expenditure for the next school year is \$55,819 less than the estimate for 1878-9, though a trifle more than the actual expense for that year. But it should be noticed that this estimate includes the item of \$50,000 for furnishing *all pupils* with books at the city's expense. Even with this item included the committee remark that their estimate is less than that of the last year of the old Board by the sum of \$199,655. Doubtless the work of reducing expenditure can be carried still further, if the committees having separate interests in charge severally co-operate in the wishes and purpose of the Board as a whole.

The cost of instruction is, of course, by far the largest item of school expenses, and in the proper adjustment of salaries the utmost care, judgment, and foresight are demanded. It will be remembered that the salaries of all instructors were reduced in 1877, and that a general reduction was made again in 1878. The advice was not wanting from the City Council to make a third reduction of some fifteen or twenty per cent. The advice would probably have impressed the School Committee more profoundly if it had been supported by a manifest zeal and alacrity in reducing salaries at the City Hall; however it was respectfully and patiently considered, though not in the end adopted. Carlyle relates how "A town clerk (not of Ephesus) once, in founding a burgh-seminary, when the question came how the school-masters should be maintained, delivered this brief counsel:

'Keep them poor.'” He observes with perfect truth that the world has in general acted on this aphorism; but such, we are glad to say, has not been the guiding principle of the Boston School Committee. The Board were of the opinion that the salaries are fairly remunerative. They are higher than elsewhere in New England, and they are made so for the express purpose of attracting the most able and accomplished teachers to the service of the city. The policy has worked well, and it would be simply suicidal to reverse it. The committee accordingly decided not to make a third reduction, and re-adopted the schedule of the previous year, which is subjoined.¹

¹ FIRST GRADE. *High Schools*. — Head Masters, \$3,780. Junior Masters, first year, \$1,440; annual increase, \$144; maximum, \$2,880.

SECOND GRADE. *Grammar Schools*. — Masters, first year, \$2,580; annual increase, \$60; maximum, \$2,880. Sub-Masters, first year, \$1,980; annual increase, \$60; maximum, \$2,280. Second Sub-Masters, first year, \$1,500; annual increase, \$60; maximum, \$1,800. Master, Dudley School for Girls, \$1,800.

THIRD GRADE. *High Schools*. — Assistant Principal, \$1,800. First Assistants, first year, \$1,440; annual increase, \$36; maximum, \$1,620. Second Assistants, first year, \$1,200; annual increase, \$36; maximum, \$1,380. Third Assistants, first year, \$960; annual increase, \$36; maximum, \$1,140. Fourth Assistants, first year, \$768; annual increase, \$36; maximum, \$948.

FOURTH GRADE. *Grammar Schools*. — First Assistants, first year, \$900; annual increase, \$36; maximum, \$1,080. Second Assistants, first year, \$756; annual increase, \$12; maximum, \$816. Third Assistants, first year, \$504; annual increase, \$48; maximum, \$744.

FIFTH GRADE. *Primary Schools*. — Fourth Assistants, first year, \$504; annual increase, \$48; maximum, \$744.

SPECIAL GRADE. — Director of Music, \$3,000; three Special Instructors of Music, \$2,640; Director of Drawing, \$3,000; two Special Instructors of Drawing, \$2,280; one Special Instructor of Drawing, \$1,500; Teacher of Chemistry, Girls' High, \$1,380; Assistant in Chemistry, Girls' High, \$744; Teacher of Physical Culture, Girls' High, \$744; Special Teachers of Modern Languages, at the rate of \$90 per week, for every hour of actual service in the school-room, for the school year 1878-9; Principal, Horace Mann School for the Deaf, \$1,800; First Assistant, Horace Mann School for the Deaf, \$900; Assistants, first year, \$700; second year and subsequently, \$800; Instructor, Military Drill, \$1,500; Armorer, \$504; Sewing, one division, \$108; two divisions, \$192; three divisions, \$276; four divisions, \$348; five divisions, \$420; six divisions, \$492; seven divisions, \$540; eight divisions, \$588; nine divisions, \$636; ten divisions, \$684; eleven divisions, \$732; all over eleven divisions, \$744; Principal, Evening High School, per week, \$50; Assistants, Evening High School, per week, \$25; Master, Evening Drawing Schools, per evening, \$10; Head Assistant, Evening Drawing Schools, per evening, \$6; Assistants, Evening Drawing Schools, per evening, \$5; Principals, Evening Schools, per week, \$20; Assistants, Evening Schools, per week, \$10.

The subject of Industrial Education, brought before the City Council by an intelligent and influential body of petitioners who presented their views in several public hearings, was referred to the School Committee, and Messrs. Blake, Bowditch, and Perkins were appointed a committee to consider and report upon it. Their report adopted in the main the plan proposed by the petitioners, which was that a free industrial institute should be established, "consisting of a Developing School and School Shops, to be supported by the city, at least in part, and permanently engrafted on our school system." It is proposed to name the school, in honor of Franklin, the Franklin Industrial School. The following orders were passed:—

Ordered, That the City Council be requested to establish an Industrial School in this city, suitable for the education of young mechanics, and to appropriate the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to the estimate for school expenditures for the year 1880–81, to be spent in fitting up and maintaining the same.

Ordered, That the management of the said school be vested in a committee of three members of the School Board, to be appointed by His Honor the Mayor; and that said committee be authorized to appoint an advisory committee to act with them, consisting of gentlemen at large, who, in their judgment, are best fitted to assist and advise them.

It is of course expected and desired by those who advocated the plan embodied in the above orders that, if the school is established and proves successful, other schools will be organized in sufficient numbers to meet the wants of all who may desire education in handicrafts. This is the first definitive move-

ment in the direction of special training at public expense, and it is much to be desired that there should be a clear and positive expression of opinion on the part of the citizens on the principle involved.

The proposed plan met with strong opposition, on the ground that it is not right to appropriate public money for the benefit of a particular class; but it is for citizens to determine, under the laws of the State, for what purposes they will tax themselves, and to what extent. When Scipio was a candidate for the office of ædile, and objection was made to his election because he had not attained the legal age, he replied, "If all the Quirites wish to make me ædile I am old enough."

During the early part of the present year three questions were raised affecting the interests of the Normal School: 1st. Is there any necessity for public normal schools? 2d. Is it advisable for the City of Boston to maintain a normal school? 3d. Should the course of study and practice in the Boston Normal School be essentially modified?

These questions gave rise to much discussion in the School Board, as well as in the public press and among teachers of the city. It is doubtful whether the utility of any school in Boston was ever so thoroughly investigated and its methods so carefully scrutinized. The committee to whom the Normal School question was referred, in their report to the Board, sum up their conclusions in the following words:—

As to the necessity for Normal training for all who are to become teachers there seems to be but one opinion among those

competent to judge in the matter. It seems to be agreed on all hands that there are principles of education that ought to be learned, and methods of instruction that should be understood, before the work of teaching is undertaken; and, further, that the first efforts in the work of teaching should be made in the presence and under the direction of those who are competent to point out errors, and suggest ways for their correction. It is also admitted that the training of teachers is a work of such difficulty, and so entirely different from ordinary teaching, that it cannot be properly done except in a school specially devoted to this object, and by teachers specially fitted for this duty. It is an admitted fact, also, that Normal Schools cannot be maintained as private institutions; but that, if they exist at all, they must be supported at the public expense.

The question then arises, whether Normal instruction for Boston girls, who are to teach in Boston, shall be provided at the expense of the State or of the city. If a Normal School for Boston is provided by the State, it must be maintained in Boston, be open to all the people of the State, and be under State control. And were such an institution supported here by the State, it is quite obvious that it would be not only much more expensive for the city than our present Normal School, but that it would far less perfectly supply the particular wants of our city. So that the wisdom of founding and maintaining a Normal School by the City of Boston admits of little doubt.

If, then, the Boston Normal School approximately even attains the end sought, none should be more warmly encouraged and supported, none should be more completely identified with the best interest of education nor exert a wider influence upon it. It would be the school which the City of Boston could the least afford to dispense with.

The committee, then, had only to consider the ways, if any, of improving this school. On careful inquiry it was evident that the school had never been doing better work than at the present time. Indeed, it is universally admitted that the school is turning out better teachers year by year,—teachers both more talented and better trained. This is made yet more evident by the fact that the graduates of the Normal School have never been in such constant

demand as during the past year; both committee men and principals evincing increasing confidence in their ability to do first-class work.

In view of these facts it seemed to the committee unwise to propose any radical changes either in the organization or management of this school. When a school is doing excellent work, and is constantly improving, it would seem wise to let it continue in its course. Still, improvement is always in order. It is not to be supposed that any human institution is perfect. So the committee, after consultation with the Superintendent and the head-master of the Normal School, have decided to recommend some changes which they think will increase the usefulness of the school.

The changes referred to in the concluding sentence of the extract above quoted included the establishment of a "post-graduate" course of one year; a somewhat higher standard of qualifications for admission; an increase in the amount of practice in teaching, the head-master being authorized to send Normal pupils into the public schools for observation and practice in teaching under his direction; a change in reference to the examination of the school, and an unimportant modification of the course of study.

This report was accepted by the Board, and the recommendations of the committee adopted. Thus after thorough investigation the usefulness of the Normal School, the excellence of its work, and its claim to a liberal support as a necessary part of our public-school system, have been fully established.

It is now only six years since the first class that graduated from this school after its separation from the Girls' High School became available as teachers; and these have been years of such depression in business as to prevent the usual number of resigna-

tions and appointments; yet the school numbers among its graduates more than two hundred of the teachers of Boston, — more than one-sixth, that is, of all teachers in the service of the city; while the relative proportion of Normal graduates appointed is constantly increasing.

It is thus made evident that hereafter a considerable majority of our teachers are to be trained in this school. The influence, therefore, of this school upon the schools of the city is sure to be very great, and it is the plainest dictate of wisdom that the school be generously supported, and given every opportunity to do its work in the best way.

Such in brief are the more important measures adopted by the Board during the past twelve months. They have been mainly in the direction of revision and relief, as the Superintendent has pointed out in his last semi-annual report. But there is great need that the work of revision be carried vigorously forward; and, though an increase in the number of committees may be deprecated on general grounds, it would be well to continue a committee on revision until the work undertaken by the present one is fairly completed. It is only such a committee, constituted as the present Revision Committee is, and free from local and special interests, that can look over the whole field, examine, compare, and weigh all parts of our complex and elaborate system, and propose to the Board, with the requisite knowledge and judgment, the changes that time and experience show to be needful.

We say the work of revision should be carried for-

ward. Simplification and relief are still needed. The great increase in the amount of oral instruction within the past two years in the Primary Schools—a change already proving most beneficent to the little ones, and for which parents ought to be devoutly thankful—is pressing upon the teachers with crushing weight. We speak from personal inspection of Primary Schools and conversations with teachers. Surprised, pleased—delighted is not too strong a word.—as we have been with the cheerfulness, animation, intelligence, and progress of the pupils, as we have listened to the instruction and marked the exhausting variety and inventiveness demanded of the teacher, the concentrated energy, and that intense sympathy that the eagerness of childhood evokes, we could not help saying to ourselves, “Flesh and blood cannot endure such a strain.” It is no wonder that our female teachers are breaking down. We do not speak from vague or general impressions, nor from the numerous particular instances that have come to our knowledge of teachers suffering from nervous prostration.

By the kindness of the Secretary of the Board, and his assistants, we have obtained accurate statistics of all the absences of teachers on account of sickness for the last school year. We find that the average absence of female teachers has been exactly three times as great as that of male teachers. We believe that the difference is very largely due to the more exhausting character of their work. There are, and there must be, many male teachers who do not teach five hours a day; but there are very few female teachers who do not. Now, five hours a day of vigor-

ous oral teaching, not merely hearing recitations, is exhausting. If anybody thinks it is not, we invite him to try it. In the Primary Schools there are no pauses or moments of relief for the teacher. The children are incapable of self-direction and wholly dependent upon her. Add to this the care of numbers ridiculously in excess of any human being's capacity to manage, amuse, and instruct. Our rules fix the number of pupils to a teacher at fifty-six. This is a great deal too high for a maximum, but it seems to be taken as the minimum. At any rate, we have found as many as ninety under the charge of a single teacher; and it is not uncommon to see sixty or seventy in a room. There are one hundred and thirty-six classes in which the number of pupils exceeds fifty-six; and, worst of all, sixty-four of these are the sixth, or lowest, classes, where the pupils are least capable of self-help, and where there is the greatest variety of incapacity. To see such a measure of serenity and hopefulness in teachers, under circumstances so disheartening, almost gives one a new idea of the possibilities of womanhood. Some relief is imperatively demanded.

The change made a few years ago increasing the number to a teacher was a move in the wrong direction. It was done for economy; and we hold that the expenses of our schools can, and ought to be, reduced. But this measure was one of the worst that could have been devised. Can we not at least restore the former number in the sixth classes, where the need is most urgent, or even reduce the number still lower? And why may not a corps of assistant teach-

ers be organized of those who have passed through our schools and received certificates of qualification, to relieve the Primary teachers an hour a day by teaching in their presence and with the benefit of their suggestions. Such a plan need not add a dollar of expense. There are numbers who have been waiting for situations from one to three years, who would be glad to be proved by a little actual service. In what way could a novice better begin her apprenticeship, and how could the city better secure some degree of preliminary training in actual teaching, before committing the charge of a class to a young teacher? A beginning has already been made in the admirable plan of detailing pupils from the Normal School for occasional assistance, but this supply is entirely inadequate.

We have said that the High Schools are suffering from a too ambitious and impracticable course of study. The Superintendent has recommended a material simplification and reduction of the curriculum, and this will undoubtedly be effected during the present school year. But the improvement of the High Schools should not stop there. We are vainly trying to give advanced instruction to numbers who ought not to be in the High Schools. It is the opinion of High-School teachers, whom we have questioned, that from one-fourth to one-half the pupils are not greatly benefited by their course of study. They want industry, interest, and purpose, or are too feebly endowed mentally to grasp with success the subjects with which they have to deal. It is no kindness to such children to make admission to

the High School easy. They become discouraged and querulous; they drop out all along the way; they act us a dead-weight upon the others; and they keep the average of scholarship and instruction at a low level. We should do a great deal towards remedying the evil, if we required a certificate of presumed fitness for High-School studies from the masters of Grammar Schools where applicants have graduated, or imposed an examination, as a test of fitness, or, perhaps better still, if we demanded both. This would imply no change in principle. Admission to the High School is not unrestricted now. Those must pass an examination who have not received a Grammar-School diploma. We propose merely a higher standard of qualification, better evidence of fitness. A Grammar-School diploma signifies that the recipient has, with due diligence and faithfulness, studied certain subjects; it does not and it cannot certify, at the same time, to an aptitude for other and higher subjects. Our error lies in assuming that it means the two things; that it is both a testimony and a promise.

We have spoken of the amount of expenditure for public education, of the reduction of over \$62,000 the past year, and of the promise of a still further substantial reduction for the year to come. The adoption in 1877 of a schedule of salaries applying to periods of service of from one to ten years was held by many members of the Board to be a virtual contract for the time, not, of course, legally binding upon their successors, but carrying with it a certain moral obligation. The re-adoption of the scheme for the present school year confirms the obligation, and

makes it improbable that existing salaries will be disturbed. Few persons will be found to maintain that the highest salaries, in other words, the salaries paid to the most experienced teachers, are excessive. But it may be a question whether those who are learning the rudiments of their profession, or whose experience is very limited, should not begin at a smaller salary. This would imply, of course, an extension of the scale, at least in the case of teachers of the lower grade. Indeed, there seems to be no sufficient reason why teachers of the first grade should serve ten years to attain the maximum salary, and those of all the other grades but six. The difference was probably based upon the current belief that there is a considerable difference in the average length of service of male and female teachers. This notion appears to be a mistake. The average length of service, in Boston, of all male teachers now employed, is eleven years and eleven months; that of female teachers, a little less than ten years and seven months; and that of male and female teachers who resigned between Sept. 1, 1876, and Sept. 1, 1879, almost exactly the same.

The salaries paid to male teachers for their first years of service are unquestionably higher than they need be. Young men of liberal education, of promise, and of proved capacity as schoolmasters, can be obtained for two-thirds the salary now paid at the start. And, on the other hand, the salaries of young women who are beginning as teachers are much larger than most young men expect to receive on entering upon an avocation which they must spend years in

learning. Nearly one hundred teachers are appointed annually; and, as the whole number is not far from twelve hundred, the entire corps is in effect changed in about twelve years. The modification of the salary schedule which we propose, if we take a period of ten or twelve years, would effect a saving of not less than \$40,000 annually, without disturbing the salary of a single teacher now in the employ of the city, and, we believe, without impairing the efficiency of the schools.

The rules of the Board, which determine the rank and salary of teachers by the constantly shifting numbers, are working injuriously, and ought to be changed. The object of the rules is of course to proportion the rank and pay to the labor and responsibility imposed; but in fact cases are not infrequent in which teachers are advanced in rank or degraded, and their salary correspondingly increased or diminished several hundred dollars without the slightest change in their duties. A case has recently come to the knowledge of your committee in which the difference of one pupil in a school numbering four hundred and thirty-four made a difference to the teacher second in rank of \$480. From a list prepared by the Secretary of the Board, at the request of your committee, it appears that one principal was degraded in rank in consequence of a loss of *two* in his average attendance.

The master of a Grammar School in Waltham accepted the position of usher in a Boston school in 1871. In 1874 he was made sub-master. A year and a half later he was reduced to an usher. The

following year he was again promoted to a sub-master-ship. Three months later he found himself a second sub-master. What he will be three months hence does not yet appear. In his case the fluctuation in numbers, except those that represented his salary, was inconsiderable.

Another teacher in South Boston has suffered the following metamorphoses: he was first an usher; then first sub-master; then second sub-master; then first sub-master; then second sub-master; and now, that is, at the present moment, first sub-master. These changes, except the first, have all been in consequence of a small change in the number of pupils, not in his charge, for his labor has been absolutely unchanged, but in the aggregate attendance in the whole school. Nothing could be more harassing, nothing more demoralizing, in its effects, than such an uncertainty regarding one's position and prospects. Better a hundred times that a teacher be permanently underpaid than that he should be made the football of chance.

We propose a very simple remedy. Hereafter change neither the rank nor the salary of any teacher by the automatic action of a rule. If any considerable change in the numbers of any school essentially alters the amount and kind of service demanded of a teacher, let the Division Committee in charge report to the Board and recommend such change as they deem just. If, in this way, the evil would not be entirely removed, it would at least be diminished tenfold. Instead of twenty or thirty changes from this cause in the course of a year (last year there

were twenty-three), we should not probably find it necessary to make more than one or two at most.

There is another matter¹ to which the attention of the Board and of citizens may well be directed; we mean the pensioning of teachers. It may be urged on grounds of justice and on grounds of expediency. Teaching deserves to be ranked as a liberal profession; but there is no other liberal profession in which the rewards of industry, learning, talents, and success are so meagre. A person once said to the writer, "Teaching is an excellent preparation for the kingdom of heaven." It may be, and it ought to be, and that is a compensation; but, as things are constituted, something more is needful. One must make provision for the years of decline and infirmity, — years that are not slow in coming to the schoolmaster who does not spare his strength. The salaries of Boston teachers are not likely to be increased, but it is only those whose circumstances are somewhat exceptionally favorable that can hope by a service of twenty-five years or more to gain a competency for old age. The average salary of the regular teachers is only \$975, and probably a large proportion have one or more persons partially or wholly dependent upon them. A service of fifteen years on the city police may entitle one to retire on a pension. Would it be too much to ask that teachers be allowed to withdraw on a small stipend at the end, say, of twenty-five years of continuous labor, in a service

¹ For the suggestion contained in this paragraph the chairman alone is responsible.

equally honorable, though not nowadays equally dangerous?

The gain to the schools from the retirement of the superannuated would be considerable, though their number would never be large; but the benefit would be much greater from the withdrawal of numbers, who, though conscious of declining vigor and enfeebled powers, feel it impossible now to forego the means of a livelihood. The average length of service of Boston teachers is, as has been shown, between eleven and twelve years; but the instances are numerous of double, and even triple, that length of time. A lady teacher has recently resigned after a service in the city of over forty-one years. Thirteen teachers are now employed who have taught over thirty years; one hundred and one have taught between twenty and thirty years; and two hundred and sixty-eight between ten and twenty years. In what way a fund should be established to meet such an expenditure, whether by a small annual assessment upon teachers, or in some other way; whether retirement should in all cases be voluntary; and what length of service should entitle one to honorable dismissal with a continuance of some portion of the salary of his grade, are matters of detail that it would not be difficult to determine.

In conclusion we should like to emphasize some words of the Superintendent in his last semi-annual report:—

“Instead of its being looked down upon as a paymaster, the city should be looked up to as a benefactor. To it the school owes its establishment, the

teacher his income, the pupil his training, and to it they should all turn with gratitude; or, if gratitude is too much to ask for, at least with a sense of duty too full to be easily exhausted. Thus considered, the city will be guarded as well as served, the demands upon it will spring from positive wants, and, rather than that any of them should be excessive, they will all be severely curbed. How many large buildings would have been smaller; how many pieces of apparatus, how many books, how many reams of paper and grosses of pens and pencils would have been saved; how many a struggle after higher pay would have been forborne, had the schools been as tender towards the city as they expect the city to be towards themselves! How much nobler a work they would have done, how much nobler might they do, if every member were trained to respect the city as his benefactor, and to show his appreciation of its benefits by a deeper consecration to the work in which it is helping him! This, after all, is the chief thing, namely, the purpose which constitutes the life of schools here and everywhere."

Patriotism, the feeling of personal obligation to the State, and of gratitude for the privileges and benefits it confers, is indispensable in a free commonwealth, and is everywhere and at all times an essential element of noble character; but there are too many signs that as an active force, influencing the conduct of life, it is growing weaker. How shall it be revived? It is only in great public exigencies, such as seldom arise in modern states, that appeals to grown men and women can invest the state with a kind of

shadowy personality, and so evoke transiently a spirit of self-sacrifice, affection, and gratitude.

Our hope must be in the training of the young. We must look to the public school as the chief agent. The youngest pupils are not too young to be taught something of the lives of those who have been the greatest benefactors of their country, the state, or the city; and to think of them with reverence, and by and by with gratitude. The example of those citizens who show an honorable public spirit by great service to the city, or by generous gifts, should not be unnoticed and unpraised. As nothing is more interesting to intelligent children than practical illustrations of principles from actual life, a thoughtful teacher will turn many incidents and events to use in implanting and fostering those sentiments that ennoble and adorn the citizen, and form the best guaranty of the protection and security of the state.

But more is needed. A thorough appreciation of what the state is, and does for each one, and a just and intelligent sense of its claims upon the loyal service of the citizen, must be based upon real knowledge. But what provision do we make, even in our High Schools, for instruction in civic duties and responsibilities? If something is learned of the Constitution of the United States, and some general notions are gathered incidentally from the study of United States history, the sum total must be absurdly small. The principal of the Worcester High School has recently dwelt forcibly, in a very thoughtful paper, upon this great defect in our public schools. We can quote but a sentence or two: —

"It would seem an almost axiomatic thing to say, that the schools which the state provides and supports should be for the benefit of the state. The founders of our schools, who were also the founders of the state, meant that they should have civic and general ends in view in the instruction which they should impart. The schools were founded in the belief that they would become the corner-stone of the civil fabric."

We should not be inclined to overestimate the value of formal instruction in "civic morality" that left the moral sense unstirred. In this, as in all other instruction, everything depends at last upon the teacher; but if nothing is attempted nothing will be done; and one would examine our schools in vain, at present, to find any evidence that citizenship is even thought of as their ultimate aim.

WILLIAM C. COLLAR, *Chairman.*

BROOKS ADAMS,

JOSEPH D. FALLON.

ANNUAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

1879.

ANNUAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL, 1879.

The Annual School Festival, in honor of the graduates of the public schools, was held in Music Hall, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 29, under the direction of a committee of the School Board, appointed for the purpose, consisting of Messrs. George M. Hobbs, George H. Plummer, James W. Fox, William T. Adams, and John G. Blake.

Invitations were extended, as usual, to the City Council, the heads of departments, the School Committee, and the teachers of the public schools.

The occasion was honored by the presence of His Honor the Mayor, and other distinguished officials and citizens.

The hall was finely decorated for the occasion by Norton Brothers. Festoons of laurel and kalmia stretched from the centre to all parts of the hall, and draped the balconies. The stage was decorated with a large floral crown, pot plants, and pyramids of bouquets; the latter, prepared for the gifts to the graduates, were furnished by Norton Brothers, Messrs. Twombly and Calder.

Nearly all of the seventeen hundred graduates were present, and as they filled the floor and balconies the sight presented was beautiful and brilliant.

The schools were marshalled to their places by Mr. L. M. Chase, master of the Dudley School.

The Boston Cadet orchestra furnished the music for the occasion. Mr. George M. Hobbs, Chairman of the Festival Committee, delivered the opening address.

ADDRESS BY MR. HOBBS.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS, GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOLS OF BOSTON:—

Through the kindness of the Mayor of the city I have been assigned the pleasant duty of bidding you again welcome to her annual festivities; of again felicitating you upon the attainment of a goal so long and so earnestly striven for; of again extending her congratulations to those who have so successfully closed this part of their careers. It is well that, once a year at least, the elders should lay aside the soberer duties, and with their young friends give themselves up to a brief period of rejoicing; to surround themselves with the beauties of nature and art; to escape from the heated bricks and stones of the street to the fragrance of flowers, the melody of music, and the joy of the dance. The completion of every good work has been honored with a joyous greeting. In all time, the world over, the harvest is the occasion of a general rejoicing of the old and young. Surely, the harvesting of our school children by the city, the gathering of them from the school and play-day life to bid them "God speed" upon their work-day life, makes a period eminently fit for festive recognition. What has been so well sanctioned by time and usage this committee to-day approves heartily. Let not the city fail to cherish it in the time to come.

To those who now step from the school to the active duties of men and women the city extends her warmest welcome. The field is broad and ample, and to the earnest, faithful worker the harvest is sure. Be not discouraged at the numbers; keep up a good cheer and the laurel awaits you. Bear in mind your labor is the city's prosperity, your honor her brightest escutcheon. To those who propose to continue their studies the city freely, and

with no stinted hand, offers you other opportunities, opens wide her portals and warmly, cordially bids you enter and partake.

But whatever the purpose of any of you, she trusts that during these years of school life there has been so thoroughly instilled into the hearts of every one of you that love of sound learning, morality, and truth, that it may serve as a lamp to guide your feet to the last day of the longest life. She trusts — she asks, in return for the opportunities thus afforded, that you become the good citizen, the kind neighbor, and the true patriot; one whose love shall embrace his whole country; one who will ever seek to smooth the growing asperities of sectional bickerings by the amenities of a scholarly Christian life. She trusts that the seeds of learning and piety planted in the schools may be cherished by every one of you. She knows that through her liberality and that of private wealth you are surrounded with every encouragement and opportunity in that direction. She hopes and she prays that each of you may now set that high standard of life worthy of the best efforts — always keep it steadily in view — and press onward to its attainment, —

“Turning the common dust
Of servile opportunity to gold;
Filling the soul with sentiments august,
The beautiful, the brave, the holy, and the just.”

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Hobbs introduced His Honor Mayor Prince, who addressed the pupils as follows: —

REMARKS OF MAYOR PRINCE.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS: —

The pleasing duty has been assigned to me of distributing to you these beautiful flowers; and I have been asked to say to you a few words before doing so. I will begin by telling you a story, which, though very old, will be new to most of you. Once there was in ancient Rome a lady who, like a great many ladies of the present day, delighted in costly jewelry. She thought the happiest persons were those who had diamonds, and pearls, and

precious gems, with plenty of fine clothes to wear with them. Now this lady made a call one day upon another lady by the name of Cornelia, — who was the mother of two charming and lovely sons, afterwards known as the illustrious Gracchi. The former at once began to exhibit all her fine things and to brag about their cost and beauty. Having done this she requested Cornelia to show in return her valuables. The Roman matron, placing her hands upon the heads of her beautiful boys, exclaims, “These are my jewels.” And certainly no ornaments of gold or silver or precious stones could be dearer to the heart of a true woman than two such young heroes.

The City of Boston has a great many things of which she is proud. She has fine streets, fine houses, fine public buildings, a beautiful harbor, a beautiful Common, and a beautiful Public Garden, and lots of other valuable possessions; but when she is asked to show what she values most, when she is asked to point out her most treasured jewels, like the Roman matron, she turns to her children — her school-children.

You, my young friends, are the objects of her greatest concern, — her hope and her pride. For you she is spending her wealth without stint, and she expects you to repay her care and solicitude by attention to your studies and by your good behavior. You are soon to enter upon the active duties of life. You are soon to assume grave and important responsibilities. The places of your parents, and teachers, and others filling positions of private and public trust will, ere many years, be filled by you. It is therefore proper and necessary that you should prepare yourselves for the assumption of those duties and responsibilities, or, in other words, make yourselves useful citizens, good men and women. Now, to be what we want and expect you to be, you must cultivate your moral nature, and this includes the cultivation of your intellectual facilities. If you will do this I guarantee that you shall be respected, honored, and loved by all your fellow-citizens; that your lives here will be happy, and your happiness in the world to come assured. The cultivation of your moral nature is easily accomplished. I will give you the recipe: speak the truth at all times, never deceive, be honest, dare to do right, and ever act upon the golden rule. Every boy and girl can do this,

and by so doing can repay their parents for all their loving care, and their teachers for all their watchful and anxious labors.

Now, as to mental culture. It is true that the Divine Creator has made us with different abilities and capacities; but it is within the power of each one to cultivate and develop his mind so as to become well informed and accomplished. No one need be ignorant, whatever the position or calling in life. And I assure you, my young friends, that you could all fit yourselves to discharge, to the satisfaction of your fellow-citizens, the duties of any position to which you may aspire. A wise and experienced statesman once remarked upon the little knowledge by which the world was governed. He said this many years ago; but I think, as you grow older and study life, you will believe the observation is as true to-day as when made by the distinguished chancellor. To get knowledge you must work. Work conquers all things. By patient, persevering, industrious work you can improve your minds, and become intelligent and wise. You can do so in no other way. Your school days are now over; but you must not think that on leaving school you pass out of the minds of your teachers and the School Committee. They will still continue to watch your progress in life with deep interest. They will rejoice with pride in your success, and be pained when you fail in your obligations and duties. Let me close with the hope that you all may enjoy as much happiness in life as the lot of humanity permits, and that it will be long before the shadows of care and trouble shall fall upon these smiling faces.

The graduates marched over the platform, and a bouquet was placed in the hand of each by the Mayor.

During the presentation, the orchestra gave some well-rendered selections, and at the close of the presentation of bouquets a collation was furnished to the scholars, in Bumstead Hall, and to the committee and invited guests, in Wesleyan Hall.

FRANKLIN MEDALS,
LAWRENCE PRIZES,
AND
DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

FRANKLIN MEDALS.

1879.

LATIN SCHOOL.

Thomas Cogswell Bachelder,
George William Evans,
Alfred Church Lane,
William Hussey Page.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Frank A. Murphy,
Grenville D. Braman,

Charles E. Herendeen,
Edwin F. Webster,
Herbert Stebbins,
Charles A. Peterson,
Hezekiah G. Chase,
George J. Ferreira,
William M. Scanlan,
Harry S. Draper,
Francis W. Wardner.

LAWRENCE PRIZES.

1879.

LATIN SCHOOL.

DECLAMATION. — *First Prize.* — William P. Sprague. — *Second Prizes.* — Hammond V. Hayes, Edwin E. Jack. — *Third Prizes.* — William H. Page, Alfred Tonks.

READING. — *First Prize.* — William W. Fenn. — *Second Prizes.* — George W. Evans, Everett W. Hatch. — *Third Prizes.* — John E. Butler, George R. Nutter.

Exemplary Conduct and Fidelity. — Hammond V. Hayes, Frederic A. Whitney, Ernest H. Smith, Hartley F. Atwood, Isaac W. Crosby, Willard Winslow, William E. Chencery, John G. Howard, Fred. A. Barnard, Stephen E. Wilson, William H. Warren.

Exemplary Conduct and Punctuality. — George A. Stewart, Thomas T. Baldwin, Henry E. Frazer, Robert W. Frost, Harry H. Turner, Ferdinand Shoninger, James F. Morse.

Excellence in the Classical Department. — Thomas C. Bachelder, George A. Stewart, Thomas T. Baldwin, Henry E. Fraser, Robert W. Frost, Harry H. Turner, Ferdinand Shoninger, James F. Morse.

Excellence in the Modern Department. — Thomas C. Bachelder, George A. Stewart, George R. Nutter, Frederic H. Barnes, Robert W. Frost, Harry H. Turner, Ferdinand Shoninger, Seth Beale, George W. Evans.

PRIZES FOR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

For a Latin Hexameter Poem. — (First prize.) — William A. Hayes.

For an English Essay. — (First prize.) — George W. Evans.

For an English Poem. — (Second prize.) — Ernest W. Shurtleff.

For a Translation into Greek. — (Second prize.) — Thomas C. Bachelder.

For a Translation into French. — (First prize.) — Jules H. Williams. — (Second prize.) — George W. M. Given.

For an Original Geometrical Demonstration. — (First prize.) — Alfred C. Lane.

For the Best Written Examination in Algebra. — (First prize.) — George A. Stewart.

For the Best Written Examination in Arithmetic. — (First prize.) — George A. Stewart.

For the Best Translation from the Greek. — (First prize.) — George A. Stewart.

For the Best Translation from Livy. — (Second prize.) — Timothy J. Mahoney.

For the Best Translation from the French. — (First prize.) — Reuben Peterson.

For the Best Translation from Sallust. — (First prize.) — John R. Slattery.

For the Best Translation from Cæsar. — (First prize.) — Benjamin C. Lane.

For the Best Translation from Nepos. — (Second Prize.) — Harry H. Turner.

For the Best Specimen of Penmanship. — (Second prize.) — William H. Page.

For the Best Specimen of Drawing. — (First prize.) — Walter Simmons.

For Excellence in Music. — (First prize.) — Frederic F. Bullard. — (Second prize.) — Fred. A. Sutermeister.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR ESSAYS. — (Second prizes.) — R. T. Gibbons, F. A. Murphy.

FOR EXCELLENCE IN READING ALOUD. — (First prizes.) — R. T. Gibbons, J. A. McKim. — (Second prizes.) — H. G. Chase, G. J. Ferreira, M. J. O'Brien, G. H. Waterhouse, H. G. Lord, F. H. K. McCahill.

FOR EXCELLENCE IN SCHOLARSHIP AND DEPORTMENT. — *First Class.* — W. G. Burbeck, A. W. Cutting, W. A. Finney, H. H. Frost, F. Tenney, F. B. Weeks.

Second Class. — N. I. Adams, H. L. Bird, J. J. Cadigan, J. H. Casey, W. H. Harlow, J. H. Huddleston, T. H. H. Knight, H. Leadbetter, G. N. Norton, M. J. O'Brien, E. F. Smith, E. B. Thaxter, A. C. Tilden, G. H. Waterhouse.

Third Class. — J. S. Bailey, L. M. Bouvé, J. E. Carter, W. H. Cook, W. B. Crocker, E. H. Dewson, A. B. Dooling, E. A. Farrar, H. M. Faxon, D. H. Fogg, H. A. Gordon, F. T. Kenah, H. G. Lord, E. H. Moore, W. G. Morey, F. C. Newhall, J. E. Nute, J. P. Ryder, O. A. Smith, C. H. Wadley.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

1879.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Clara B. Andrews,
Laura E. Andrews,
Emma J. Backup,
Leonora E. Bloom,
Elizabeth K. Bolton,
Florence Cahill,
Kate A. Coolidge,
Mary E. Corbett,
Florence Dix,
Charlotte W. Fairbanks,
Caroline A. Farrell,
Alice E. Farrington,
May L. Gooch,
Jane E. Gormley,
Kate R. Hale,
Stella A. Hale,
Maud G. Hopkins,
Lizzie G. Howes,
Annie B. Hunter,
Charlotte E. Kaan,
Cicely M. Kennemon,
Nellie I. Lapham,
Carrie M. Locke,
Mary B. Lynde,
Hattie Mann,
Susan H. Manning,
Katie M. Mason,
Alicia F. McDonald,
Jennie F. McKissick,
Ellen M. Murphy,
Mary E. Noonan,
Minnie A. Perry,
Nellie F. Pingree,

Nellie L. Poole,
Alice M. Porter,
Emma F. Porter,
Katie M. Porter,
Charlotte E. Seavey,
Grace E. Shaw,
Lucy E. Shove,
Florence N. Sloane,
Alice E. Stevens,
Annie M. Stone,
Jennie L. Story,
Jeannette A. Thompson,
Cordelia G. Torrey,
Sallie B. Tripp,
Dora Williams,
Elizabeth A. Withey,
Lana J. Wood,
Clara A. Woodman.

LATIN SCHOOL.

Thomas C. Bachelder,
Frank E. Burbank,
William H. Deasy,
George W. Evans,
George W. M. Given,
Everett W. Hatch,
Hammond V. Hayes,
Alfred C. Lane,
George H. Nichols,
William H. Page, Jr.,
George J. Porter,
Daniel M. Richardson,
Alfred Tonks, Jr.,
Charles E. Warren, 1876.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Winthrop Alexander,
 Harry T. Allen,
 Arthur C. Badger,
 William G. Bail,
 Joseph Balch, Jr.,
 James A. Barker, Jr.,
 Edmund J. Barrett,
 George G. Boardman,
 Dwight F. Boyden,
 Grenville D. Braman,
 William G. Burbeck,
 Charles F. Callahan,
 Eugene P. Carver,
 Hezekiah G. Chase,
 Joseph W. J. Comer,
 Louis W. Constantinides,
 Thomas F. Dowd,
 Harry S. Draper,
 George J. Ferreira,
 Patrick J. Field,
 William A. Finney,
 George Fitzpatrick,
 Herbert M. Ford,
 Christopher H. Foster,
 Henry H. Frost,
 Robert T. Gibbons,
 Francis M. Gray,
 Asa Hall, Jr.,
 Charles N. Hamblin,
 Frederick O. Harriman,
 Horatius B. Hastings,
 Charles C. Hearn,
 James A. Hearn,
 Charles E. Herendeen,
 Franklin N. Hodgdon,
 John J. Howard,
 Samuel LeRoy Jackson,
 Charles E. Kent,
 William J. Leonard,
 Leo R. Lewis,
 George A. Lyons,
 James J. McDevitt,
 Ira M. Mosher,
 Frank A. Murphy,
 Gardner E. Murphy,

James C. Murphy,
 George S. Newell,
 Charles W. Parker, Jr.,
 Charles A. Peterson,
 Edwin N. Ray,
 Frank W. Remick,
 Joseph Remick, Jr.,
 Edward F. Rice,
 Peter J. Riley,
 William S. Rumrill,
 Hayden M. Saben,
 William M. Scanlan,
 Winfield S. Smith,
 Herbert Stebbins,
 Wilfra L. Swindlehurst,
 Frank Tenney,
 Stephen F. Toole,
 George A. Toppan,
 Francis W. Wardner,
 Edwin F. Webster,
 Frank B. Weeks,
 Elmer E. Wood,
 Harry H. Wyman.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

William L. Gifford,
 William V. Rowe.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Sybil B. Aldrich,
 Mary B. Barry,
 Adelaide A. Baxter,
 Anna F. Bayley,
 Grace Blanchard,
 Edith M. Bradford,
 Emmie W. Bragdon,
 Annie Britt,
 Eliza J. Bryan,
 Elizabeth Campbell,
 Emily L. Clark,
 Gertrude R. Clark,
 Florence G. Cobb,
 Agnes M. Cochran,
 Anna C. Coleman,
 Mary A. Collins,

Grace L. Curtis,
Caroline B. Danforth,
Mabel I. Emerson,
Martha Eustis,
Anna M. Fries,
Flora E. Greene,
Helen F. W. Hill,
Lula A. L. Hill,
Edith K. Hodsdon,
Mary Horton,
Jennie C. Houghton,
Lizzie F. Howard,
Alice M. Johnson,
Alice R. Johnston,
Emma E. Lawrence,
Lelia E. Lawrie,
Sarah E. Loheed,
Kate F. Lyons,
Cara D. Macy,
Mary D. Maxwell,
Minnie L. McMichael,
Lucy M. A. Moore,
Mattie Moore,
Anna C. Murdock,
Alice M. Murphy,
Mary A. Murphy,
Vittorio C. Murray,
Louisa A. Nicholass,
Elizabeth A. Noonan,
Caroline E. Nutter,
Annie E. O'Connor,
Annie M. Olsson,
Fannie M. Page,
Martha H. Palmer,
Edith F. Parry,
Jennie M. Plummer,
Alice Ranney,
Frances W. Sawyer,
Gertrude A. Shattuck,
Katherine H. Shute,
Jennie A. Souther,
Helen M. Stevens,
Maria L. Tyler,
Mary O. Wade,
Arvilla W. White,
Mary L. Wiggin,
Amanda R. Wood.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Fidelia A. Adams,
Clara L. Andrews,
Hattie A. Ballou,
Emma F. Black,
Emma Britt,
Alice I. Brown,
Laura L. Brown,
Jane Bruce,
Alice A. Burditt,
Grace M. Clark,
Nellie H. Crowell,
Annie B. Cushing,
Lucy W. Eaton,
Emma J. Gullefer,
Anna F. Hewins,
Laura M. Kendrick,
Mary J. Leahy,
Emma J. Locke,
Hannah Merrill,
Alice O'Neil,
Fannie H. Reid,
Carrie L. Rice,
Florida Y. Ruffin,
Florence E. Rumney,
Mary R. Stone.

ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

Boys.

William Bacon,
Thomas F. Cleary,
Robert J. Dolan,
Frank A. Fowler,
Thomas J. Gunning,
Walter C. Hunting,
Heding J. Koehler,
David F. Laws,
Edward W. Pattee,
John H. Peak, jr.,
Edward J. Scott,
Edward Schnerch,
Varnum S. Waugh,
William C. Woodward.

Girls.

Mary A. Avery,
Carrie E. Bigelow,
Annie L. Burr,
Lillian E. Downes,
Millie F. Dyer,
Irene Fisher,
Blanche B. Howe,
Alice G. Maguire,
Catherine A. Mulrey,
Della G. Robinson,
Jeanie P. White,
Cora I. Witherell.

DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.

Boys.

Carlton S. Blanchard,
Edward E. Clexton,
Henry W. Davenport,
Walter S. Hill,
Warren J. Lyons,
Robert F. Murray,
Henry A. Pope,
Charles Z. Southard,
William F. Shallenback,
George C. Thacher,
Frank A. Wheelock.

Girls.

Julia A. Baxter,
Susan T. Cushing,
Annie L. Dorr,
Lizzie C. Esty,
Georgietta Emerson,
Susie C. Hosmer,
Bertha R. Lewis,
Marion K. Lewis,
Emma E. Littlefield,
Clarabel L. Pratt,
Mary E. Putnam,
Sarah A. Titus,
Grace A. Vose.
Carrie M. Watson.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Boy.

George B. Smith.

Girls.

Emma S. Allbright,
Abbie N. Gunnison,
Mary E. Mendum,
Theodora A. Wall.

CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

Boys.

Cornelius Crowley,
James H. Emery,
Edgar F. Hanscom,
Arthur W. Hatch,
Walter S. Haynes,
Charles W. Lee,
Michael J. McCarthy,
Daniel J. O'Connor,
Joseph Smith.

Girls.

Mary E. Bean,
Maria A. Cronin,
Carrie J. Durke,
Dora K. Hall,
Winnie D. Harrison,
Mary E. Mailman,
Matha R. Mann,
Carrie B. Morse,
Margaret I. O'Neill,
Matilda A. Paine,
Agnes G. Power,
Matilda B. Rimback,
Annie E. Smith.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Boys.

Harry B. Ballou,
Leon H. Bateman,
Henry W. Robinson,
Frederick A. Towne,
John E. Walsh.

Girls.

Inez E. Barrow,
 Grace H. Bredeen,
 Lizzie A. Chandler,
 Linna A. Chase,
 Nellie M. Cullis,
 Ellen E. Doane,
 Carrie F. Gainwell,
 Isabelle N. Jollimore,
 Katharine Kennedy,
 Delia M. McNally,
 Mary D. Richardson,
 Martha A. Sanborn,
 Alice Simpson,
 Martha A. Stone,
 Ella L. Taff,
 Helen P. Tufts,
 Carrie A. Varney,
 Jennie F. White.

WEST ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

Boys.

Harry C. Hiler,
 William Richards,
 Joseph A. Winkler, jr.

Girls.

Mary F. Ager,
 Margaret S. Barton,
 Anna Brennan,
 Maria K. Chadwick,
 Helen J. Gately,
 Louise C. Gooch,
 Mary Grant,
 S. Abbie Stone,
 Mary H. Vaughan,
 J. Minnie Wolkins.

FOURTH YEAR'S COURSE.

Boys.

James H. Dowling,
 Alvin Smith,
 Reuben E. Weeks,
 Dexter C. Whittemore.

Girls.

Martha L. Dyer,
 Grace Hamilton,
 Margaret B. Hastings,
 Nora B. Johnson,
 Sarah L. Kendall,
 Mary E. Lynch,
 Sarah J. Macloon,
 Lottie M. N. Mauross,
 Lucy M. Smith,
 Annie R. Spear,
 Lilla R. Sturtevant,
 Emma M. Wade,
 Georgie M. Willis,
 Hattie M. Witherbee.

BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Boys.

Henry E. Bray,
 George E. Brock,
 Frank Burke,
 Arthur B. Gillpatrick,
 Arthur E. Jackson,
 John E. McDermott,
 Herbert F. Rice,
 William Sheehan.

Girls.

Mary G. Collins,
 Theresa I. Cronin,
 Annie M. Dupee,
 Emma C. Lynch,
 Emma A. Monroe,
 Nellie M. Rice,
 Cordelia C. Sanderson,
 Annie M. Van Etten,
 Alice M. Walton,
 Ida L. Wilkins.

ADAMS SCHOOL.

Boys.

Samuel C. Fowle,
 Alexander D. McKillop,
 Edward J. Whalon.

Girls.

Lillian S. Derry,
 Lulu G. Fearing,
 Gracie Harrington,
 Annie F. Hayes,
 Annie H. D. Lindergreen,
 Margaret M. Moir,
 Mary Nelson,
 Carrie A. Parker,
 Ettie F. Philipson,
 Hilary Sweeney,
 Jennie E. Wadsworth,
 Emma J. Waugh.

ALLSTON SCHOOL.

Boys.

James N. Berry,
 Walter W. H. Monto,
 Joseph H. Murphy,
 Jesse Tirrell,
 Benjamin H. Pierce,
 August Weitz.

Girls.

Amanda E. Corey,
 Hattie E. Dupee,
 Mary E. Kendall,
 Abbie F. Marshall,
 Maggie M. Morrison,
 Ida L. H. Sprague,
 Minnie H. Tucker,
 Mary G. Wentworth.

ANDREW SCHOOL.

Boys.

George A. Aubry,
 George H. Carey,
 Joseph J. Casey,
 Joseph R. Cochrane,
 Edward J. Fitzgibbons,
 John L. Goodman,
 Cornelius A. Horan,
 John Madden,

Thomas F. McCarthy,
 Andrew H. Miller,
 Ernest L. Miller,
 George H. Quinn,
 John J. Ryan,
 George L. Shaw.

BENNETT SCHOOL.

Boys.

Edward T. Bates,
 Joseph M. Coyle,
 Charles A. Finnegan,
 Edward W. Pickett,
 Edward J. Trowbridge,
 Horace A. Whittemore,
 George E. Wood.

Girls.

Florence L. Baldwin,
 Catherine Barry,
 Mary E. Birmingham,
 Minnie G. Capelle,
 Elizabeth A. Hurley,
 Julia A. Parr,
 Mary K. Trowbridge,
 Mary E. Whalan,
 Helen I. Whittemore.

BIGELOW SCHOOL.

Boys.

Bertram D. Amsden,
 Geo. E. W. Armstrong,
 William M. Baker,
 Herbert S. Barker,
 Wm. H. Carroll,
 Alfred E. Caverly,
 Timothy E. Coakley,
 John J. Desmond,
 Patrick M. Donovan,
 James A. Fitton,
 Fred. L. Gile,
 Frank E. Gilfether,
 James M. Gleason,
 William V. Green,

Barth. F. Griffin,
Merrill S. Hardenbrook,
Wm. P. Henderson,
Walter J. Kean,
Charles A. Lang,
Henry W. Libbey,
Herbert F. Lyons,
Fred. W. McArdle,
Wm. D. McKissick,
John A. Merrill,
James L. Minon,
Charles S. Newhall,
Timothy F. O'Neil,
Thomas F. Parker,
James F. Rehill,
Frank J. Sterling,
Fred L. Stickney,
Dennis Sullivan,
George B. Thomas,
Edward Wagner,
Edward Watson.

BOWDITCH SCHOOL.

Girls.

Catherine M. Butler,
Mary L. Buckley,
Elizabeth B. Calnin,
Honora E. Curran,
Margaret M. Curtin,
Ellen T. Dacey,
Mary E. Donahoe,
Mary E. Foley,
Grace E. Hickey,
Esther A. Hitchcock,
Rosa E. Jones,
Hannah A. Kenney,
Anastatia F. Mulhall,
Catherine A. Murphy,
Mary A. Murphy,
Mary E. Newton,
Mary J. O'Brien,
Ellen A. Ryan,
Catherine A. Sullivan,
Mary A. Sullivan.

BOWDOIN SCHOOL.

Girls.

Hattie S. Ames,
Classie C. Clapp,
Lizzie C. Collins,
Annie L. Cline,
Nellie M. Connor,
Ida A. Coombs,
L. Minnie Eaton,
Nellie J. Green,
Rose A. Green,
Emma L. Greer,
Jennie P. Haskins,
Annie P. Heartz,
Nellie J. Heffren,
Jessie S. Jackson,
Lizzie A. Keever,
Lillie A. Lewis,
Hannah J. Long,
Lizzie L. Lyons,
Hattie L. Mann,
Mary T. McCarthy,
Mary S. Mitchell,
Hannah J. Murphy,
Ednorah Nahar,
Minnie E. Noyes,
Addie L. Richardson,
Belle Ridlon,
Alice M. Roberts,
Mabel W. Robertson,
Kate G. Shannon,
Hattie E. Smith,
Hattie L. Smith,
Annie L. Treanor,
Hattie O. Walker,
Alice F. Watson,
Mary E. Watson,
Mabel A. White,
Flora E. Wilkins,
Lizzie H. Williams,
Elizabeth L. Williams,
Isabel L. Windsor,
Carrie M. Woodbury.

BRIMMER SCHOOL.

Boys.

Abner L. Adams,
 Edwin T. Anson,
 Alexander J. Barrett,
 John J. Barry,
 Charles P. Barstow,
 Henry L. Billings,
 Edgar O. Brown,
 William E. Cates,
 Lewis W. Conant,
 Clifton T. Davis,
 Edward J. Denon,
 Thomas J. Driscoll,
 Charles F. Garvin,
 Samuel Gutman,
 J. Eyre Hall,
 Charles A. Halstrom,
 Daniel E. Harrington,
 J. Henry Hincks,
 Henry F. Holland,
 Dennis J. Kelliher,
 John I. Lane,
 Leopold J. Lyons,
 Edward S. Mahan,
 Charles E. Mansfield,
 Fred M. Mayo,
 Fred McDewell,
 Joseph J. McGaregill,
 Waldo W. Merrill,
 Christopher A. Moore,
 William E. Newell,
 Daniel A. Noonan,
 William F. Nye,
 William S. O'Connor,
 William B. Page,
 George H. Russ,
 Willie L. Russell,
 Samuel Simmons,
 Charles P. Varney,
 Charles F. Witherell,
 Daniel Wolf.

EXETER STREET SCHOOL.

BRIMMER BRANCH.

Boys.

Walter Black,
 Vincent Farnsworth,
 Arthur M. Putnam,
 Henry Rockwood.

Girls.

Millie F. Church,
 Edith R. Clarke,
 Mary E. Edmands,
 Emily French,
 Lillian Gay,
 Wilhelmina Heyer,
 Minnie Paul,
 Luella F. Pope.

BUNKER HILL SCHOOL.

Boys.

Horace W. Andrews,
 Charles F. Fultz,
 Arthur W. Fisher,
 Frank Ferry,
 Frank H. Gage,
 Martin G. Hogan,
 Dennis G. Harrigan,
 Thomas Toomey,
 Benjamin S. Wiley,
 Walter H. Wright.

Girls.

Cora E. Boyton,
 Lizzie M. Begien,
 Katie F. Cole,
 Julia A. Hurley,
 Alice M. Hill,
 Nellie F. Kelly,
 Mary A. Kenney,
 Katie F. McDonald,
 Fannie L. Page,
 Carrie A. Simonds,
 Annie P. Towle,
 Lillian E. Wiley.

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Boys.

Thomas F. Barry,
 William S. Beaumont,
 Allen F. Brown,
 Herbert C. Brown,
 James H. Camfill,
 Wilton L. Currier,
 Joseph E. Dolan,
 Eric Erickson,
 Thomas M. Fallon,
 Francis A. Kelley,
 James H. Kelly,
 Joseph Kelly,
 Charles A. Margot,
 James H. McManus,
 Joseph M. McMorrow,
 William A. Mosman,
 William E. Rand,
 Thomas P. Ratigan,
 Edward G. Roan,
 Robert W. Scott,
 Frank O. Spear,
 Fred W. Stockman,
 Elwood J. Wilson,

CHAPMAN SCHOOL.

Boys.

Edwin G. Brown,
 Charles W. Crane,
 T. K. Crocker,
 Frederic W. Day,
 Frank S. Ferreira,
 Joseph A. Goodale,
 Elmer E. Gray,
 J. Herbert Leighton,
 Andrew M. Morton,
 Fred E. Simonds,
 William Stalker,
 George F. Staples,
 William E. Waterhouse,
 Otto A. Wehrle,
 Samuel F. Wellock.

Girls.

Hattie P. Bates,
 Hattie M. Bent,
 Armenia L. Burnes,
 Myra A. Casco,
 Annie J. Cushman,
 Ida A. Frazier,
 Lizzie F. Griffiths,
 Emma A. Kenison,
 Gertrude Leighton,
 Annie J. Locke,
 Nellie M. Morris,
 Florence W. Morrison.
 Henrietta J. Newman,
 Alice M. Robinson,
 Jennie B. Roche,
 Josephine L. Rummey,
 Addie K. Smyth,
 Bessie G. Stalker,
 Jennie E. Thacher.

CHARLES SUMNER SCHOOL.

Boys.

Thomas Magner,
 Thomas Morrissy,
 Otis Morse,
 Conrad G. Saxer,
 Henry N. Shaw,
 Edward J. Wills.

Girls.

Mary Dowling,
 Jennie Evans,
 Clara Hatch,
 Mary B. Pearce,
 Sarah A. Skinner,
 Sarah I. Smith.

COMINS SCHOOL.

Boys.

Joseph H. Basford,
 William J. Cooney,
 Henry M. Crane,
 Thomas M. Feeley,

John Hall,
James T. McCarty,
Timothy J. Sheehan.

Girls.

Effie A. Dean,
Agnes A. Finneran,
Mary J. Glennon,
Fannie S. Haigh,
Lizzie Hendry,
Katie E. Martin,
Louisa K. Mooney,
Florence N. Mooney,
Nettie L. Moore,
Mary J. A. Munier,
Theresa Nathan,
Daisy M. Nolan,
Maggie A. Shea,
Alice L. Tooley.

DEABORN SCHOOL.

Boys.

Charles N. Broderick,
John V. Cain,
Charles G. Caldwell,
Fred L. Came,
Walter E. Carver,
James E. Coyle,
Bartholomew J. Dolan,
George Hoeffner,
James F. Jennings,
William H. Kelleher,
George P. Laming,
Clarence M. Learned,
Chester L. Lincoln,
Henry E. Lingham,
John McCarty,
George C. Merritt,
Charles B. Morrill,
Charles A. Neill,
William B. C. Noyes,
James E. Parry,
John F. J. Pierce,
G. Fred Stockemer,
Harrie T. Whitaker.

Girls.

Christina C. Anderson,
Harriette F. Bradt,
Julia A. Collins,
Nellie G. Coyle,
Annie N. Crosby,
Helen H. Eddy,
Abbie R. Edmands,
Louise H. Foucar,
Emma B. Guyer,
Susie I. Kelley,
Hannah E. Lane,
Maggie J. Murphy,
Florence L. Poole,
Louise E. Schlegelmilch,
Caroline F. Seaver,
Nellie F. Toomey,
Susie I. Wheeler.

DILLAWAY SCHOOL.

Girls.

Ella L. Bostwick,
Margaret F. Collamore,
Annie H. Dewey,
Josephine M. Divoll,
Emily F. Dowd,
Bertha Ellis,
Frances B. Fairbanks,
Grace G. Gage,
Harriet E. Gardner,
Harriet G. Hamlin,
Emily G. Kelley,
Susan H. King,
Mary A. Lamb,
Ellen R. Lane,
Mary F. Osgood,
Minnetta J. Osgood,
Gertrude J. Roberts,
Florence V. Robinson,
Ellen G. Rock,
Winifred A. Saunders,
Emma Shuman,
Mary Thompson,
Lena M. Wells.

DORCHESTER-EVERETT
SCHOOL.

Boys.

Walter H. Adams,
Frank Driscoll,
Alfred J. Hunter,
Eneas F. McAllen,
William J. Meade,
James J. Taylor,
George W. Tuckerman.

Girls.

Elizabeth P. Abbe.
Lilla L. Abbott,
Ellen E. Broderick,
Elizabeth P. Freeman,
Mary A. Maguire,
Emma A. Megan,
Edith Soren,
Maria H. Thacher,
Evelyn S. Morse,
Caroline R. Symes.

DUDLEY SCHOOL.

Boys.

Wilbur S. Baker,
Arthur G. Bates,
Charles A. Blanchard,
Robert F. Brown,
William F. Brown,
Clarence A. Bunker,
Frederic G. Cartwright,
E. Dwight Cooper,
Joseph S. Cordingley,
William H. Gardner,
George R. Gates,
William A. Hazelboom,
J. Sanford Holbrook, Jr.,
Albert W. Honywell,
Howard T. Mann,
James L. McGinley,
John H. McNulty,
Edward W. Myer,
Edward W. Newcomb,

Edward S. Robinson,
Thomas F. Ryan,
Louis E. P. Smith,
Sylvester G. Swett,
Walter S. Thompson.

DWIGHT SCHOOL.

Boys.

Alvin R. Alden,
William Beals,
Fluit M. Bissell,
Harry L. Briggs,
John M. Brigham,
Paul L. Brown,
William E. Butterfield,
James Casey,
Frank J. Coakley,
John H. Creagh,
Frederick T. Crockett,
James W. Cusick,
Charles J. Dana,
John H. Donovan,
Joseph H. Dows,
Joseph T. Eustis,
James W. Farrington,
Charles G. Fitzgerald,
Henry G. Frost,
Samuel C. Gould,
William H. Jackson,
George W. Johnson,
W. Parry Kennard,
Ernest P. Libby,
Charles P. Loring,
Fred S. Mead,
Fred L. Milliken,
Jere I. Moore,
J. Winthrop Nightingale,
Arthur B. Paine,
Ellery Peabody,
Edward E. Schirmer,
James M. Smith, Jr.,
Sidney F. Smith,
George W. Spitz,
Charles W. H. Strongman,
Charles L. Thedander,

William D. Tibbetts,
Harry R. Trainer,
Arthur V. Wallburg,
George A. Webater,
Andrew S. Welsh,
Arthur H. Wentworth.

ELIOT SCHOOL.

Boys.

Ulysses G. Barter,
William J. H. Colbert,
Dennis F. Collins,
James F. Dever,
John T. J. Doherty,
Michael J. Donovan,
John E. Driscoll,
Thomas A. Farren,
George W. Finn,
George F. Foster,
James H. Greenwood,
Augustine A. Harkins,
Edward F. Leahey,
Henry F. B. Magee,
John J. McCarthy,
John A. O'Connell,
Frederic W. Paine,
Horace M. Parsons,
John F. Riley,
Dennis J. Timmins,
James P. Tracey,
Frederic F. Trenta,
Augustus Vicarrar,
Max Wyzanski.

EMERSON SCHOOL.

Boys.

John Culliney,
Fred W. Dunbar,
John E. Emery,
Richard S. Haynes,
Andrew J. Howard,
Willard J. Langell,
Frank E. Magoun,
John S. Marquand,

Elmer H. Spaulding,
Frank S. Warren,
Frederick W. Warren,
Alfred E. Webster,
Dennis Welsh.

Girls.

Nellie A. Aiken,
Fluvilla Anderson,
Eliza M. Bagley,
Margaret M. Baldwin,
Lizzie I. Bishop,
Josephine L. Blanchard,
Ada M. Briggs,
Fannie Carbee,
Rossa L. Carney,
Hattie E. Crowell,
Jane C. Earl,
Margaret E. Gray,
Minnie L. Greenwood,
Mary L. Locke,
Esther Messenger,
Isabelle Parkinson,
Helen W. Pierce,
Grace A. Russell,
Alice J. Smith,
H. Isabelle Snelling.
Susie H. Snow,
Ida F. Spear,
Hannah M. Sullivan,
Lizzie M. Whitten.

EVERETT SCHOOL.

Girls.

Fannie C. Bartlett,
Harriet P. Blancher,
Elizabeth Bossom,
Belle H. Brewer,
Lillian M. B. Clarke,
Mary L. Cobb,
Louisa M. Coneton,
Edith M. Corbett,
Gertrude F. Crosby,
Minnie T. Creagh,
Ella P. Cummings,

Helen G. Curtis,
 Alice F. Edmunds,
 Grace Elliott,
 Flora C. Ewings,
 Alice H. Fairbanks,
 Mabel G. Fay,
 Ernestine Farrar,
 Katie M. Foote,
 M. Adelaide Ford,
 Georgetta H. Fraser,
 Mattie V. Frost,
 Nellie G. Glover,
 Mary C. Gorman,
 Louise S. Gross,
 Annie M. Harwood,
 Jennie R. Hastings,
 Carrie M. Hill,
 Ida M. Holt,
 Gertrude C. Horne,
 Elizabeth A. Jennings,
 Anna J. Kelley,
 Stella S. Longley,
 Caroline M. Lynde,
 Seraphine G. H. Mason,
 Carrie A. Mayhew,
 Charlotte A. Myler,
 Susan H. Pierce,
 Edith L. Piper,
 Fannie L. Piper,
 Annie L. Richmond,
 Susie J. Rogers,
 Helen A. Shanley,
 Alice K. Sherman,
 Annie M. Smith,
 S. Isabella Stearns,
 Annie B. Stevens,
 M. Almena Studley,
 Evelyn F. Washburn.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

Girls.

Lillian M. Brown,
 Mamie L. Browning,
 Caroline E. Clark,
 Nettie M. Clarke,

Minnie I. L. Cushing,
 Hattie E. A. Davis,
 Clara M. Emery,
 Mabel Friend,
 Adeline L. Gallagher,
 Catharine A. Graves,
 Gertrude Guiteau,
 Jennie E. Hadley,
 Emily M. Heidtke,
 Grace L. Hobart,
 Jennie A. Hobbs,
 Ida M. Jones,
 Fannie Leighton,
 Marion E. Leland,
 Minnie M. MacLean,
 Ellen L. Magoun,
 Adelaide T. Maguire,
 Emma C. Newton,
 Annie L. O'Brien,
 Clara L. Park,
 Jennie Rosenfield,
 Lilla B. Ryder,
 Carrie H. Sargent,
 Flora A. Sears,
 Adelaide Smith,
 Grace H. Smith,
 Minnie L. Tilton,
 Josie S. Trowbridge,
 Anabel Turner,
 Elizabeth F. Underwood,
 Lily E. Walker,
 Carrie L. J. White,
 Hattie S. Whittier.

FROTHINGHAM SCHOOL.

Boys.

Clarence S. Coburn,
 Joseph T. Cummings,
 Richard F. Donahoe,
 Thomas J. Griffin,
 Hugh J. Morrison,
 Augustine S. Quinn,
 John P. Reed.

Girls.

Mabel J. Boyd,
 Josie G. Clark,
 Annie L. Edes,
 C. Florence Emery,
 Carrie F. Everett,
 Agnes G. Harrington,
 Katie E. Kelley,
 Maggie E. McMahon,
 Josephine Morris,
 Minnie J. Moore,
 Mary M. Quinn,
 Annie F. Whittemore.

GASTON SCHOOL.

Girls.

Nettie V. Beckert,
 Jeanie L. Bertram,
 Carrie B. Boss,
 Mabel M. Brown,
 Nellie F. Buckley,
 Alice M. Byrnes,
 Mary A. Crehore,
 Sarah J. Cunningham,
 Grace E. Cutter,
 Grace Eustis,
 Agnes E. Foy,
 Clara L. Guild,
 Francis E. Hamburger,
 Amanda E. Henderson,
 Ellen F. Hutchins,
 Ada F. Jewett,
 Elizabeth L. Jones,
 Emma B. Lawley,
 Agnes E. Lewis,
 Annie F. Locke,
 Grace G. Long,
 Myra G. Lord,
 A. Ella McCoy,
 A. Elizabeth McCullough,
 Alice G. McGinness,
 Katie B. McGlinchey,
 Katie E. Merry,
 Delia F. Miley,
 Mary C. Nash,

Peranette Rigby,
 Leona C. Stuart,
 Mabel Stuart,
 Sarah L. B. Sweeney.

GIBSON SCHOOL.

Boys.

Frank L. Allen,
 Henry W. Crooker,
 James T. Cutler,
 Wm. J. Hickey,
 John L. May,
 Albert K. Page,
 Charles H. Thayer,
 Geo. W. Towle,
 Charles E. Wyman.

Girls.

Jennie A. Carr,
 Alice G. Flynn,
 Annette Flynn,
 Annie A. Garland,
 Mary A. Merritt,
 Lucy E. Nightingale,
 Elvira Wood.

HANCOCK SCHOOL.

Girls.

Maggie E. J. Doherty,
 Lucy M. Glawson,
 Eliza Gourley,
 Lucy C. Greer,
 Lizzie Hennessey,
 Annie M. Herlihy,
 Carrie Hollander,
 Ina G. Howes,
 Annie S. Jeffrey,
 Mary L. Marden,
 Elizabeth M. Shandon,
 Rose A. Shannon,
 Nellie V. Sinnott,
 Mary E. Smith,
 Ida L. Stoddard.

HARVARD SCHOOL.

Boys.

Eugene S. Jones,
Henry F. Mernin,
William J. McNally,
Albert L. Patterson,
James C. Spencer,
Charles W. Stoddard,
Henry F. Smith,
Frank T. Swain,
Benjamin F. Young.

Girls.

Alice M. Bunnell,
Anna S. Cades,
Caroline M. Caswell,
Bertha C. Farnham,
Anna T. Goodwin,
Margaret H. Leary,
Lorena Leadbetter,
Ellen E. McWilliams,
Minnie A. O'Conner,
Mary C. Patterson,
Annie M. Sanborn,
Catherine F. Sweeney,
Abba L. Ward.

HARRIS SCHOOL.

Boys.

Frank B. Gilman,
Joseph T. Gilman,
Cornelius M. O'Connor,
Joseph D. Snell,
Gorham E. Stanford,
George Strickland,
Frank Weston.

Girls.

Mary E. Fitz,
Catharine A. Flynn,
Caroline I. Gould,
Nellie L. Hawes,
Isabel G. King,
Margaret C. Maclean,

Annie L. Moss,
Margaret I. Nixon,
Ida I. Stackpole.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL.

Girls.

Mary Roberta Chase,
Emma J. Harmon,
Marion A. Henderson,
Julia F. Kimball,
Annie F. McDonald,
Mary E. McDonald,
Nellie G. McDonald,
Mary J. Montgomery,
Emma A. Morville,
Grace H. Newsome,
Luida C. Nolte,
Rufina C. Ostheimer,
Mary M. Passmore,
Lucy F. Tarbell,
Lottie Urann,
Henrietta L. Wallis,
Carrie M. Williams,
Mary K. Winchester.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

Boys.

Edward P. Barry,
William J. Barry,
Frank J. Brown,
William J. Conboye,
Thomas F. Coveny,
James A. Crudden,
Jeremiah C. Delaney,
Patrick J. Dever,
Joseph H. Duncan,
William Fenton,
John J. Finnegan,
Michael F. Foley,
Thomas J. Foran,
James A. Gallivan,
William J. Gallivan,
James J. Haines,

John J. Hayes.
 William F. Hennessey,
 John G. Higgins,
 John J. Hill,
 William A. Leahy,
 James S. McKenna,
 John F. McVey,
 John E. O'Brien,
 Michael A. Regan,
 Jacob Schneider,
 William J. Smith,
 Patrick H. Toole,
 Thomas J. Waldron,
 John H. Walsh,
 Albert Young,
 Frank Young.

LEWIS SCHOOL.

Boys.

Charles F. Ball,
 Russell S. Beale,
 Henderson O. Brown,
 Winthrop A. Harvey,
 Henry N. Herman,
 Ernest Mead,
 Curtis G. Nevers,
 Huntington P. Newcomb,
 John F. O'Brien,
 Joseph H. Phinney, Jr.,
 Dudley B. Sever,
 Charles K. Sparrow,
 Charles W. Stoddard,
 Charles E. Wallis.

Girls.

Lena G. Bickney,
 Flora M. Boardman,
 Katie E. Came,
 Antoinette Clapp,
 Evelina M. Damon,
 Annie B. Drowne,
 Clara Z. Fitch,
 Eleanor E. Gethins,
 Isabella P. Gibby,
 Edith A. Hadley.

Emma F. Hallaway,
 Helen M. Hunneman,
 Julia F. Keenan,
 Nellie L. Knight,
 Ella S. Nelson,
 Henrietta Rockwood,
 Alice M. Sibley,
 Marjory L. Sumner,
 Mary E. Ward,
 Caroline E. Wood,
 Mary M. Woodsum,
 Alice S. Wyman.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

Boys.

James F. Buckley,
 Daniel J. Buckley,
 John Christian,
 Arthur Christian,
 Harry E. H. Clifford,
 John F. Clifford,
 John J. Corcoran,
 James H. Christie,
 Howard Cahill,
 Andrew J. Daley,
 George W. Dryden,
 Henry Egan,
 William J. Gleeson,
 George B. Gallagher,
 William H. Gordon,
 Edward F. Haley,
 John T. Hallman,
 Julian E. Johnson,
 Alexander S. Jenney,
 Herbert S. Keeler,
 Granville Kingman,
 Frank L. La Forme,
 Frank R. Miller,
 Charles Morris,
 Thomas Murray,
 Arthur Y. Mitchell,
 Herbert L. Norris,
 Frank Nichols,
 Herbert Noonan,
 Michael O'Donald,

Frank A. Pickernell,
E. Courtney Pope,
Edward A. Page,
Proctor N. Read,
William A. Read,
Frank Snow,
Charles Spaulding,
Herman L. Setchell,
Timothy Sullivan,
Charles A. Wheeler.

LOWELL SCHOOL.

Boys.

William Albrecht,
Edward F. Draper,
William J. Ferris,
John B. Harney,
Joseph H. Ham,
Albert E. Hentz, Jr.,
John R. Hoyt,
Forrest L. Libbey,
George F. Murphy,
Alfred E. Mackintosh,
Frederic H. Newton,
Charles H. Pyre.

Girls.

Florence E. Bryant,
Hilma L. O. Blomberg,
Laura J. Cellarius,
Elizabeth T. Conley,
Minnie E. Conlan,
Gertrude F. Clarke,
Martha Cassell,
Mary E. Foster,
Mary G. Ferris,
Delia T. Garrity,
Mary F. Haverty,
Edith M. Hooper,
Ellen F. A. Hagerty,
Elizabeth M. Laughlin,
Margaret F. McGrath,
Nellie E. McClure,
Katherine F. Nawn,
Clara M. Roome,

Sarah I. Shaw,
Flora M. Winchell.

LYMAN SCHOOL.

Boys.

Joseph M. Campbell,
Ferdinand E. Cook,
Fred M. Darling,
William J. English,
John Hickey,
William B. Hussey,
Samuel J. Mack,
Walter H. Mansfield,
Albert W. Noll,
Newbert M. Randall,
Cornelius Regan,
Charles L. Wiggin.

Girls.

M. Gertrude Bates,
Florence A. Coombs,
Bertha L. Eaton,
Katie A. Kiley,
Annie L. McLane,
Izette P. Nute,
Mary E. Walker.

MINOT SCHOOL.

Boys.

William S. Clapp,
Walter M. Codding,
Benjamin Riley,
Herbert Tucker,
Arthur S. Tuttle.

Girls.

Cora A. Brown,
Mary K. Davey,
Lucy B. Howe,
Grace E. Proctor,
Julia A. Ruggles,
Lillie E. Tucker,
Susan D. Whitmarsh.

MOUNT VERNON SCHOOL.

Boys.

Horace W. Hancock,
Russell D. Hunting,
Frank C. Spear.

Girls.

Lizzie F. Brooks,
Katie M. Callahan,
Hope M. Cobb,
Annie T. Cronin,
Lillian J. Fitzgerald,
Carrie J. Gates,
Minnie E. Kendall,
Fannie L. Lavender,
Nellie F. Lynch.

NORCROSS SCHOOL.

Girls.

Mary T. Allen,
Caroline Bernhard,
Catherine T. Brady,
Mary T. Burke,
Mary F. Coveny,
Esther E. Coher,
Helena M. Curry,
Mary A. Carey,
Mary E. Collins,
Lily E. Carter,
Caroline Dale,
Josephine A. Dunn,
Mary E. Dillon,
Jennie G. Donnellan,
Ellen G. Fitzgerald,
Etta F. Graves,
Catherine J. Hayes,
Bertha M. Holt,
Catherine A. Harrigan,
Catherine T. Leary,
Alice J. Linton,
Isabelle F. Maley,
Annie G. McDonough,
Ellen F. Maliff,
Elizabeth M. McNally,

Margaret J. McNulty,
Lily M. McKinley,
Sarah A. Maley,
Louiso H. McCarty,
Mary A. Norton,
Margaret A. Quinn,
Elizabeth C. Ross,
Rose M. Riley,
Minnie Spearman,
Hannah A. Sweeney,
Hannah A. Sullivan,
Hannah J. Spillane,
Joanna J. Sexton,
Mary T. Sheehan,
Belinda A. Thompson,
Mary F. Travis,
Bertha Wyzansky,
Mary J. Williams,
Mary I. Woods,
Marion I. Wilkin,
Mary E. Young.

PHILLIPS SCHOOL.

Boys.

Edward J. Badger,
Walter C. Bean,
Thomas A. Bell,
Charles L. Burrill,
Robert Campbell,
Fred L. Cheever,
Thomas I. Crowell,
Arthur H. Everett,
George B. M. Gibson,
Waldo B. Hayward,
John Jacobs,
Francis J. Keleher,
Leopold La Bua,
George F. Lewis,
Frank R. Maxwell,
Joseph E. McBride,
James C. Mills,
William K. Norton,
Francis H. Perigny,
Charles A. Rich,
Thomas F. Riley,
Patrick J. Scalley,

Clarence O. Sherman,
John P. Singleton,
Francis J. Spain,
John J. Sullivan.

PRESCOTT SCHOOL.

Boys.

Philip H. Abbott,
John F. Boles,
Thomas C. Copithorne,
Thomas W. Dundon,
Raymond S. Finley,
Frederick W. Fish,
James E. Haynes,
Thomas H. McNellis,
Florence J. O'Brien,
Charles L. Paine,
William H. Potter,
Charles H. Pratt,
Frank Seavey,
Michael F. H. Shaw,
John H. Upton,
Robert D. Waters.

Girls.

Lucy J. Daggett,
Sarah J. Doran,
Margaret L. Hayd,
Hattie B. Hayes,
Sarah E. Higgins,
Mary L. Johnston,
Cora F. Larkin,
Gertrude M. McLeod,
Catherine A. McMahonor,
Estelle M. Mendum,
Grace M. Oakes,
Gertrude F. Ripley,
Sarah E. Seavey,
Frances S. Southwick.

QUINCY SCHOOL.

Boys.

Maurice M. Ahern,
John J. Ahern,

Edward J. A'Hern,
John A. Collins,
John Coffey,
Michael F. Coffey,
Michael J. Crowley,
Michael J. Cronan,
Julius Daniels,
Samuel Davis,
John J. Haley,
Philip J. Kennedy,
John T. Mahoney,
James J. McDonnell,
William J. McIntyre,
Frank W. McLean,
James H. Monahan,
Timothy Murphy,
Dennis J. Neenan,
Andrew O'Neil,
James J. O'Connell,
Michael J. Pigott,
James M. A. Quinn,
Charles J. Regan.
Myer E. Slocum,
Eugene T. Shea,
Alexander J. Waggett.

RICE SCHOOL.

Boys.

Wm. A. Alexander,
Edward B. Bayley,
Harry H. Bemis,
Charles E. Baldwin,
Lloyd V. Briggs,
James P. Briggs,
George W. Brown.
Fred R. Brice,
Edward K. Botsford,
Edward H. Chamberlain,
Edward B. Cobb,
Walter Cummings,
William H. Driscoll,
James D. Gordon,
Arthur C. Hall,
Edward C. Heidke,
Sidney Homer,
Howard G. Hodgkins,

Joseph W. Jackson,
 Thomas T. Johnston,
 Fred B. Kimball,
 Lester Leland,
 Walter E. Locke,
 Payson T. Lowell,
 Robert E. Maguire,
 Sam'l F. McCleary, Jr.,
 George E. Meserve,
 Byron R. Mitchell,
 Clarence B. Mudge,
 Abraham C. Ratschesky,
 Fred F. Rhodes,
 Charles F. Rollins,
 Thos. C. Snow,
 Benjamin S. Sugarman,
 Dennis J. Sullivan,
 William Sage,
 Edwin D. Tompkins,
 Charles H. Thwing,
 Charles J. Tyler,
 Winthrop Thayer,
 John S. Young,
 Frank Wright,

SHERWIN SCHOOL.

Boys.

George L. Davis,
 Hugh J. Gormley,
 Henry C. Haak,
 Peter A. Jouannet,
 Thomas F. Johannet,
 Charles W. Merrill,
 William H. McNamara,
 George H. Norton,
 John Perrins,
 Frank A. Rivinnius,
 Timothy H. Sullivan,
 Frank M. Shurtleff,
 John F. Ward,
 Axel P. Youngren.

Girls.

Alice E. Anthony,
 Lilian E. Booker,

Alice L. Chadbourn,
 Nellie R. Dowd,
 Esther Ehrlich,
 Mellie A. Finnan,
 Maggie E. Fay,
 Rosetta M. Gilman,
 Sarah A. Killcup,
 Annie F. Keating,
 Miriam B. Littlefield,
 Mary G. Murphy,
 Kate J. McCarthy,
 Maggie E. Madden,
 Mary C. O'Brien,
 Mary A. Sheehan,
 Nellie A. Shahan,
 Mabel J. Smith.

SHURTLEFF SCHOOL.

Girls.

Hattie C. Bachelder,
 Grace V. Bail,
 Alice M. Booth,
 Nellie F. Case,
 Mary A. Casey,
 Ella I. Cass,
 Maude E. Chadbourne,
 Nellie L. Craibe,
 Cora A. Davis,
 Inez M. Donnell,
 Julia A. Dorgan,
 Sarah T. Driscoll,
 Katie L. English,
 Evelyn A. Flynn,
 Katie A. Folan,
 Mabel A. French,
 Frances C. Garey,
 Cara W. Hanscom,
 Nellie B. Hayden,
 Christine A. Henderson,
 Katie L. Kealey,
 Mary Kennon,
 Eda F. Locke,
 Carrie A. Lovett,
 Nellie J. Martin,
 Catherine J. McNamara,

Rose A. Mohan,
 Eleanor M. Murphy,
 Mary A. Neale,
 Lois C. Neale,
 Clara M. Oldham,
 Joanna F. O'Connor,
 Alice G. Plunkett,
 Mary E. Pendergast,
 Mary A. Reardon,
 Nettie L. Ricker,
 Annie M. Scott,
 Annie E. Shea,
 Cora M. Stevens,
 Carrie E. Stratton,
 Mary W. Tufts,
 Rebecca B. Wheeler,
 Julia L. White,
 C. Belle Wilson,
 Jessie S. Wilson,
 Annie F. Wilson,
 Annie W. Wilson,
 Clara L. Wright,
 Katie E. Young,
 Mary F. Young.

STOUGHTON SCHOOL.

Boys.

Elmer Baynton,
 Herbert N. Clay,
 Joseph T. Greene,
 Willard O. Hanscom,
 Willard W. Hibbard,
 William L. McDermitt,
 George A. Scott,
 William Upham Swan.

Girls.

Katie E. Shea,
 Maria A. Shields.

TILESTON SCHOOL.

Boys.

Harry M. Hebard,
 Joseph E. Twombly.

Girls.

Sarah R. Dieterich,
 A. Louise Mack,
 Louise B. Mitchell,
 Blanche A. Oldham,
 Adaline F. Vose,
 Florence B. Vose.

WARREN SCHOOL.

Boys.

Lawrence S. Browne,
 Charles H. Cobleigh,
 Albert H. Dennett,
 David L. Day,
 Fred R. Emmart,
 James M. Frye,
 Samuel A. Howard,
 Daniel W. Johnson,
 Wilwood J. King,
 Walter W. Lovejoy,
 Charles A. Priest,
 John W. Richardson,
 Warren F. Rand,
 Albert G. Seavey,
 Alexander Smith,
 Charles H. Smith.

Girls.

Nellie I. Curtis,
 Hattie E. Drew,
 Annie B. Fisher,
 Emma M. Gregory,
 Hattie A. Graves,
 Julia V. Galvin,
 Caroline A. Hall,
 Mattie A. Hayward,
 Lottie E. Mariner,
 Ada M. Murray,
 Minnie E. Merrill,
 Emma Mülle,
 Harriet Morse,
 Susie W. Pierce,
 Alice M. Raymond,
 Emma B. Tower,
 Isabel Whitcomb.

WELLS SCHOOL.

Girls.

Louisa H. Abbott,
 Alice I. Burpee,
 Georgia C. Bickford,
 Harriette A. Bickford,
 Mary A. Cling,
 Addie L. Crosby,
 Mary A. Doner,
 Elizabeth E. Downes,
 Alice S. Day,
 Katrina A. Flynn,
 Nellie A. Hatch,
 Mary C. Hayes,
 Lulu M. Joyce,
 Martha E. Kenniff,
 Margeret A. Kiernan,
 Mary J. McBride,
 Theresa M. Maginniss,
 Ada E. Muchmore,
 Eleanor F. Mallowney,
 Clara M. Nichols,
 Margaret A. O'Brien,
 Mary E. Ruby,
 Emma L. Scanlan,
 Emma Taylor,
 Eleanor J. Teamoh,
 Minnie F. Wing,
 Carrie R. Wells,
 Mary A. Wogan,
 Mabel H. Wheeler,
 Mary E. Walsh.

WINTHROP SCHOOL.

Girls.

Montie M. Aldrich,
 Louise A. Broszell,
 Annie F. Brown,

Susie L. Callahan,
 Florence A. Chase,
 Agnes C. Doyle,
 Carrie A. Emerson,
 Margaret M. Evans,
 Emma M. Farrell,
 Lily M. Flack,
 Emma L. Flanders,
 Jennie M. L. Flynn,
 Maggie J. Flynn,
 Grace L. French,
 Kate L. Graves,
 Annie M. Griffin,
 Adeline L. Horgan,
 Nora F. Kelleher,
 Adelaide A. Kennison,
 Resah J. Logan,
 Mary C. McCarthy,
 Julia A. McCarthy,
 Mary J. McFarland,
 Ella M. Minard,
 Ethel D. Moody,
 Ella K. Murray,
 Ella M. Murray,
 Annie L. Nagel,
 Mary E. Owens,
 Lillian F. Plumber,
 Carrie A. Rand,
 Mary E. Reardon,
 Mary E. Reed,
 Louisa L. Regan,
 Annie L. Shea,
 Mary E. T. Sheehey,
 Ella Stein,
 Eliza B. Storer,
 Mary J. Sullivan,
 Emily G. Walsh,
 Nora A. Whelan,
 Louise A. Wilss,
 Hannah Woodend,
 Ella F. Woodman.

ROSTER
OF THE
BOSTON SCHOOL REGIMENT.
1879.

ROSTER

OF THE

BOSTON SCHOOL REGIMENT

Colonel. — W. A. Whitney (English High School).

Lieutenant Colonel — Frederick H. Darling (Latin School).

FIRST BATTALION. — ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Major. — G. W. Benedict.

Adjutant. — E. F. Smith.

Quartermaster. — A. H. Bowman.

Sergeant Major. — H. Leadbetter.

COMPANY A.

Captain. — G. H. Waterhouse.

First Lieutenant. — G. H. Pigott.

Second Lieutenant. — N. I. Adams.

COMPANY B.

Captain. — J. F. Brown.

First Lieutenant. — W. Desmond.

Second Lieutenant. — W. R. Morris.

COMPANY C.

Captain. — A. C. Tilden.

First Lieutenant. — J. L. Hartshorn.

Second Lieutenant. — G. W. Ladd.

COMPANY D.

Captain. — M. J. O'Brine.

First Lieutenant. — I. Hilton.

Second Lieutenant. — H. Barber, Jr.

SECOND BATTALION.—ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Major. — A. W. Childs.

Adjutant. — F. W. Sprague, 2d.

Quartermaster. — J. H. Hiddleston.

Sergeant Major. — H. L. Tufts.

COMPANY A.

Captain. — W. P. McNary.

First Lieutenant. — A. W. Rogers.

Second Lieutenant. — W. H. Dawes.

COMPANY B.

Captain. — R. S. Dix.

First Lieutenant. — F. A. Crawford.

Second Lieutenant. — E. B. Thaxter.

COMPANY C.

Captain. — H. L. Bird.

First Lieutenant. — T. H. H. Knight.

Second Lieutenant. — J. S. Leach.

COMPANY D.

Captain. — C. E. French.

First Lieutenant. — W. N. Schmidt.

Second Lieutenant. — J. W. Whelan.

COMPANY E.—E. BOSTON.

Captain. — Geo. L. French.

First Lieutenant. — Geo. W. Watson.

Second Lieutenant. — Harry Huckins.

THIRD BATTALION.—LATIN SCHOOL.

Major. — Edward E. Jack.

Adjutant. — William A. Hayes.

Quartermaster. — J. Henry Williams.

Sergeant Major. — Thaddeus W. Harris.

COMPANY A.

Captain. — W. H. Fenn.

First Lieutenant. — Francis W. White.

Second Lieutenant. — Hartley F. Atwood.

COMPANY B.

Captain. — Charles B. Moseley.
First Lieutenant. — Joseph Andrews.
Second Lieutenant. — George U. Crocker.

COMPANY C.

Captain. — George A. Stewart.
First Lieutenant. — Brainard A. Andrews.
Second Lieutenant. — Soren E. Griswold.

COMPANY D.

Captain. — Henry B. Twombly.
First Lieutenant. — Horatio N. Glover.
Second Lieutenant. — Louis L. Jackson.

COMPANY E.

Captain. — Arthur W. Goodspeed.
First Lieutenant. — John A. Noonan.
Second Lieutenant. — Thomas A. Mullen.

COMPANY F.

Captain. — Frank E. Butler.
First Lieutenant. — Frederick A. Whitney.
Second Lieutenant. — James W. Garratt.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Major. — C. L. Russell (Roxbury High School).
Adjutant. — C. F. Weld (Roxbury Latin School).
Quartermaster. — I. H. Wilde (Roxbury High School).
Sergeant Major. — C. G. Wells, Jr. (Roxbury Latin School).

COMPANY A. — ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — F. E. Blaisdell.
First Lieutenant. — A. W. Small.
Second Lieutenant. — W. H. Emond.

COMPANY B. — DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — F. M. Green.
First Lieutenant. — J. C. Ring.
Second Lieutenant. — W. H. Weeks.

COMPANY C.—ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — B. L. Chandler.*First Lieutenant.* — G. A. Hibbard.*Second Lieutenant.* — E. A. Joselyn.

COMPANY D.—ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL.

Captain. — H. Webster.*First Lieutenant.* — E. A. Cudworth.*Second Lieutenant.* — S. H. Elliot.

COMPANY E.—ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL.

Captain. — J. H. Spafford.*First Lieutenant.* — C. E. Guild.*Second Lieutenant.* — F. W. Hastings.

COMPANY F.—CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — Frederick C. Ward.*First Lieutenant.* — John S. Welsh.*Second Lieutenant.* — Wm. H. Burke.

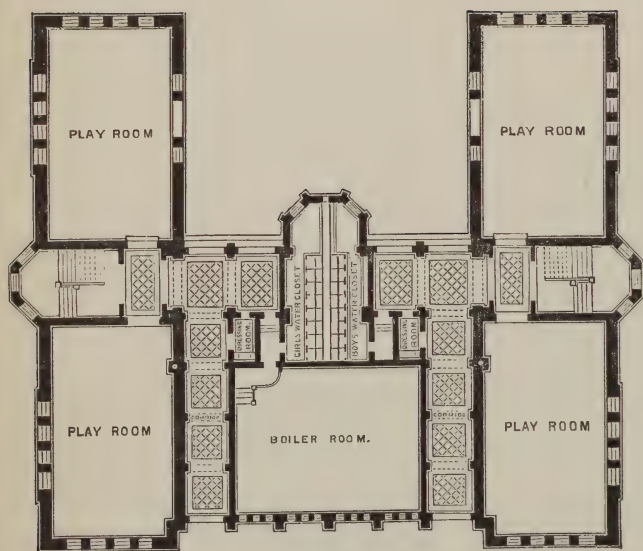
COMPANY G.—BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — F. Forrest Harding.*First Lieutenant.* — George A. Brock.*Second Lieutenant.* — Charles C. Trowbridge.

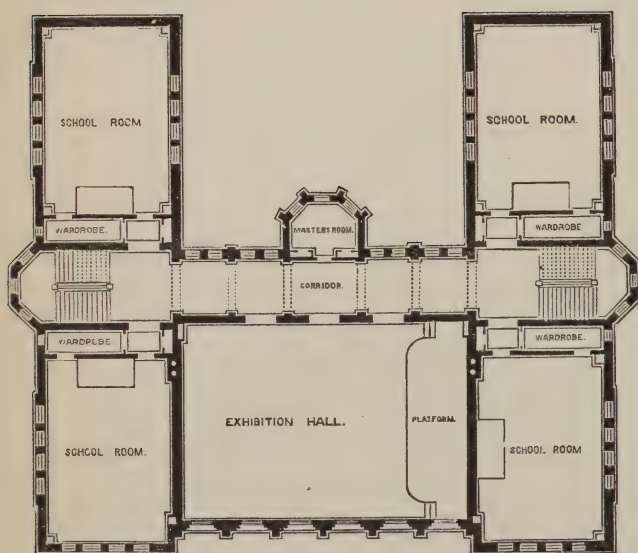
COMPANY H.—WEST ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — James B. Shea.*First Lieutenant.* — Russell S. Hyde.*Second Lieutenant.* — Harry W. Davis.

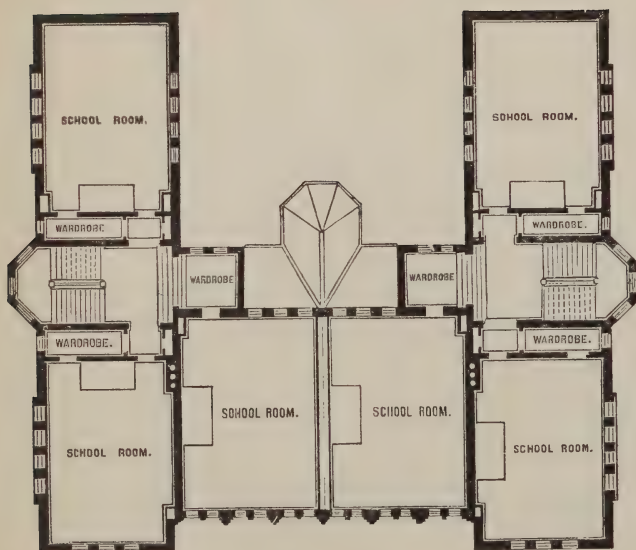
DESCRIPTION AND DEDICATION
OF THE
ALLSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSE.



BASEMENT.



FIRST STORY.



SECOND STORY.

ALLSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSE.

DESCRIPTION.

This attractive edifice is located on Cambridge street, in the Brighton District. It is of face-brick, with sandstone trimmings, and was designed in the Gothic style of architecture. It stands on a lot 125 feet front on Cambridge street, and 175 feet in depth, and occupies nearly the whole of it. It has two stories above an elevated basement, which contains four brick-paved play-rooms, boiler and coal room, and water-closets. The boiler-room is constructed with fire-proof walls and ceiling.

The yards are paved; the areas in front of the building form fine grass plats. There are two entrances through the basement from Cambridge street; and up one flight of stairs, occupying the centre of the building, are four large school-rooms, the master's office, and the exhibition-hall.

There are six school-rooms in the second story. The building furnishes accommodations for 560 pupils, and cost, including the land, about \$50,000. The plans and specifications were furnished by George A. Clough, City Architect. The contractors for the work were James Fagan for the masonry, Hancock & Greeley for the carpentry, and Tudor & Co. for the steam-heating apparatus and the appa-

tus for ventilation. Their work was entirely satisfactory.

DEDICATION.

The dedicatory exercises of the new Allston School-house took place on the 23d of April, 1879. The large hall was filled to overflowing with the parents and friends of the pupils, and many were standing in the corridors. The exercises, under the direction of Mr. F. Lyman Winship, Chairman of the Eighth Division, began with a march played on the piano, to which a choir of 75 pupils, from the upper classes, entered the hall. An opening hymn, "Let us with a gladsome mind," was then sung by the choir. The Dedicatory Prayer was offered by the Rev. F. A. Whitney, of Allston, after which the choir, under the direction of Mr. H. E. Holt, sang the Alleluia, from the Christmas Oratorio of Saint Saëns, in a finished and artistic manner. In the absence of Hon. D. D. Kelley, Chairman of Committee on Public Buildings, Mr. Nahum Chapin, Chairman of Committee on School-houses, on the part of the Board, commended the architect and builders of the house, congratulated the committee on the success of their labors, and presented the keys to His Honor F. O. Prince, Mayor.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR PRINCE.

It gives me much pleasure to receive, in behalf of the City of Boston, possession of the Allston School-house, and to take part in these interesting dedicatory exercises. I am always glad to see the establishment of a new school, for each one becomes another anchor for the security of the ship of state; an additional guaranty

of the perpetuity of our republican institutions. School-houses may be regarded as so many forts for our protection. They are costly things, but citizens willingly pay whatever is needed for their safety ; for the blessings of civil and religious liberty cannot be maintained unless the people are intelligent and enlightened. Despotism can only exist where the masses are unlettered and ignorant. I always rejoice to remember that Massachusetts, the first of the States to assert her political rights, and to take arms in their defence, was also the first to appreciate the importance of popular education, the first to inaugurate the free-school system, and the first to compel the attendance upon school of all her children. This policy made her a controlling power in the Union, and gained for her the proud appellation of the "brain of the confederacy."

Our schools have high rank in the country. We spare neither pains nor cost to make them so. I hope the school which is to gather here will be found abreast of its sisters — equal to them in every excellence and requisite of such institutions. I hope its future history will be worthy the honored name it bears ; for Washington Allston was one of the best of men, accomplished, cultivated, and possessed of all those qualities of head and heart which make, in the true sense of the term — a *man*.

I hope the graduates of this school will hereafter be found among our honored and useful citizens, so that it may be deemed a privilege to have belonged to it.

This building seems to have all the conveniences and improvements to be found in the modern school-house, and reflects credit on the committee and the architect. I am struck with the contrast between the school accommodations of my contemporaries, and those of the present day. The school-room of my day is not associated with pleasant memories. It was cold, cheerless, and repulsive, from its bare walls, insufficient warmth, and uncomfortable benches. I ache even now, with the recollection of the hours spent shivering over my lessons, in those seats without backs or other support for our tired frames to lean against. We had not then the improved text-books, the improved apparatus for teaching, nor any of the modern appliances and methods of instruction. All these have come from the increased interest felt everywhere in the cause of education.

It is to be hoped that the school-children will be taught to appreciate all that is being done for them by the city—all that is being done for them by their teachers. Let me tell those who are here, and belong to the school, that the salary of a teacher is no adequate remuneration for the time and labor he devotes to his pupils in his arduous duties. He is only repaid when he finds his work has been successful, by the mental and moral improvement of his pupils—so that they will become good and useful members of society. Let me say to the young people here, that the time for gathering knowledge, for forming habits of study and a love of letters, is the *school-time*. You will soon be called into the active business of life, where the opportunities for learning will be greatly diminished. Be assured that, whatever worldly success or prosperity may come to you, the best of your pleasures, and the most of your happiness, will be found in mental culture. Whatever disappointments await you, there will be found in books sources of enjoyment which no adversity or misfortune can take from you.

Be faithful, then, to your studies; obey the rules and discipline of the school; be well behaved,—and you will then repay the solicitude of your parents, the labors of your instructors, and the moneys expended in your behalf by the tax-payers of the city.

The Mayor closed his remarks, which were received with the heartiest approval, by presenting the keys, in behalf of the City of Boston, to Mr. F. Lyman Winship, Chairman of the Eighth Division, who received them in behalf of the School Board, and spoke as follows :—

MR. WINSHIP'S ADDRESS.

In behalf of the School Board of the City of Boston I receive with great pleasure from your hands, Mr. Mayor, these tokens which emblematically convey to us the custody of this beautiful and commodious building. With great wisdom and unbounded

liberality the City of Boston has erected and maintained ample and convenient structures in which her children may enjoy all the advantages of a liberal education; and the erection of this building is but one more evidence of the interest she takes in this noble cause.

Permit me to congratulate you, sir, in being the representative of a city sustaining so high a reputation in everything that tends to a broader culture and a higher civilization. In receiving from you this building as the home of the school that bears the illustrious name of Allston, it will be our duty, as well as our pleasure, to place it in charge of teachers who will instruct and govern the school with honor to themselves, and profit to the pupils; and, confident of the beneficial results that will accrue under their government, we cheerfully dedicate this building to that broad culture which will continue to exert a great and salutary influence years after foundation and pinnacle shall mingle in common dust.

Let me now congratulate the parents and friends of the children who, in this beautiful home, will enjoy all the educational advantages that a liberal and intellectual community can bestow. Free as the air it is given to them; we ask in return only your cordial and sympathizing coöperation with the teachers, who are ready at all times to conduct the school so as to produce the most gratifying results, morally as well as intellectually. For years we pleaded for this building, till our patience was nearly exhausted by repeated delays; now, however, we present it to you, unsurpassed in its fitness by any that the city has erected.

The great and rapid strides made by this city in erecting and furnishing school-buildings similar to this prove to the world that the citizens of this community, notwithstanding the great expenditure necessary, are desirous of maintaining the front rank in all that pertains to the cause of education. As I recall the time when, a boy, I attended an Evening School in this then town, at the Town Hall, when each scholar carried a lantern to assist in lighting the room and aid him in writing, it seems almost incredible that at this no distant day I should have the pleasure to assist in dedicating this spacious building, the advantages of which we trust you will fully realize and appreciate, since they will conduce to the happiness and welfare of your children.

And now, my dear sir, in transferring to you the custody of this building, so long needed for your wandering classes, the committee are entirely confident that nothing will be wanting on your part, or on the part of your competent and faithful assistants, to place this school in the high rank that the foremost of our schools now occupy. That you have always labored to a successful end, under the great drawbacks and disadvantages of the past four years, fully assures the committee that, with the advantages you now enjoy, the Allston School will stand an honor to the community.

Let us therefore, to-day, dedicate this school to all the virtues, trusting that they may here find a home. Let us dedicate it to Truth, as the foundation of all education, and may that virtue sink deep into the mind and heart of every pupil.

Let us dedicate it to Kindness, the virtue that should belong preëminently to those who are to govern. Let us dedicate it to Obedience, the principle that Kindness should implant in every breast; and, finally, let us dedicate it to every noble thought and generous sentiment that should be instilled into the minds of those placed under your care.

Wishing for you and your coadjutors all the blessings of a kind Providence to aid you in your noble undertaking, I, in behalf of the School Board of the City of Boston, commit this building to your care.

MR. HALL'S ADDRESS.

For the kind and complimentary words in which you have alluded to my past connection with this school, accept my grateful acknowledgment.

It is a source of much gratification to me to have my work of four years reviewed and favorably criticised by one whose official position entitles him to speak authoritatively, and whose knowledge of all the details of our school system, and especially of the schools of this district, renders his words of value. It will be my aim in the future to merit your continued approbation, and to so direct the educational affairs of this district that the results may be satisfactory, not only to those whose office requires them to investigate, but to the parents and friends of the pupils who may daily assemble here.

Allusion has been made to the embarrassing conditions by which our school has been surrounded in the past. I feel to-day very much in harmony with the spirit of the old maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," and in the joys of the present would forget for the moment the gloomy history of the past. This day marks an epoch in the history of this school. We enter upon the era that awaits us with high hopes, firm purposes, and anxious solicitude; happy in the thought of improved facilities and greater possibilities, firm in our purpose to do all that it is possible to do to promote the moral and intellectual growth of those who may be placed under our care, and deeply solicitous in view of the great responsibility which the acceptance of this trust implies.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to congratulate you, as well as ourselves, upon the successful completion of this work. No one knows better than myself the deep interest you have taken in the enterprise from your earliest connection with the School Board, and the people of this community are under great obligation to you for the zeal and persistency with which you have urged forward this work.

Upon the stone that marks the resting-place of the architect of St. Paul's are the words, "*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*." So to the generations that are to follow us this beautiful and commodious building will attest the taste and skill of its architect, and the liberality of Boston in providing facilities for the education of her children. This liberality I believe to be a wise economy; for, in my opinion, nothing conduces more to the wealth and prosperity of a nation than education. It makes a man a better citizen, a better mechanic, a better laborer of any kind. Dean Stanley, in Westminster Abbey, speaking to the members of a number of workingmen's clubs, said, that the higher a man's education is, the more it makes him feel the grace, the value, and the worth of genuine work; that a studious shoemaker had told him there was nothing he enjoyed more, after reading a good book, than making a good shoe. The facilities for education are now so excellent, so much money is expended by city and State in day schools and evening schools, free libraries and art museums, to bring within the reach of rich and poor alike, an opportunity of communion with the choicest minds in literature and art, that we may well say with Horace Mann, "Ignorance in our country is a crime."

Mr. Chairman, it will be my very great pleasure, as it will be my duty, to guard well the sacred trust that you have this day committed to my care. Inspired by the encouraging words which you have uttered, and aided by the efficient coöperation of those who are associated with me, I trust I shall not fail to fulfil your expectations.

Mr. Hall's remarks were followed by the Dedicatory Hymn, written for the occasion.

DEDICATORY HYMN.

The Pilgrims' keel touched Plymouth strand,
When, lo, the desert bloomed;
Church-spires thick gleamed from hill to hill,
And schools the land illumed.
Fair Learning's page and Wisdom's voice,
To all were freely given,
As flows the air, as beams the light,
'Neath God's o'erarching heaven.

To-day the sons with equal care
Their fathers' gifts renew,
And fairer build, and ampler stores
Of wisdom's treasures strew:
While we, their children, grateful come,
With songs and brightest flowers,
To dedicate this new-made shrine
To culture's varied powers.

Inspired by him whose honored name
This house so fitly bears,
Striving to win a crown of life,
Like that he nobly wears, —
Here will we give to wisdom's ways
The hope and strength of youth,
And here will trust the guiding hand
To lead to highest truth.

Hon. Samuel Eliot, Superintendent of Schools,
William H. Baldwin, Supervisor John Kneeland,

J. P. C. Winship, the Hon. Henry Baldwin, and others, followed in brief remarks, after which the choir sang, "Now night comes softly stealing," and the exercises, which had been exceedingly interesting throughout, were brought to a close with a benediction by the Rev. F. A. Whitney.

ORGANIZATION
OF
SCHOOL COMMITTEE,
FOR 1879.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR 1879.

HON. FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Mayor, *ex officio*.

[Term expires January, 1880.]

Charles L. Flint,
F. Lyman Winship,
William H. Finney,
Henry P. Bowditch,

Henry W. Haynes,¹
John W. Ryan,
George M. Hobbs,
George B. Hyde.

[Term expires January, 1881.]

Lucia M. Peabody,
William T. Adams,
Warren Fletcher,
Nahum Chapin,

George H. Plummer,
Abram E. Cutter,
William C. Collar,
Joseph D. Fallon.

[Term expires January, 1882.]

Charles C. Perkins,
John J. Hayes,
John G. Blake,
John B. Moran,

James W. Fox,
Charles H. Reed,
Thomas M. Brewer,
Brooks Adams.

¹Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. William J. Porter.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President.

HON. FREDERICK O. PRINCE, *Mayor.*

Vice-President.

WILLIAM H. FINNEY.

Superintendent.

SAMUEL ELIOT.

Supervisors.

BENJAMIN F. TWEED,
SAMUEL W. MASON,
ELLIS PETERSON,

LUCRETIA CROCKER,
JOHN KNEELAND,
GEORGE M. FOLSOM.

Secretary.

PHINEAS BATES, JR.

Auditing Clerk.

WILLIAM J. PORTER.

Messenger.

ALVAH H. PETERS.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

The following is the list of the Truant Officers, with their respective districts, and the school sections embraced in each district: —

OFFICERS.	DISTRICT.	SCHOOL SECTIONS.
Chase Cole, <i>Chief</i> .	North.	Eliot, Hancock.
C. E. Turner.	East Boston.	Adams, Chapman, Lyman, and Emerson.
Geo. M. Felch.	Central.	Bowdoin, Winthrop, Phillips, and Brimmer.
George Murphy.	Southern.	Bowditch, Quincy, and Lawrence.
James Bragdon.	South Boston.	Bigelow, Gaston, Lincoln, Norcross, and Shurtleff.
A. M. Leavitt.	South.	Dwight, Everett, Rice, and Franklin.
Samuel McIntosh.	Roxbury, East Dist.	Lewis, Dudley, and Dearborn.
E. F. Mecuen.	Roxbury, West Dist.	Comins, Sherwin, Lowell, and Dudley.
Jeremiah M. Swett.	Dorchester, Northern District.	Everett, Mather, and Andrew.
James P. Leeds.	Dorchester, Southern District.	High, Harris, Gibson, Tileston, Stoughton, and Minot.
Charles S. Woofindale.	Charlestown, West District.	Frothingham, Harvard, and Wells.
Sumner P. White.	Charlestown, East District.	Warren, Bunker Hill, Prescott, and High.
Warren J. Stokes.	West Roxbury.	Central, Charles Sumner, Hillside, and Mt. Vernon.
H. F. Ripley.	Brighton.	Bennett and Allston.

Warren A. Wright, Superintendent of Licensed Minors.

TRUANT OFFICE, 30 PEMBERTON SQUARE.

The chief officer and Superintendent of Licensed Minors are in attendance every school day from 12, M. to 1, P.M.; other officers, the first and third Mondays each month, at 4, P.M. Order boxes will be found at the several school-houses, and at police stations 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, and 14.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Accounts.

Wm. T. Adams, *Chairman*, Messrs. Winship, Hayes, Reed, Moran.

Horace Mann School.

F. Lyman Winship, *Chairman*, Messrs. Ryan, Brewer.

Drawing and Music.

Charles C. Perkins, *Chairman*, Miss Peabody, Messrs. Cutter, Reed, Haynes.

Elections.

Geo. M. Hobbs, *Chairman*, Messrs. Fallon, Haynes.

Evening Schools.

Charles H. Reed, *Chairman*, Messrs. Fletcher, Hayes, Hobbs, Fox.

Examinations.

Charles L. Flint, *Chairman*, Mr. Moran, Miss Peabody, Messrs. Collar, Hyde.

Schools for Licensed Minors.

Nahum Chapin, *Chairman*, Messrs. Reed, Haynes.

Nominations.

George H. Plummer, *Chairman*, Messrs. Bowditch, Brewer, Cutter, Haynes.

Primary School Instruction.

Brooks Adams, *Chairman*, Messrs. Moran, Collar, Brewer, Finney.

Rules and Regulations.

George M. Hobbs, *Chairman*, Messrs. W. T. Adams, Fallon, Brewer, Haynes.

Salaries.

John J. Hayes, *Chairman*, Messrs. Plummer, Wm. T. Adams, Chapin, Moran.

School-houses.

Nahum Chapin, *Chairman*, Messrs. Plummer, Bowditch, Winship, Fallon.

Sewing.

F. Lyman Winship, *Chairman*, Mr. Chapin, Miss Peabody, Messrs. Ryan, Fox.

Supplies.

William H. Finney, *Chairman*, Messrs. Plummer, Ryan, Wm. T. Adams, Brooks Adams.

Text-Books.

John G. Blake, *Chairman*, Messrs. Finney, Collar, Fallon, Brooks Adams.

Truant Officers.

The Mayor, *Chairman*, Messrs. Ryan, Cutter, Hayes, Fletcher.

NORMAL, HIGH SCHOOL, AND DIVISION COMMITTEES.

Normal.

Geo. M. Hobbs, *Chairman*, Messrs. Moran, Finney, Hyde, Brooks
Adams.

High Schools.

Charles L. Flint, *Chairman*, Messrs. Bowditch, Collar, Miss
Peabody, Mr. Blake.

First Division.

Geo. H. Plummer, *Chairman*, Messrs. Fletcher, Chapin, Cutter,
Haynes.

Second Division.

Abram E. Cutter, *Chairman*, Messrs. Chapin, Fletcher, Perkins,
Brewer.

Third Division.

Charles C. Perkins, *Chairman*, Messrs. Plummer, Ryan, Brooks
Adams, Haynes.

Fourth Division.

John J. Hayes, *Chairman*, Messrs. Blake, Reed, Fox, Fallon.

Fifth Division.

George B. Hyde, *Chairman*, Messrs. Hayes, Flint, Brewer, Reed.

Sixth Division.

Joseph D. Fallon, *Chairman*, Messrs. Fox, Blake, Ryan, Collar.

Seventh Division.

John B. Moran, *Chairman*, Mr. Hobbs, Miss Peabody, Messrs. Ryan, Finney.

Eighth Division.

F. Lyman Winship, *Chairman*, Messrs. Bowditch, Hyde.

Ninth Division.

William T. Adams, *Chairman*, Messrs. Finney, Collar.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Corner of Dartmouth and Appleton streets.

COMMITTEE.

George M. Hobbs, <i>Chairman.</i>	John B. Moran, <i>Secretary.</i>
William H. Finney,	George B. Hyde.
Brooks Adams,	

Larkin Dunton, <i>Head-Master.</i>	Annie E. Chace, <i>Asst.</i>
L. Theresa Moses, <i>First Asst.</i>	Amos Albee, <i>Janitor.</i>

RICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

IN CHARGE OF COMMITTEE ON NORMAL SCHOOL.

LUCIUS A. WHEELOCK, *Principal.*

RICE SCHOOL.

Corner Dartmouth and Appleton streets.

Lucius A. Wheelock, <i>Master.</i>	Martha E. Pritchard, <i>First Asst.</i>
Charles F. Kimball, <i>Sub-Master.</i>	Florence Marshall, <i>Second Asst.</i>
Myron T. Pritchard, <i>Second Sub-Master.</i>	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Ella T. Gould,	Uleyetta Williams,
E. Maria Simonds,	Mattie H. Jackson,
Eliza Cox,	Ella C. Hutchins,
Dora Brown,	Lizzie M. Burnham.
Amos Albee, <i>Janitor.</i>	

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Appleton street.

Ella F. Wyman,
Grace Hooper,
Sarah E. Bowers,
E. L. B. Hintz,

Ellen F. Beach,
Anna B. Badlam,
Emma L. Wyman,
George W. Collins, *Janitor.*

HIGH SCHOOLS.

COMMITTEE.

Charles L. Flint, <i>Chairman.</i>	Henry P. Bowditch, <i>Secretary.</i>
William C. Collar,	John G. Blake.
Lucia M. Peabody,	

PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.

Bedford street.

HEAD-MASTER.

Moses Merrill.

MASTERS.

Charles J. Capen,	Joseph W. Chadwick.
Arthur I. Fiske,	

JUNIOR-MASTERS.

Cyrus A. Neville,	Byron Groce,
Frank W. Freeborn,	Louis H. Parkhurst,
Edward P. Jackson,	William T. Strong,
John K. Richardson,	Egbert M. Chesley.
William Gallagher, Jr.,	Edward M. Chase, <i>Janitor.</i>

GIRLS' LATIN SCHOOL.

West Newton street.

John Tetlow, <i>Master.</i>	Augusta R. Curtis, <i>Fourth Asst.</i>
Jennie R. Sheldon, <i>Third Asst.</i>	Elizabeth P. Howard, <i>Fourth Asst.</i>

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Bedford street.

HEAD-MASTER.

Edwin P. Seaver.

MASTERS.

Luther W. Anderson,
Robert E. Babson,
L. Hall Grandgent,

Albert Hale,
Charles B. Travis.

JUNIOR-MASTERS.

Charles J. Lincoln,
Lucius H. Buckingham,
John F. Casey,
Manson Seavy,
Jerome B. Poole,

Samuel C. Smith,
Alfred P. Gage,
H. Winslow Warren,
Charles O. Whitman.
Edward M. Chase, *Janitor.*

EAST BOSTON BRANCH.

Public Library Building, Paris and Meridian streets.

John O. Norris, *Junior-Master.* Sarah L. Becker, *Fourth Asst.*

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

West Newton street.

HEAD-MASTER.

Homer B. Sprague.

Harriet E. Caryl, *Asst. Prin.* Margaret A. Badger, *First Asst.*
Laura B. White, *Teacher of Chemistry.*

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Emma A. Temple, Katharine Knapp.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Adeline L. Sylvester, Emerette O. Patch.
Sarah A. Shorey,

FOURTH ASSISTANTS.

Augusta C. Kimball, Lizzie L. Smith,
Ellen M. Folsom, Sarah L. Miner,
Julia A. Jellison, Elizabeth C. Coburn,
Lucy R. Woods, Emily M. Deland,
Mary E. Lathrop, Margaret C. Brawley.

Thomas Appleton, *Janitor.*

ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

*Kenilworth street.*S. M. Weston, *Head-Master.* Emily Weeks, *First Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Eliza D. Gardner, Helen A. Gardner.

FOURTH ASSISTANTS.

Edna F. Calder, Alla G. Foster.
Clara H. Balch, Thomas Colligan, *Janitor.*

DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.

*Centre street, corner of Dorchester avenue.*Elbridge Smith, *Master.* Mary W. Hall, *First Asst.*

FOURTH ASSISTANTS.

Rebecca V. Humphrey, Laura E. Hovey.
Harold C. Childs, Thomas J. Hatch, *Janitor.*

CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

*Monument square.*Caleb Emery, *Head-Master.* Emma G. Shaw, *Second Asst.*
Katharine Whitney, *First Asst.* Adelaide E. Somes, *Third Asst.*

FOURTH ASSISTANTS.

Sarah Shaw, Annie M. Wilde.
Alla F. Young, Joseph Smith, *Janitor.*

WEST ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

*Elm street, Jamaica Plain.*Edward W. Howe, *Master.* Louise M. Thurston, *Third Asst.*
George C. Mann (temporarily Mary L. Charles, *Fourth Asst.*
Acting Master), Janet M. Williams, *Fourth Asst.*
J. J. Wentworth, *Janitor.*

BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL.

*Academy Hill.*Benj. Wormelle, *Master.* Marion A. Hawes, *Fourth Asst.*
Anna J. George, *Third Asst.* J. R. Marston, *Janitor.*

SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS.

DRAWING.

Walter Smith. Normal School.

Henry Hitchings. English High School.

Mercy A. Bailey. Girls' High, Dorchester High, West Roxbury High, Schools.

Lucas Baker. Latin, Charlestown High, Brighton High, Schools.

W. Bertha Hintz. *Illustrative Drawing*, Normal School.

MUSIC.

Julius Eichberg. Latin, English High, Girls' High, Roxbury High, Dorchester High, Charlestown High, West Roxbury High, Brighton High, Schools.

J. B. Sharland. Normal, Franklin, Brimmer, Winthrop, Exeter-street, Dwight, Everett, Sherwin, Comins, Dearborn, Dudley, Dillaway, Lewis, Lowell, Central, Hillside, Schools.

Henry E. Holt. Normal, Wells, Eliot, Hancock, Quincy, Andrew, Bigelow, Gaston, Lawrence, Lincoln, Norcross, Shurtleff, Allston, Bennett, Bowditch, Bowdoin, Phillips, Mt. Vernon, Charles Sumner, Schools.

J. M. Mason. Adams, Chapman, Emerson, Lyman, Bunker Hill, Frothingham, Harvard, Prescott, Warren, Dorchester-Everett, Gibson, Harris, Mather, Minot, Stoughton, Tileston, Schools.

FRENCH.

Phillippe de Sénancour. Latin School.

Eugene Raymond. English High, Charlestown High, Schools.

Henri Morand. Roxbury High, Dorchester High, Schools.

Marie C. Ladreyt. West Roxbury High School.

GERMAN.

Ernst C. F. Krauss. Girls' High School.

John F. Stein. Roxbury High, Dorchester High, Charlestown High, West Roxbury High, Brighton High, Schools.

MILITARY DRILL.

Hobart Moore. Latin, English High, Roxbury High, Dorchester High, Charlestown High, West Roxbury High, Brighton High, Schools.

A. Dakin, *Armorer*.

SEWING.

E. A. Baxter. Bowditch School.

C. E. Bigelow. Bowdoin School.

E. A. Boyd. Harvard, Prescott, Frothingham, Schools.

A. E. Brazer. Lowell School.

E. M. Cleary. Shurtleff School.

F. C. Close. Lyman School.

S. Cousens. Chapman, Emerson, Schools.

I. Cumming. Winthrop School.

E. D. Cutter. Franklin School.

K. Doherty. Hancock School.

A. J. Goodwin. Horace Mann School.

S. E. Hamlin. Norcross School.

C. G. Hosmer. Dearborn School.

L. Kenna. Andrew School.

N. I. Lincoln. Hillside School.

D. Mansfield. Comins School.

C. C. Nelson. Gibson, Stoughton, Tileston, Schools.

M. D. Patterson. Gaston School.

J. Z. Ridgway. Charles Sumner, Mt. Vernon, Schools.

M. E. Robbins. Adams School.

M. A. Sargent. Everett School.

M. L. Sears. Lewis School.

J. A. Skilton. Bunker Hill, Prescott, Warren, Schools.

S. A. Stall. Allston, Bennett, Schools.

F. E. Stevens. Wells, Winthrop, Schools.

E. A. Waterhouse. Dillaway School.

M. A. Willis. Dorchester-Everett, Harris, Mather, Minot,
Schools.

M. L. Young. Sherwin School.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

ARRANGED BY DIVISIONS.

FIRST DIVISION.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

ADAMS. CHAPMAN. EMERSON. LYMAN.

COMMITTEE.

George H. Plummer, *Chairman*. Nahum Chapin,
Warren Fletcher, Henry W. Haynes.
Abram E. Cutter,

ADAMS DISTRICT.

FRANK F. PREBLE, *Principal*.

ADAMS SCHOOL.

Belmont square, East Boston.

Frank F. Preble, *Master*. Mary M. Morse, *First Asst*.
Lewis H. Dutton, *Sub-Master*. Mary A. Davis, *Second Asst*.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Ellen M. Robbins, Ellenette Pillsbury,
Almira E. Reid, Sarah E. McPhaill,
Clara Robbins, Lina H. Cook.
Harriet Sturtevant, Frederick Tilden, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Adams School-house, Sumner street.

Ellen James, Sara A. Cook.

Webster-street School.

Mary E. Wiggin,	Anna E. Reed,
Eliza A. Wiggin,	Lucy A. Wiggin.
George J. Merritt, <i>Janitor.</i>	

CHAPMAN DISTRICT.

GEORGE R. MARBLE, *Principal.*

CHAPMAN SCHOOL.

Eutaw-street, East Boston.

George R. Marble, <i>Master.</i>	Jane F. Reid, <i>Second Asst.</i>
Orlando W. Dimick, <i>Sub-Master.</i>	Maria D. Kimball, <i>Second Asst.</i>
Annie M. Crozier, <i>First Asst.</i>	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Sarah F. Tenney,	Susie E. Geyer,
Sarah T. Synett,	Lucy E. Woodwell,
Harriet E. Morrill,	Mary E. Buffum.
Margaret B. Erskine,	James E. Burdaken, <i>Janitor.</i>

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Webb School, Porter street.

Mary A. Shaw,	Ada D. Prescott,
Abby D. Beal,	A. D. Chandler.
Mrs. Matilda Davis, <i>Janitor.</i>	

Tappan School, Lexington street.

Maria A. Arnold,	Clara A. Otis,
Mary C. Hall,	Calista W. MacLeod,
Marietta Duncan,	Hannah F. Crafts.
Phineas Hull, <i>Janitor.</i>	

EMERSON DISTRICT.

JAMES F. BLACKINTON, *Principal.*

EMERSON SCHOOL.

Prescott street, East Boston.

James F. Blackinton, <i>Master.</i>	Mary A. Ford, <i>First Asst.</i>
J. Willard Brown, <i>Sub-Master.</i>	Bernice A. DeMerritt, <i>Second Asst.</i>
Elizabeth R. Drowne, <i>First Asst.</i> Frances H. Turner, <i>Second Asst.</i>	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Carrie Ford,	Elizabeth A. Turner,
Mary D. Day,	Laura S. Plummer,
Juliette J. Pierce,	Georgia H. Tilden,
Sarah A. Bond,	H. Elizabeth Cutter.

Edward C. Chessman, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Emerson School-house.

Hannah L. Manson,	Almaretta J. Crichtett.
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Primary School-house, Princeton street.

Mary E. Plummer,	Harriette E. Litchfield,
Margaret A. Bartlett,	Ida J. Breckenridge,
Mary A. Oburg,	Susan A. Slavin.

J. D. Dickson, *Janitor*.

LYMAN DISTRICT.

HOSEA H. LINCOLN, *Principal*.

LYMAN SCHOOL.

Corner of Paris and Decatur streets.

Hosea H. Lincoln, <i>Master</i> .	Eliza F. Russell, <i>First Asst</i> .
George K. Daniel, Jr., <i>Sub-Master</i> .	Mary A. Turner, <i>Second Asst</i> .
	Amelia H. Pittman, <i>Second Asst</i> .

Cordelia Lothrop, *First Asst*.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary P. E. Tewksbury,	Sibylla A. Bailey,
Harriet N. Webster,	Clara E. Robinson,
Irene A. Bancroft,	Clara B. George.

William Gradon, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Austin School, Paris street.

Josephine A. Murphy,	Anna I. Duncan,
Angelina M. Cudworth,	Florence Carver,
Emma P. Morey,	Frances I. Dayley,
Sarah F. Lothrop,	Mary E. Morse.

Mrs. Higginson, *Janitor*.

SECOND DIVISION.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

BUNKER HILL. FROTHINGHAM. HARVARD. PRESCOTT.
WARREN.

COMMITTEE.

Abram E. Cutter, *Chairman*. Charles C. Perkins,
Nahum Chapin, Thomas M. Brewer.
Warren Fletcher,

BUNKER HILL DISTRICT.

SAMUEL J. BULLOCK, *Principal*.

BUNKER HILL SCHOOL.

Baldwin street, Charlestown.

Samuel J. Bullock, <i>Master</i> .	Amy C. Hudson, <i>First Asst.</i>
Henry F. Sears, <i>Sub-Master</i> .	Abby C. Josselyn, <i>Second Asst.</i>
Mary A. Eaton, <i>First Asst.</i>	Angelia M. Knowles, <i>Second Asst.</i>

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Georgie Palmer,	Ellen F. Sanders,
Ida O. Hurd,	Anna M. Prescott,
Lydia A. Simpson,	Julia L. Adams.
Lydia S. Jones,	Josiah G. Burbank, <i>Janitor</i> .

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Bunker Hill School-house.

Georgianna A. Smith.

Haverhill street.

Mary S. Thomas,	Mary L. Caswell.
Margaret O'Brien, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Bunker Hill street, cor. Charles street.

Mary E. Flanders,	Carrie M. Arnold,
Elizabeth B. Norton,	Sarah J. Worcester,
Sarah A. Smith,	Ada E. Bowler,
Effie G. Hazen,	Kate C. Thompson.

Josiah C. Burbank, *Janitor*.

FROTHINGHAM DISTRICT.

CALEB MURDOCK, *Principal*.

FROTHINGHAM SCHOOL.

Corner of Prospect and Edgeworth streets, Charlestown.

Caleb Murdock, <i>Master</i> .	Charlotte E. Camp, <i>First Asst</i> .
William B. Atwood, <i>Sub-Master</i> .	Bial W. Willard, <i>Second Asst</i> .

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Harriet E. Frye,	Sara H. Nowell,
Ellen R. Stone,	Jennie E. Tobey,
Arabella P. Moulton,	Lucy A. Seaver,
Abby M. Clark,	Ellen A. Chapin.

Warren J. Small, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Frothingham School.

Persis M. Whittemore,	Julia M. Burbank,
Martha Yeaton,	Helen E. Ramsey.

Moulton street.

O. H. Morgan,	Mary E. Delaney,
Louisa W. Huntress,	Fanny M. Lamson.

George L. Mayo, *Janitor*.

HARVARD DISTRICT.

W. E. EATON, *Principal*.

HARVARD SCHOOL.

Bow street.

W. E. Eaton, <i>Master</i> .	Abby B. Tufts, <i>First Asst</i> .
Darius Hadley, <i>Sub-Master</i> .	Annie E. Weston, <i>Second Asst</i> .

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Sarah E. Leonard,	Edith W. Howe,
Mary A. Lovering,	Emma F. Thomas,
Jennie E. Howard,	Sarah J. Perkins,
Martha F. Fay,	Mary A. Emery.

Alonzo C. Tyler, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Bow street (Grammar-school Building).

Mary P. Howland.

Harvard Hill.

Fanny B. Hall,	Effie A. Kettell,
Catherine C. Brower,	Elizabeth F. Doane,
Fanny A. Foster,	Lucy M. Small,
Elizabeth B. Wetherbee,	Louisa A. Whitman.

George L. Mayo, *Janitor*.

Common street.

Elizabeth A. Pritchard,	Elizabeth R. Brower,
Mary F. Kittridge,	Alice P. Smith.

William Holbrook, *Janitor*.

PRESCOTT DISTRICT.

GEORGE T. LITTLEFIELD, *Principal*.

PRESCOTT SCHOOL.

Elm street, Charlestown.

George T. Littlefield, <i>Master</i> .	Delia A. Varney, <i>First Asst.</i>
Alonzo Meserve, <i>Second Sub-</i>	Mary C. Sawyer, <i>Second Asst.</i>
<i>Master.</i>	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Martha M. Kendrick,	Elizabeth J. Farnsworth,
Julia C. Powers,	Frances A. Craigin,
Lydia A. Sears,	Julia F. Sawyer.

Thomas Meritt, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Medford street.

Mary E. Smith, Hattie L. Todd,
Mrs. Berry, *Janitor.*

Polk street.

Mary E. Franklin, Zetta M. Mallard,
Alice M. Lyons, *Janitor.*

Bunker Hill street, cor. Tufts.

Emma C. Olmstead, Elizabeth C. Bredeen,
Mrs. Mary Watson, *Janitor.*

WARREN DISTRICT.

GEORGE SWAN, *Principal.*

WARREN SCHOOL.

Corner of Pearl and Summer streets, Charlestown.

George Swan, *Master.* Elizabeth Swords, *First Asst.*
E. B. Gay, *Sub-Master.* Abby C. Lewis, *Second Asst.*
Sarah M. Chandler, *First Asst.* Annie D. Dalton, *Second Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Alice Hall, Marietta F. Allen,
Frances L. Dodge, Florence G. Furbush,
Abby E. Holt, Julia E. Harrington.
Ellen A. Pratt, D. L. Small, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mead street.

M. Josephine Smith, Cora E. Wiley,
Effie C. Melvin, Abby P. Richardson.
Mathew Boyd, *Janitor.*

Cross street.

Abby O. Varney, Josephine E. Copeland.
Alice M. Lyons, *Janitor.*

Warren School-house.

Caroline E. Osgood, Caroline W. Graves.

THIRD DIVISION.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

BOWDOIN. ELIOT. HANCOCK. PHILLIPS. WELLS.

COMMITTEE.

Charles C. Perkins, *Chairman*. George H. Plummer, *Secretary*.
John W. Ryan, Brooks Adams,
Henry W. Haynes.

BOWDOIN DISTRICT.

DANIEL C. BROWN, *Principal.*

BOWDOIN SCHOOL.

Myrtle street.

Daniel C. Brown, <i>Master.</i>	Mary Young, <i>Second Asst.</i>
Sarah J. Mills, <i>First Asst.</i>	Sarah O. Brickett, <i>Second Asst.</i>

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Eliza A. Fay,	Dora E. Pitcher,
Irene W. Wentworth,	E. L. Macomber,
Ada L. Cashman,	S. Frances Perry.
Joseph S. Shannon, <i>Janitor</i> .	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Somerset street.

C. Eliza Wason, Mabel West,
Thomas Freeman, *Janitor*.

Old Phillips School-house, Anderson street.

Sarah F. Russell, Josephine O. Hedrick,
Barbara C. Farrington, Clara J. Raynolds,
Elizabeth R. Preston, Sarah A. Winsor.
Ambrose H. Shannon, *Janitor*.

Blossom street.

Olive Ruggles,	Lydia A. Isbell,
Kate Wilson,	Mary E. Ames.
Charles C. Newell, <i>Janitor.</i>	

ELIOT DISTRICT.

SAMUEL HARRINGTON, *Principal.*

ELIOT SCHOOL.

North Bennet street.

Samuel Harrington, <i>Master.</i>	Channing Folsom, <i>Second Sub-</i>
Granville S. Webster, <i>Sub-Master.</i>	<i>Master.</i>
Frederick H. Ripley, <i>Second Sub-</i>	Frances M. Bodge, <i>First Asst.</i>
<i>Master.</i>	Adolin M. Steele, <i>Second Asst.</i>

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Elizabeth M. Turner,	M. Ella Wilkins,
Kate L. Dodge,	Clara A. Newell,
Lucette A. Wentworth,	Mary E. Hanney,
Mary Heaton,	Isabel R. Haskins,
Mary E. F. McNeil,	Sophia E. Raycroft,
— — —,	Annie M. H. Gillispie.

P. J. Riordan, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Snelling place.

Emma C. Glawson,	Harriet E. Lampee,
Margaret E. Robinson,	Rosa M. E. Reggio.
Cleone G. Tewkesbury,	Edgar M. Nason, <i>Janitor.</i>

Charter street.

J. Ida Monroe,	Sarah Ripley,
Juliaette Davis,	Marcella E. Donegan,
A. Augusta Coleman,	Eliza Brintnall.
Rebecca Marshall, <i>Janitor.</i>	

North Bennet street.

Mary E. Barrett,	Kate S. Sawyer.
W. S. Riordan, <i>Janitor.</i>	

LICENSED MINORS.

North Margin street.

Sarah A. Brackett.

HANCOCK DISTRICT.

JAMES W. WEBSTER, *Principal.*

HANCOCK SCHOOL.

Parmenter street.

James W. Webster, <i>Master,</i>	Ellen A. Hunt, <i>Second Asst.</i>
Ellen C. Sawtelle, <i>First Asst.</i>	Marie L. Macomber, <i>Second Asst.</i>
Amy E. Bradford, <i>First Asst.</i>	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Josephine M. Robertson,	Honora T. O'Dowd,
Helen M. Hitchings,	Sophia L. Sherman,
Susan E. Allen,	O. M. E. Rowe.
Mary E. Skinner,	Franklin Eveleth, <i>Janitor.</i>

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Cushman School, Parmenter street.

Sarah E. Ward,	Mary L. Desmond,
Adeline S. Bodge,	Mary J. Clark,
Harriet M. Frazer,	Marcella C. Halliday,
Teresa M. Gargan,	Sarah F. Ellis,
Harriet A. Farrow,	Elizabeth A. Fisk.
Enoch Miley, <i>Janitor.</i>	

Ingraham School, Sheafe street.

Josephine B. Silver,	Esther W. Mansfield.
Clara E. Bell,	Francis Silver, <i>Janitor.</i>

Cheever School, Thacher street.

Mary Bonnie,	Sarah J. Copp.
Kate T. Sinnott,	Mrs. Mary Keefe, <i>Janitor.</i>

PHILLIPS DISTRICT.

SAMUEL SWAN, *Principal*.

PHILLIPS SCHOOL.

Phillips street.

Samuel Swan, *Master*. Emily A. Moulton, *First Asst.*
 Elias H. Marston, *Sub-Master*. Adeline F. Cutter, *Second Asst.*
 George Perkins, *Second Sub-Master*.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Ruth E. Rowe,	Martha A. Knowles,
Elvira M. Harrington,	Louie H. Hinckley,
Georgianna E. Putnam,	Elizabeth L. West,
Sarah W. I. Copeland,	Helen M. Coolidge,
Martha F. Whitman,	Eliza A. Corthell.

John A. Shannon, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Phillips street,

Elizabeth S. Parker,	Mary E. Towle.
Sarah A. M. Turner,	Delia Ronan, <i>Janitor</i> .

Chardon court.

Emeline C. Farley,	Fanny B. Bowers.
Ann M. F. Sprague,	William H. Palmer, <i>Janitor</i> .

WELLS DISTRICT.

ROBERT C. METCALF, *Principal*.

WELLS SCHOOL.

Corner Blossom and McLean streets.

R. C. Metcalf, <i>Master</i> .	Emma S. Beede, <i>First Asst.</i>
Ella F. Inman, <i>First Asst.</i>	Emeline E. Durgin, <i>Second Asst.</i>

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Ellen F. Jones,	Mary M. Perry,
Susan R. Gifford,	Lizzie F. Stevens,
Mary S. Carter,	Lavinia M. Allen.

James Martin, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Emerson School, Poplar street.

Maria W. Turner,	E. A. Brown,
Eliza A. Freeman,	Sarah C. Chevallier,
Annie B. Gould,	L. M. A. Redding.
Mrs. McGrath, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Dean School, Wall street.

Georgia D. Barstow,	Mary F. Gargan,
Lois M. Rea,	Florence E. Dexter,
Adelaide A. Rea,	Adelaide E. Badger.
Delia Ronan, <i>Janitor</i> .	

FOURTH DIVISION.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

BOWDITCH. BRIMMER. QUINCY. WINTHROP.

COMMITTEE.

John J. Hayes, <i>Chairman.</i>	Charles H. Reed, <i>Secretary.</i>
John G. Blake,	James W. Fox.
Joseph D. Fallon,	

BOWDITCH DISTRICT.

GEORGE W. NEAL, *Principal.*

BOWDITCH SCHOOL.

Corner of East and Cove streets.

George W. Neal, <i>Master.</i>	Mary M. T. Foley, <i>Second Asst.</i>
Susan H. Thaxter, <i>First Asst.</i>	Eliza M. Evert, <i>Second Asst.</i>

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Emma M. Savil,	Emma A. Gordon,
Ruth H. Clapp,	Ellen L. Collins.
Hannah E. G. Gleason,	Nancy Ryan, <i>Janitor.</i>

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

East street.

Amelia E. N. Treadwell,	Susan Frizzell,
Octavia C. Heard,	Maria J. Coburn,
Sarah E. Lewis,	Rebecca A. Buckley,
Priscilla Johnson,	Julia M. Driscoll,
Ellen E. Leach,	M. A. Flynn.

Jeremiah W. Murphy, *Janitor.*

LICENSED MINORS.

East-street place.

M. Persis Taylor.	Mrs. Fitzgerald, <i>Janitor.</i>
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BRIMMER DISTRICT.

E. BENTLEY YOUNG, *Principal*.

BRIMMER SCHOOL.

Common street.

E. Bentley Young, <i>Master</i> .	Thomas H. Wason, <i>Second Sub-</i>
Quincy E. Dickerman, <i>Sub-</i>	<i>Master</i> .
<i>Master</i> .	Rebecca L. Duncan, <i>First Asst.</i>
	Luthera W. Bird, <i>Second Asst.</i>

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Kate C. Martin,	Sarah J. March,
Mercy T. Snow,	Helen L. Bodge,
Annie P. James,	Annie M. Mitchell,
Lilla H. Shaw,	— — — — —,
Ella L. Burbank,	Eliza E. Foster.
George W. Fogg, <i>Janitor</i> .	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Starr King School, Tennyson street.

Mary E. Tiernay,	Jennie M. Carney.
E. L. Weston, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Skinner School, corner Fayette and Church streets.

Emma F. Burrill,	Nellie T. Higgins,
Betsey P. Burgess,	H. Ellen Boothby,
Fanny B. Dewey,	Emily B. Burrill.
Ellen Lind, <i>Janitor</i> .	

EXETER-STREET SCHOOL.

GRAMMAR CLASSES.

Harriet D. Hinckley, *First Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Maud McWilliams,	Ella F. White.
Alice M. Dickey,	

PRIMARY CLASSES.

Eva D. Kellogg,	Adeline S. Tufts.
Laura M. Stevens,	Joseph H. Elliott, <i>Janitor</i> .

QUINCY DISTRICT.

E. FRANK. WOOD, *Principal.*

QUINCY SCHOOL.

Tyler street.

E. Frank. Wood, <i>Master.</i>	Alfred Bunker, <i>Second Sub-</i>
N. Hosea Whittemore, <i>Sub-</i>	<i>Master.</i>
<i>Master.</i>	Annie M. Lund, <i>First Asst.</i>
	Mary L. Holland, <i>Second Asst.</i>

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Emily J. Tucker,	Emily B. Peck,
Bridget A. Foley,	Emma F. Colomy,
Margaret F. Tappan,	Harriette A. Bettis,
Charlotte L. Wheelwright,	Emma K. Youngman.
James Daly, <i>Janitor.</i>	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Grammar School-house.

Mary E. Sawyer.

Way street.

Maria A. Callanan,	Annie M. Reilly.
Mary E. Conley,	D. D. Towns, <i>Janitor.</i>

Genesee street.

Emily E. Maynard,	Ann T. Corliss.
Harriet M. Bolman,	Mrs. Toole, <i>Janitor.</i>

WINTHROP DISTRICT.

ROBERT SWAN, *Principal.*

WINTHROP SCHOOL.

Tremont street, near Eliot street.

Robert Swan, <i>Master.</i>	May Gertrude Ladd, <i>First Asst.</i>
Susan A. W. Loring, <i>First Asst.</i>	

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Emma K. Valentine,	Carrie F. Welch,
Mary F. Light,	Annie J. Stoddard.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Catherine K. Marlow,	Mary J. Danforth,
Elizabeth S. Emmons,	Mary E. Davis,
Margaret T. Wise,	Adelaide Weston,
Caroline S. Crozier,	Mary L. H. Gerry,
Lizzie H. Bird,	Ellen M. Underwood,
Mary E. Barstow,	Minnie L. Hobart.
A. H. B. Little, <i>Janitor</i> .	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Tyler street.

Mary B. Browne,	Mary A. B. Gore,
Julia A. McIntyre,	Ella M. Seaverns.
Henrietta Madigan,	Emma I. Baker.
Ellen McCarthy, <i>Janitor</i> .	

FIFTH DIVISION.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

DWIGHT. EVERETT. FRANKLIN. RICE. SHERWIN.

COMMITTEE.

George B. Hyde, *Chairman.* Charles H. Reed, *Secretary.*
John J. Hayes, Thomas M. Brewer.
Charles L. Flint,

DWIGHT DISTRICT.

JAMES A. PAGE, *Principal.*

DWIGHT SCHOOL.

West Springfield street.

James A. Page, *Master.* Henry L. Sawyer, *Second Sub-*
Walter S. Parker, *Sub-Master.* *Master.*
Ruth G. Rich, *First Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary C. R. Towle,	Nella L. Shaw,
Emily F. Carpenter,	Jeannie Eastman,
Sarah C. Fales,	Helen M. Kimball,
Elizabeth G. Melcher,	Isabella G. Bonnar.
Mary E. Trow,	Edward Bannon, <i>Janitor.</i>

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Rutland street.

Augusta A. Davis,	Henrietta Draper,
Martha B. Lucas,	Fannie L. Willard,
Sarah E. Crocker,	_____.

C. P. Huggins, *Janitor.*

EVERETT DISTRICT.

ALFRED HEWINS, *Principal*.

EVERETT SCHOOL.

West Northampton street.

Alfred Hewins, *Master*. Janet M. Bullard, *First Asst.*
S. Flora Chandler, *First Asst.*

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Persis E. King, Maria S. Whitney.
Anna C. Ellis,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Susan S. Foster, Sarah L. Adams,
Emily F. Marshall, Mary E. Badlam,
Abby C. Haslet, Flora I. Crooke,
Ann R. Gavett, Anna Grover.
Evelyn E. Morse, Edward Bannon, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

West Concord street.

Eliza C. Gould, Adelaide B. Smith,
Mary H. Downe, Emma Halstrick,
Kate M. Hanson, Lydia F. Blanchard,
Lydia A. Sawyer, Fanny M. Nason,
Clementine D. Grover, Sara W. Wilson.
Hannah M. Coolidge, C. P. Huggins, *Janitor*.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT.

GRANVILLE B. PUTNAM, *Principal*.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

Ringgold street.

Granville B. Putnam, *Master*. Isabella M. Harmon, *First Asst.*
Jennie S. Tower, *First Asst.*

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Caroline A. Mason, P. Catherine Bradford.
Catharine T. Simonds,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary L. Wheeler,	Roxanna W. Longley,
Abbie M. Holder,	Kate E. Blanchard,
Margaret J. Crosby,	Mary A. Mitchell,
Margaret C. Schouler,	Anna E. L. Parker.
Elizabeth J. Brown,	Mrs. Amos Lincoln, <i>Janitor</i> .

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Cook School, Groton street.

Harriet M. Faxon,	Isadora Page,
Georgianna E. Abbot,	Carrie G. White,
Affie T. Wier,	Mary E. Josselyn.
Martha Castell, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Wait School, Shawmut avenue.

Josephine G. Whipple,	Kate K. Gookin,
Georgianna A. Ballard,	Jennie E. Haskell,
Emma E. Allin,	Martha L. Beckler.
E. Josephine Bates,	Mansfield Harvell, <i>Janitor</i> .

SHERWIN DISTRICT.

SILAS C. STONE, *Principal*.

SHERWIN SCHOOL.

Madison square.

Silas C. Stone, <i>Master</i> .	Julia F. Long, <i>First Asst</i> .
Frank A. Morse, <i>Sub-Master</i> .	Lucy L. Burgess, <i>First Asst</i> .

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Elizabeth B. Walton,	Sarah R. Bonney.
Martha A. Smith,	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Anna B. Carter,	Frances McDonald,
E. Elizabeth Boies,	Louisa Ayer,
Caroline K. Nickerson,	Lucy J. Mellen,
Harriet A. Lewis,	Fanny L. Stockman,
Marian Henshaw,	Alice T. Kelley.
Isadora Bonney.	Joseph G. Scott, <i>Janitor</i> .

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Weston street.

Anna G. Fillebrown,	Harriet M. Burroughs,
Mary E. Gardner,	Elizabeth A. Sanborn,
Mary F. Coggs well,	Martha E. Page.
Patrick F. Higgins, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Franklin place.

Annie E. Walcut,	Sarah E. Gould,
Sarah J. Davis,	Emma L. Peterson,
Kate C. Harper, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Avon place.

Abby E. Ford,	Elizabeth F. Todd.
Charles H. Stevens, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Day's Chapel.

Maria D. Faxon,	Louise A. Kelley.
John Cole, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Mill Dam.

Annie H. Berry.	Eliza A. Moore, <i>Janitor</i> .
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SIXTH DIVISION.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

ANDREW. BIGELOW. GASTON. LAWRENCE.
LINCOLN. NORCROSS. SHURTLEFF.

COMMITTEE.

Joseph D. Fallon, *Chairman.* John G. Blake, *Secretary.*
James W. Fox, John W. Ryan.
William C. Collar,

ANDREW DISTRICT.

LEANDER WATERMAN, *Principal.*

ANDREW SCHOOL.

Dorchester street, South Boston.

Leander Waterman, *Master.* Hattie A. Watson, *First Asst.*
Joshua M. Dill, *Sub-Master.* Henrietta L. Dwyer, *Second Asst.*
Elizabeth A. Winward, *First Asst.* Mary S. Beebe, *Second Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Sara W. Barrows, Esther F. Nichols,
Martha A. Jackson, Mary E. Perkins,
Frances M. Bell, Lucy M. Marsh.
Thomas Buckner, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Andrew School.

Nellie W. Allen, Mary A. Jenkins.

Ticknor School, Dorchester street.

Martha L. Moody, Alice L. Littlefield,
Jessie C. Tileston, Lizzie Ordway,
Estelle B. Jenkins, Alice P. Howard.

BIGELOW DISTRICT.

THOMAS H. BARNES, *Principal*.

BIGELOW SCHOOL.

Fourth street, corner of E street, South Boston.

Thomas H. Barnes, <i>Master</i> .	Amelia B. Coe, <i>First Asst.</i>
Fred O. Ellis, <i>Sub-Master</i> .	Ellen Coe, <i>Second Asst.</i>
J. Gardner Bassett, <i>Second Sub-Master</i> .	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Eliza B. Haskell,	Lucy C. Bartlett,
Ellen L. Wallace,	Harriet A. Clapp,
Mary Nichols,	Claudine E. Cherrington,
Malvena Tenney,	Jennie A. Cheney,
Catherine H. Cook,	Katie A. Learned.
Lucy R. Cutter,	Samuel P. Howard, <i>Janitor</i> .

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Hawes Hall, Broadway.

Alice Danforth,	Mary P. Colburn,
Abby B. Kent,	Josephine B. Cherrington,
Lucy E. T. Tinkham,	Lucy E. Johnson.
Ann J. Lyon,	Joanna Brennan, <i>Janitor</i> .

Simonds School, Broadway.

Tiley A. Bolkom,	Mary L. Howard.
Emily T. Smith,	Joanna Brennan, <i>Janitor</i> .

Ward-Room Building, corner of Dorchester and Fourth streets.

Sarah A. Graham.	Matthew G. Worth, <i>Janitor</i> .
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Bank Building, E street.

Elizabeth G. Bailey.

GASTON DISTRICT.

C. GOODWIN CLARK, *Principal*.

GASTON SCHOOL.

I street, corner of Fifth street, South Boston.

C. Goodwin Clark, <i>Master</i> .	Sarah C. Winn, <i>First Asst.</i>
Lydia Curtis, <i>First Asst.</i>	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Myra S. Butterfield,	Clara A. Sharp,
Emogene F. Willett,	Ellen R. Wyman,
Helen A. Shaw,	Electa M. Porter.

S. W. Pollard, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Gaston School.

Mary L. Nichols,	Julia A. Evans.
S. Lila Huckins,	

City Point, Fourth street.

Elizabeth M. Easton,	Frances A. Cornish,
Josephine A. Powers,	Carrie W. Haydn,
Mary A. Crosby,	Lelia R. Haydn.

A. D. Bickford, *Janitor*.

LAWRENCE DISTRICT.

AMOS M. LEONARD, *Principal*.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

Corner of B and Third streets, South Boston.

Amos M. Leonard, <i>Master</i> .	W. E. C. Rich, <i>Second Sub-Master</i> .
D. A. Hamlin, <i>Sub-Master</i> .	Alice Cooper, <i>First Asst</i> .
Grenville C. Emery, <i>Second Sub-Master</i> .	Emma P. Hall, <i>Second Asst</i> .

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Margaret MacGregor,	Mary A. Conroy,
Mary E. H. Ottiwell,	Mary A. Montague,
Isabelle F. Crapo,	Abbie C. Burge,
Margaret Holmes,	Mary A. A. Dolan,
Hannah E. Burke,	Sarah E. Stumpf,
Margaret A. Gleason,	M. Louise Gillet.
Catherine M. Lynch,	Daniel E. Conner, <i>Janitor</i> .

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mather Building, Broadway, near B street.

Lucy M. Cragin,	Mary E. T. Shine,
Sarah E. Lakeman,	Annie M. Connor,
Lizzie McGrath,	Margaret A. Moody.
Maud F. Crosby,	George D. Rull, <i>Janitor</i> .

Parkman School, Silver street, near Dorchester avenue.

Martha S. Damon,	Emma F. Gallagher,
Mary G. A. Toland,	Maggie J. Leary,
Hattie L. Rayne,	Amelia McKenzie.
Margaret Johnson, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Fifth-street School, between B and C streets.

Ann E. Newell,	Alice W. Baker,
Ophelia S. Newell,	Lizzie Crawford,
Sarah M. Brown,	Minnie F. Keenan.
Mary W. Bragdon,	P. F. Turish, <i>Janitor</i> .

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

ALONZO G. HAM, *Principal*.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

Broadway, near K street, South Boston.

Alonzo G. Ham, <i>Master</i> .	Margaret J. Stewart, <i>First Asst</i> .
Henry H. Kimball, <i>Sub-Master</i> .	Mary E. Balch, <i>Second Asst</i> .
John F. Dwight, <i>Second Sub-Master</i> .	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Sarah M. Tripp,	Carrie L. Vose,
Lavinia B. Pendleton,	Mary A. H. Fuller,
Vodisa J. Comey,	Silence A. Hill,
Sarah A. Curran,	Annie C. Littlefield.
Joshua B. Emerson, <i>Janitor</i> .	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Capen School, corner of I and Sixth streets.

Mary E. Powell,	Susan Hutchinson,
Laura J. Gerry,	Fannie G. Patten,
Mary E. Perkins,	Mary H. Faxon.
Ella M. Warner,	A. D. Bickford, <i>Janitor</i> .

NORCROSS DISTRICT.

JOSIAH A. STEARNS, *Principal.*

NORCROSS SCHOOL.

*Corner of D and Fifth streets, South Boston.*Josiah A. Stearns, *Master.* Fiducia S. Wells, *First Asst.*Mary J. Fennelly, *First Asst.*

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Sarah A. Gallagher,

Juliette Smith.

Juliette Wyman,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary E. Downing,

Harriet E. Johnstone,

Maria L. Nelson,

Emma L. Eaton,

Mary R. Roberts,

Emma F. Crane,

Miranda A. Bolcom,

Jennie A. Mullaly.

Samuel T. Jeffers, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Drake School, corner of C and Third streets.

Mary K. Davis,

Nellie J. Cashman,

Sarah V. Cunningham,

Fannie W. Hussey,

Abbie C. Nickerson,

Alice J. Meins.

W. B. Newhall, *Janitor.**Vestry, corner of D and Silver streets.*

Ellen T. Noonan.

James M. Demerritt, *Janitor.*

SHURTLEFF DISTRICT.

HENRY C. HARDON, *Principal.*

SHURTLEFF SCHOOL.

*Dorchester street, South Boston.*Henry C. Hardon, *Master.*Ellen E. Morse, *First Asst.*Anna M. Penniman, *First Asst.*

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Abby S. Hammond,

Martha E. Morse.

Emeline L. Tolman,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Margaret T. Pease,	Harriet S. Howes,
Catherine A. Dwyer,	Jane M. Bullard,
Eliza F. Blacker,	Edith A. Pope,
Sarah L. Garrett,	Marion W. Rundlett.
Roxana N. Blanchard,	William Dillaway, <i>Janitor</i> .

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Clinch Building, F street.

Ella R. Johnson,	Julia F. Baker,
Lucy A. Dunham,	Alice G. Dolbeare,
Mary E. Morse,	Alice C. Ryan.
William Dillaway, <i>Janitor</i> .	

SEVENTH DIVISION.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

COMINS. DEARBORN. DUDLEY. LEWIS. LOWELL.

COMMITTEE.

John B. Moran, *Chairman.* Lucia M. Peabody, *Secretary.*
 George M. Hobbs, William H. Finney.
 John W. Ryan,

COMINS DISTRICT.

CHARLES W. HILL, *Principal.*

COMINS SCHOOL.

Tremont street, corner of Gore avenue.

Charles W. Hill, *Master.* Lillie E. Davis, *First Asst.*
 H. H. Gould, *Sub-Master.* Martha A. Cummings, *First Asst.*
 Julia Scribner, *First Asst.*

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Sarah E. Lovell, Almira W. Chamberline.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Annetta F. Armes, Emily Swain,
 Kate M. Murphy, Penelope G. Hayes,
 Charlotte P. Williams, Delia M. Upham,
 Adelina May, Caroline A. Gragg.
 Julia A. C. Gray, Geo. S. Hutchinson, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Francis street.

Celia M. Chase, Mary E. Crosby.
 Mrs. McGowan, *Janitor.*

Phillips street.

Annie E. Clark,	Lizzie P. Brewer,
Helen P. Hall,	Sarah B. Bancroft,
Anna R. McDonald,	Carrie M. Brackett,
Sarah E. Haskins,	Lizzie A. Colligan.
George S. Hutchinson, <i>Janitor.</i>	

Smith street.

Isabel Thatcher.	Charles Stephens, <i>Janitor.</i>
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King street.

Lizzie F. Johnson,	Carrie J. Harris,
Adaline Beal,	Mary J. Backup,
Caroline D. Putnam,	Delia T. Killian.
S. B. Pierce, <i>Janitor.</i>	

DEARBORN DISTRICT.

WILLIAM H. LONG, *Principal.*

DEARBORN SCHOOL.

Dearborn place.

William H. Long, <i>Master.</i>	L. Anna Dudley, <i>First Asst.</i>
Harlan P. Gage, <i>Sub-Master.</i>	Philena W. Rounseville, <i>First Asst.</i>

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Martha D. Chapman,	Frances L. Bredeen.
Helen F. Brigham,	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Cynthia G. Melvin,	Elizabeth R. Wallis,
Sarah H. Hosmer,	Abbie L. Baker,
Bell J. Dunham,	Louise M. Epmeyer,
Anne M. Backup,	Josephine A. Keniston,
Elizabeth E. Stafford,	Mary F. Walsh,
Lizzie M. Wood,	Ida M. Presby.
Michael J. Lally, <i>Janitor.</i>	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Yeoman street.

Anna M. Balch,	Ada L. McKean,
Susan F. Rowe,	Annie M. Croft,
Ellen M. Oliver,	Louise D. Gage,
Mary E. Nason,	Kate A. Nason.

Augustus L. Litchfield, *Janitor.*

Eustis street.

Mary F. Neale,	Clarabel E. Chapman,
— — — — —,	Mary K. Wallace.

Sarah Stalder, *Janitor.*

George street.

Mary M. Sherwin,	Flora J. Cutter,
Elizabeth E. Backup,	Clara F. Conant.
Emily M. Pevear,	Michael Carty, <i>Janitor.</i>

DUDLEY DISTRICT.

LEVERETT M. CHASE, *Principal.*

DUDLEY SCHOOL.

Corner of Dudley and Putnam streets.

Leverett M. Chase, <i>Master.</i>	Susie C. Lougee, <i>First Asst.</i>
Henry L. Clapp, <i>Second Sub-Master.</i>	Harriett E. Davenport, <i>Second Asst.</i>

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary H. Cashman,	Lucette B. James,
Ruth H. Brady,	Emeline E. Torrey.
Frances M. Davis,	Gilbert Hasty, <i>Janitor.</i>

DILLAWAY SCHOOL.

Bartlett street.

Sarah J. Baker, <i>Principal.</i>	Jane S. Leavitt, <i>Second Asst.</i>
Dora A. Pickering, <i>First Asst.</i>	

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary C. Whippey,	Mary L. Gore,
Eliza Brown,	Mary S. Sprague.
Thomas Colligan, <i>Janitor</i> .	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Vernon street.

M. E. Watson,	Mary S. Chamberlain,
S. Louisa Durant,	Ella T. Jackson.
Mrs. C. M. White, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Dudley School-house, Putnam street.

Henrietta M. Wood,	Annie J. Whelton,
Anna M. Stone,	Celia A. Scribner.

LEWIS DISTRICT.

WILLIAM L. P. BOARDMAN, *Principal*.

LEWIS SCHOOL.

Corner of Dale and Sherman streets.

William L. P. Boardman, <i>Master</i> .	Sarah E. Fisher, <i>First Asst</i> .
Charles F. King, <i>Sub-Master</i> .	Eunice C. Atwood, <i>First Asst</i> .

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Amanda Pickering,	Emily B. Eliot.
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THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary D. Chamberlain,	H. Amelia Smith,
Henrietta M. Young,	Phebe H. Simpson,
Louisa J. Hovey,	Sarah H. Robbins.
Susan A. Dutton,	Antipas Newton, <i>Janitor</i> .

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Thornton street.

Joanna Monroe,	Alice C. Pierce.
Mrs. Sheehan, <i>Janitor</i> .	

Winthrop street.

Frances N. Brooks,
Mary E. Deane,

Mary F. Baker.
Catherine Dignon, *Janitor.*

Munroe street.

Helen Crombie,

Maria L. Burrell.
Mrs. Kirby, *Janitor.*

Mt. Pleasant avenue.

Fanny H. C. Bradley,

Eloise B. Walcott.
Catherine Dignon, *Janitor.*

Quincy street.

Almira B. Russell,

Florence L. Shedd.
John P. Swift, *Janitor.*

LOWELL DISTRICT.

DANIEL W. JONES, *Principal.*

LOWELL SCHOOL.

310 Centre street.

Daniel W. Jones, *Master.*

Eliza C. Fisher, *First Asst.*

George T. Wiggin, *Second Sub-Master.*

E. Josephine Page, *Second Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

O. Augusta Welch,

M. F. Cummings,

Anna L. Hudson,

Susan E. Chapman,

Susan G. B. Garland,

Rebecca Coulter.

Mary A. Cloney,

Frank L. Harris, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Centre street.

Jeannie B. Lawrence,

Emma M. Waldock,

Ellen H. Holt,

Helen O. Wyman.

Frank L. Harris, *Janitor.*

Curtis street.

Sarah P. Blackburn, Mary J. Capen.
James Waters, *Janitor*.

Codman avenue, corner of Washington street.

Alice M. May, Isabella Shove.
Peter Gorman, *Janitor*.

Heath street.

M. Ella Mulliken, Flora C. Atwood.
Catherine H. Norton, *Janitor*.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

ALLSTON. BENNETT. CENTRAL. HILLSIDE.
CHARLES SUMNER. MOUNT VERNON.

COMMITTEE.

F. LYMAN WINSHIP, *Chairman.* HENRY P. BOWDITCH, *Secretary.*
GEORGE B. HYDE.

ALLSTON DISTRICT.

G. W. M. HALL, *Principal.*

ALLSTON SCHOOL.

Cambridge street, Allston.

G. W. M. Hall, *Master.* Sarah F. Boynton, *Second Asst.*
Persis B. Swett, *First Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary F. Child, Mary J. Cavanagh,
Laura E. Viles, Alice A. Swett,
Jennie Hosea, Helen L. Brown.
Otis Wilde, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

Everett School, corner of Pearl and Auburn streets.

Clara Hooker, Anna M. Farrington.
Patrick McDermott, *Janitor.*

Auburn School, School street, N. Brighton.

Kate McNamara, Adelaide C. Williams.
Patrick McDermott, *Janitor.*

Webster School, Webster place.

Emma F. Martin, _____
Otis Wilde, *Janitor.*

BENNETT DISTRICT.

E. H. HAMMOND, *Principal*.

BENNETT SCHOOL.

*Chestnut Hill avenue, Brighton.*E. H. Hammond, *Sub-Master*.

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Melissa Abbott,

Anna Leach.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Harriet M. Boit,

Emma F. Chesley,

Annie M. Hotchkiss,

Jeannie Bates.

Charles F. Wheeler, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Winship place, Agricultural Hall.

Charlotte Adams,

Emma P. Dana.

Fannie W. Currier,

J. R. Marston, *Janitor*.*Oak square.*

Nellie A. Hoar.

Charles F. Wheeler, *Janitor*.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

JOHN T. GIBSON, *Principal*.

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

*Burroughs street, Jamaica Plain.*John T. Gibson, *Master*.C. J. Reynolds, *Second Asst.*Mary A. Gott, *First Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Emily A. Hanna,

Victoria M. Goss,

M. E. Stuart,

M. M. Sias.

Rufus A. Perry, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Thomas street, Jamaica Plain.

Emma Smith.

Patrick Curley, *Janitor*.

Childs street.

Mary E. Brooks, Martha H. Ames.
William F. Fallon, *Janitor*.

CHARLES SUMNER DISTRICT.

ARTEMAS WISWALL, *Principal*.

CHARLES SUMNER SCHOOL.

Ashland street, Roslindale.

Artemas Wiswall, *Sub-Master*. Charlotte B. Hall, *Second Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Angie P. Nutter, Fannie H. Wiswall.
Elvira L. Austin,

FOURTH ASSISTANTS.

Ella M. Hancock, Sarah Ashenden.
John L. Chenery, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Washington street.

Lena S. Weld. Mrs. Kate Morrissey, *Janitor*.

Canterbury street.

Ellen B. De Costa, Ella F. Howland.
Ellen Norton, *Janitor*.

HILLSIDE DISTRICT.

ALBERT F. RING, *Principal*.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL.

Elm street, Jamaica Plain.

Albert Franklin Ring, *Sub-Mas-* Amy Hutchins, *First Asst.*
ter. Mary E. Very, *Second Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Alice B. Stephenson, Ida M. Metcalf,
Emily H. Maxwell, Louise P. Arnold.
S. S. Marrison, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Green street.

Margaret E. Winton, Anna M. Call.
Mrs. J. Fallon, *Janitor.*

Washington street.

E. Augusta Randall, Jennie A. Eaton.
Michael Kelley, *Janitor.*

MOUNT VERNON DISTRICT.

ABNER J. NUTTER, *Principal.*

MOUNT VERNON SCHOOL.

Mount Vernon street, West Roxbury.

Abner J. Nutter, *Second Sub-* Emily M. Porter, *Second Asst.*
Master,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Emma J. Fossett, Maria H. Lathrop.
James M. Davis, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Centre street.

Emma L. Pollex, James M. Davis, *Janitor.*

Baker street.

Ann M. Harper, William J. Noon, *Janitor.*

Washington street.

Ada F. Adams, Evelyn Mead, *Janitor.*

NINTH DIVISION.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

DORCHESTER-EVERETT. GIBSON. HARRIS. MATHER.
 MINOT. STOUGHTON. TILESTON.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM T. ADAMS, *Chairman.* WILLIAM H. FINNEY, *Secretary.*
 WILLIAM C. COLLAR.

DORCHESTER-EVERETT DISTRICT.

HENRY B. MINER, *Principal.*

DORCHESTER-EVERETT SCHOOL.

Sumner street, Dorchester.

Henry B. Miner, *Master.* Mary F. Thompson, *First Asst.*
 George M. Fellows, *Second Sub-* Helen M. Hills, *Second Asst.*
Master.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Henrietta A. Hill, M. Rosalia Merrill,
 Sara M. Bearse, Clara J. Doane.
 Anna M. Foster, Lawrence Connor, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Sumner street.

Maud M. Clark, Cornelia P. Nason.
 Lawrence Connor, *Janitor.*

Howard avenue.

Annie W. Ford, Henry Randolph, *Janitor.*
 Matilda Mitchell.

Dorchester avenue.

Cora L. Eldridge, Annie F. Ordway.
 M. A. Regan, *Janitor.*

GIBSON DISTRICT.

WILLIAM E. ENDICOTT, *Principal*.

GIBSON SCHOOL.

*School street, Dorchester.*William E. Endicott, *Sub-Mas-* Ida L. Boyden, *Second Asst.*
ter.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Grace St. L. Urann, Mary I. Roper.
E. R. Gragg, Hannah Clarkson, *Janitor*.

ATHERTON SCHOOL.

*Columbia street.*Ella S. Wales, *Second Asst.* W. Wales, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

*School street, Dorchester.*E. Louise Brown, Ella Whitridge.
Hannah Clarkson, *Janitor*.*Columbia street.*Nellie G. Sanford, Edna L. Gleason.
W. Wales, *Janitor*.*Thetford avenue.*Hannah E. Pratt. Timothy Donahue, *Janitor*.

HARRIS DISTRICT.

EDWIN T. HORNE, *Principal*.

HARRIS SCHOOL.

*Corner of Adams and Mill streets, Dorchester.*Edwin T. Horne, *Sub-Master*. Ann Tolman, *Second Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

E. M. Harriman, Almy C. Plummer,
Elizabeth P. Boynton, Marion B. Sherburne.
John Buckpitt, *Janitor*.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Harris School-house.

Marion B. Sherburne, Elizabeth A. Flint.
 Cora F. Plummer, John Buckpitt, *Janitor.*

MATHER DISTRICT.

EDWARD SOUTHWORTH, *Principal.*

MATHER SCHOOL.

Meeting-House Hill.

Edward Southworth, *Master.* Lucy J. Dunnels, *Second Asst.*
 I. A. Bense, *First Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary C. Jacobs, Kate Shepard,
 Annie L. Jenkins, Mary A. Lowe.
 Benjamin C. Bird, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mather School-house.

Ella L. Howe, Mary P. Pronk.
 M. Esther Drake,

Old Mather School-house, Meeting-House Hill.

Louisa P. Smith, Mary C. Turner.
 Benjamin C. Bird, *Janitor.*

MINOT DISTRICT.

JOSEPH T. WARD, JR., *Principal.*

MINOT SCHOOL.

Walnut street, Dorchester.

Joseph T. Ward, Jr., *Sub-Mas-* Isabel F. P. Emery, *Second Asst.*
ter.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary E. Glidden, Kate M. Adams,
 Sophia W. French, Ellen M. S. Treadwell.
 George R. Tarbell, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Walnut street.

H. J. Bowker,
S. Maria Elliott,

Kate S. Gunn,

Adams street.

Mary J. Pope.

Milton James, *Janitor.*

STOUGHTON DISTRICT.

EDWARD M. LANCASTER, *Principal.*

STOUGHTON SCHOOL.

River street, Lower Mills.

Edward M. Lancaster, *Sub-Mas-* Elizabeth H. Page, *Second Asst.*
ter.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Ellen E. Burgess,
Margaret Whittemore,

Caroline Melville,
Elizabeth Jane Stetson.

M. Taylor, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

River street, Lower Mills.

Esther S. Brooks,

Julia B. Worsley.

M. Taylor, *Janitor.*

TILESTON DISTRICT.

HIRAM M. GEORGE, *Principal.*

TILESTON SCHOOL.

Norfolk street, Mattapan.

Hiram M. George, *First Asst.* Martha A. Baker, *Third Asst.*

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Norfolk street.

Elizabeth S. Fisher.

John Grover, *Janitor.*

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

63 Warrenton street.

Sarah Fuller, *Principal.*

Annie E. Bond, *First Asst.*

ASSISTANTS.

Ella C. Jordan,

Mary N. Williams,

Kate D. Williams,

Manella G. White,

Mary F. Bigelow,

Rebecca Morrison.

Alice M. Jordan,

Edward Rothe, *Janitor.*

LICENSED MINORS.

North Margin street.

Sarah A. Brackett.

East-street place.

M. Persis Taylor.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Evening High School, South street.

R. P. Owen, *Principal.*

East Boston. Lyman School-house.

Frank E. Dimick, *Principal.*

Charlestown. Warren School-house.

George G. Pratt, *Principal.*

North Bennet street, Ward Room.

Salem D. Charles, *Principal.*

Anderson street, Ward Room.

John A. Bennett, *Principal.*

Wells School-house, Blossom street.

Edward C. Carrigan, *Principal.*

Old Franklin School-House, Washington, near Dover street.

Charles K. Cutter, *Principal.*

Warrenton-street Chapel.

William G. Babcock, *Principal.*

Hudson street. Ward Room.

Larry G. Beck, *Principal.*

South Boston. 331 Broadway.

John C. Coombs, *Principal.*

South Boston. Lincoln School-house.

George J. Tufts, *Principal.*

Highlands. Cabot street, Bath-house.

Frank L. Washburn, *Principal.*

Highlands. Ward Room, Dudley street.

John M. Hodgate, *Principal.*

Jamaica Plain.

Thomas F. Shaughnessy, *Principal.*

Dorchester. Hancock st.

George Oak, *Principal.*

Neponset. Walnut st.

William H. Martin, *Principal.*

Brighton.

Miss F. V. Keyes, *Principal.*

EVENING DRAWING SCHOOLS.

*Appleton street.*George H. Bartlett, *Principal.**Charlestown. City Hall.*Clarence S. Ward, *Principal.**East Boston. Savings Bank Building.*Henry N. Mudge, *Principal.**Roslindale. Florence School-house.*Charles L. Adams, *Principal.**Roxbury. Roxbury street.*Charles M. Carter, *Principal.**Tennyson street.*George H. Young, *Principal.*

SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 2.

THIRTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Schools.

MARCH, 1879.



BOSTON :
ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS,
No. 39 ARCH STREET.
1879.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE HOURS,

MONDAY TO FRIDAY, 1 P.M. SATURDAY, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

REPORT.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
March 1, 1879.

To the School Committee:—

I respectfully present my second report, the Thirty-Fifth Semi-annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools.

The last semi-annual report took up our educational system as a whole, and some of its wants at the present time. This report is intended to enter into the parts of the system. There is no need of describing or analyzing them, familiar as they are ; but it may not be fruitless to obtain a nearer view of their relations among themselves and with one another, and of the changes for the better which may be made in them. Grade by grade, group by group, school by school, they stand waiting, not only what can be seen in them, but what can be done for them.

One hears a great deal of criticism that is merely critical. It doubts so much more than it believes ; it finds so many things to blame, and so few, sometimes none, to praise ; it is so thick with mist and gloom that hope dies out in it, and we are left among ruins. That is not the sort of criticism which our schools either deserve or require. They have a fair claim to be considered hopefully. Whatever we propose to

them to do rests necessarily upon what they have done. If this is as bad as some of its censors would have it appear, the chances of improving them are small. Only the fact that public schools have done well justifies the expectation of their doing better. Confidence in their power to educate, and in the education they are actually giving, is one of the factors in rendering them more equal to their trust. Confidence in anything to be improved is an essential condition toward improving it.

There is another condition to any profitable discussion concerning the schools. This is throwing out all personal or local considerations. It is not the cause of a teacher, or a school, or a district, which we are examining, but that of public education. Whatever helps or hinders this is of far too general importance to be touched or left untouched, according to individual interests. It has to be tried on its own merits, and with a view to its own issues. Not teachers alone, not scholars alone, not schools alone, are concerned in these questions, but the whole community,—all its members, all its resources, its present and its future. We may regret if our inquiry seems to cast a shadow over anything or anybody, but the shadow is not of our making, and it will pass away the sooner with the fresh air we are trying to let in.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

- These are the first to come into separate view. Here are the springs, and as they rise and flow onward to the later streams, so the whole current of education may be determined. Primary Schools being clear and

sound, Grammar and High Schools come much nearer to their true course. On the other hand, failures in the early work are apt to be followed, if not actually repeated, in the subsequent work, and the system suffers in the end as at the beginning. This is the great responsibility of the primary grade. It trains pupils, not merely for its own studies, but for those to come after. It has an almost awful grasp upon the future. Days, months, and years, after its children have climbed above it, it is still reaching them, still lifting them or dragging them back, according to its training. What it has taught them to seek, they continue seeking; what it has taught them to shun, they continue shunning. The lessons they have learned, the truth they have loved, the honor they have won, are controlling forces as they grow older. Or it may be the reverse, and then the weaknesses and errors of after-life are explained by the unlearned lesson, the unloved truth, the unreached honor of earlier years. No one visits a Primary School, no one certainly teaches in it or superintends it, without a very deep sense of the seriousness of its charge. Such sowing as is in that field, such preparation for abundance or desolation as goes on there, can be matched nowhere else within the limits of education.

The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made.

The first great encouragement to a Primary School is the pliability of its children. They are not hardened by previous traditions. No mistaken subjects or methods of training have shaped their minds or char-

acters. Untrained altogether they cannot be; the least educated home, the most unguarded street, has its influence in moulding or unmoulding a child; but this is an indirect rather than a direct process, educationally considered, and may be modified more or less readily by the processes of a school. Primary pupils are yet fresh, as fresh, generally, as a teacher can expect to find them under treatment, moral, intellectual, or physical; and when it is wisely applied, it produces effects almost as visible as those of shower or sunshine upon the grass. To any one who loves teaching, this responsiveness of pupils is all-quickenning. It is not that they have bright minds; many of them have dull ones. It is not that they incline to mental discipline; most of them do not. But it is, that no barrier of any school's or any teacher's raising comes between the child's nature and the teacher's. One can act freely upon the other, and, though the impression may not always be instant or profound, it is sure.

Another encouragement in primary teaching is the indisputable value of its subjects. Other grades are charged with teaching what had better be left untaught, but this grade has very general credit for reasonableness. Mr. Ruskin, while speaking of knowledge not required, says how desirable it is for every one "to arrange his thoughts clearly, to speak his own language intelligibly, to discern between right and wrong, to govern his passions, and to receive such pleasures of ear or sight as his life may render accessible." That is a fair summary of primary instruction. The formation of good motives and good habits, the cultivation of the senses, the acquisition of

thought and expression, and the simple learning which suits the simple learner, — these are points to which there can be no objection, save from those who object to schools altogether. Other teachers, perplexed by the exceptions taken to their work, may doubt it, and lose heart in it; but from these trials the primary teacher is exempt. The absence of disapproval from those around her leaves her to her own estimate of the work committed to her, and the more she knows of it, the farther she goes in it, the stronger is her trust in it, however she may distrust herself.

The great thing to do for our Primary pupils is to keep them as fresh and impressionable as when they came to us. We are too ready to train them, as we call it, but perhaps it would be more truly called to subdue them. All the vitality, all the flexibleness they have, will be needed at school, not in the lowest classes only, but in the highest; and if either fails, it is the fault of others rather than the children's. Instead of snaring them in the mechanical routine which is often spread for them, they should be left free to be natural, not noisy or ill-behaved, but childlike, even childish, if priggishness is the only alternative. A child likes to assert himself still more than a man. Why not let him? If he is to use his own powers, and not another's, he should be encouraged, certainly not discouraged, in showing them as they are. Is he to learn from us? Then we must learn from him. He is our study as much as we are his, and we should find out what he is before presuming to attempt the training which he needs. "There should be as much life, joy, and nature," said Arthur Helps, "put into teaching as can

be." Put nature into it, and life and joy will enter also.

Is it possible, some one may ask, that you would have children not only received but trained as they are? Do you forget that they come from the tenement, where they are neglected, or the street, where they are degraded, before they come to you, and are you to leave them overshadowed as you find them? No; never a shadow that can be lifted should be allowed to rest upon one of them. But the way to lift it cannot be to treat them as if it were not there, or to fancy that they can be set at once in a blaze of sunlight; or, again, to make them drop everything that is individual as the condition of our training. Do we want to train their semblances or themselves? Never forget that

Trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home.

These children are of no brute-creation, to be transformed into the human; but human already, and with human graces as well as human faults. The more we have to do for them, the more we must make them our starting-points. What is good in them is the indispensable material for the principle, disposition, or behavior, to which we hope to lead them.

All this implies our acceptance of children's experience as well as nature. They have a good deal more of it than is sometimes supposed, and the more they have, the more it needs consideration. It may make for evil or for good. If for good, it must be fostered and developed; if for evil, it must be toned

down, checked, or eradicated. Your child of the streets is almost as much acquainted with the ways of the world as if he were full grown. The acuteness which he brings with him is to be used for his advantage, dissociated, if practicable, from its previous sources, and associated with better impulses and better aims. Many a child from the worst as from the best homes has an amount of information which surprises us as we bring it to light. An appeal to it almost always animates him, and then it animates the teacher who makes the appeal. Connected with school lessons it renders them more interesting, while it becomes, itself, more distinct and more available. Indeed, giving coherence and form to these loose and fitful shapes which cross the young mind is one of the best services to be performed in teaching. Slight though the shapes may be, they are full of charm to a consciousness that is half unconscious and wholly untrained. To turn them to stone by any Gorgon's head which we call discipline is a terrible mistake. If we would have the same activity, the same intense curiosity, the same eager pursuit in school which abound in play or at home, we must take the home-life, the play-life, even the street-life, into the school-life, and make them all one.

A part of every child's experience is the precedence of things over names. He knows an object before he knows what to call it. His ideas, however vague, come first; his words, however definite, come last. Here is the best of all plans for primary instruction. It will keep the thought in the foreground, and the expression in the background. It will rend asunder the

definitions and technicalities which have lain like tombstones on the opening mind, and give it air to breathe and live in. All around it lies a world, partly material, partly immaterial, which it has been framed to understand as well as to inhabit; and the more directly it can commune with what surrounds it, the more completely its design will be fulfilled.

Another part of children's experience is that things come to him singly. He has first one, then another, not two together, to occupy him. From one he passes to the other, sometimes so fleetly as to carry no knowledge with him, but he returns, and however rapid may be his changes, they are frequent enough to give him distinct perceptions at last. Such perceptions would never have come from observing two objects at once, or mixing in any way the various things which attract his notice. Here we have a method as safe for his first school as for his last. Every true teacher takes one point at a time, and though he may not dwell upon it until it is mastered, — for this might exhaust him and his pupil also, — yet he will dwell upon it by itself as long as is wise, and waive all other points until their turn comes. Teaching, or trying to teach, two things at once generally results in teaching nothing.

Once more; a child is accustomed to things rather than parts of things. His thought is an indefinite whole, not the definite ideas into which it will naturally divide itself as he matures. His objects are equally indefinite, — perhaps a fire on the hearth, but not the sort of fuel that feeds it, or the sort of brick or stone on which it burns. These, and other par-

ticulars, will be learned without an effort in a year or two, it may be a week or two; but, at first, they would require a great deal of effort, and not be understood after all. He does not like particulars just now, nor is it natural that he should. If we force them upon him he may commit them to memory, but as soon as we cease asking him to repeat them he ceases remembering them. Why torment him with analysis, or anything like it? If we would really teach him, we begin with the whole, and wait, sometimes a good while, before continuing with the parts.

If these points are correctly taken, if things come before names, if they come singly and come as wholes, it is plain that we have not been wont to begin with children as would be best. We have, apparently, imagined them on the brink of a chasm, across which they are to make a desperate leap at our bidding, instead of on a path opening behind them and leading on before them, ascending always, but never broken off, to be climbed by continuous rather than abrupt movements.

Our names have come before things. Text-books have seized upon the little child, like the ogres of old, and devoured his thoughts. If his home is one which has its books, the use of them will not prepare him for the primer which we put into his hands. It is unlike the nursery stories which he has been looking at, if not reading; it has a strange look, particularly on the inside, where characters¹ he has never seen stare at him out of nearly every line. One who has had no book at home takes the book we give him without

¹ Of the type known as Dr. Leigh's.

comparing it to any other, but the strangeness of any book at all is almost stupefying. We shall not plunge into books if we would help these children to read as they have learned other things before they came to us. Calling up their thoughts, one after another, and finding expression for them in successive words, we shall be content until the words can be put together as thoughts combine themselves, and sentences naturally follow.

We have been trying to teach more than one thing at a time. If it is reading, it is almost sure to be jumbled with spelling or articulation, or something else, good in its season, but bad out of its season. A child may be aided in reading by spelling, and he will be if the two are taken as the different exercises which they really are. But to make him spell all the time he is reading is like tripping him when we would have him walk. When we give him a reading-lesson it must be because we want him to read, and yet there is often more spelling than reading in it.

Here we fall into the error of putting the parts before the whole. Spelling a word, however we spell it, is taking it piecemeal; and that is just the hardest mode for beginners. We have risen in insurrection against the names of letters, but only to submit to the tyranny of their sounds. The sounds must be learned some time or other, but if we leave them to themselves at first, they will soon come as of their own accord, and will be learned with infinitely greater ease. Stranger than anything children see on entering school is what they hear, and when they join in it themselves, it is still *vox et præterea nihil*. Spelling

by sound as well as by letter should be begun when we have laid in a stock of words, in order to help us lay in more, but both processes should be kept within bounds. Spelling is to be practised at the outset only so far as it is a help to reading; by and by it will take its place as a help to writing; but it should never have the lion's share it has long claimed in our teaching.

One point more is to be taken, and this is the wisdom of teaching nothing to be untaught or unlearned afterwards. We have thought it wise to do just the opposite. The hundred and more characters which the child has been learning in his earliest reading-books are not only of no service, but they are of disservice to him in the books which follow, and after spending time in acquiring them that could have been better employed, he must now spend more in throwing them aside. That the love of reading should survive both stages is a proof how deep and inexhaustible its sources are.

The Committee have done great good by supplying additional reading for upper Primary classes in numbers of the "Nursery." Nothing has made a greater change in the appearance of the schools, as I have seen them during the last few months, than these attractive little papers. Their pictures, stories, and verses have interested children to a degree not before visible, and whatever interests them interests those who are training them. There has been but one drawback, and this is that the lower classes are not treated like the upper.

Of the new course of study for Primary Schools,

I will speak a little later in connection with the Grammar Schools.

Most of the defects attributed to primary instruction arise from mistaking its object. Instead of being contented with the initiative we strike into the very substance of education, and aim at effects belonging to a later stage. In this earlier one we should be satisfied with opening or expanding the minds of our pupils; we should not try to fill them. We have to set the intellectual powers in conscious exercise, but not to exercise them all, or any one of them entirely. Primary teaching is an impulse rather than a complete movement. It is gradual, not sudden, winning, not imperious. "Firmness is a necessary element," says one of the most earnest Frenchmen of this century, "but so are flexibility, patience, and tenderness." The training of little children is persuasive rather than compulsory. Were the bud pressed and pulled from the moment it appeared, what would become of the blossom? Delicacy of touch is indispensable. A hard method, unyielding to coy or sensitive spirits, can do none any good, while it must do many a great deal of harm. Variety of handling is also indispensable. Topics should be altered according to the pleasure children take in them, and presented according to the capacity of the individual child. It was said of an editor that he needed a sixth sense,—the sense of the interesting. Teachers, especially Primary teachers, need it more than any editor. They have to interest their pupils, now with, now without exertion, but always in sympathy with their unfledged powers. Primary instruc-

tion, thus conceived and thus carried out, will be itself, nothing less because nothing more.

One of the excellences too often absent from our Primary classes is sweetness of voice. A teacher forgets it in her eagerness to teach; scholars forget it in their eagerness to learn. It never ought to be forgotten. It is one of the very most desirable points of training, not only physically, but morally. The difference between exercises which respect it, and those which do not, cannot be measured by a merely audible standard. Harsh tones associate themselves with harsh emotions, gentle tones with gentle emotions, and as our children speak, so, to a great degree, they will think and feel. It would be better that phonetics, and spelling lessons, and all similar temptations, were chased out of a school rather than that they should chase out childlike speech or childlike feeling.

A yet more precious opportunity is in danger of being lost by some of our Primary teachers. During the last year I have heard as inappropriate passages from the Bible read at the beginning of morning sessions as I ever heard in the whole course of my life. Instead of taking five or six verses, such as light up the work of children, as well as of grown people, and make the opening of a school the brightest moment in the day, a teacher reads something in such a manner as seems to imply that it is as unintelligible to her as to her pupils. She does them more wrong than she would knowingly. Not only does school begin at a disadvantage, life begins so too; and the reverence for the Bible, which might grow up without our

knowing how, gives place to indifference, it may be to repugnance, and that lastingly.

What our teachers do for themselves is better than anything which is done for them. Yet there are some things which only those in authority can do.

One is, diminishing the number of the lowest Primary classes. If fifty-six is the proper quota for a first class, half of that is enough for a sixth class. No one would think of placing so many new pupils in a private school under one teacher. It would involve too great a danger to the reputation of the school, as well as to that of the teacher, supposing the welfare of the pupils to be of secondary consideration. Yet the rawest material of a private school is not wholly raw. Home has been teaching its youngest pupils. Soft and steady influences have been moulding them. Most of them know how to behave themselves; many speak with reasonable correctness; some of them can read, or write, or draw, or sing. But the average public school receives children who must be taught to wash their faces, to sit or stand with propriety, to make themselves understood in speaking, and to understand their teacher when she speaks to them. Many of them need to learn honesty, even decency, more than any lesson in the course of study, their moral necessities far exceeding their intellectual. Remember, moreover, the home forces; how many of them resist the influence of the school; how one bad example is often stronger than any number of good precepts, or even of good practices, before they are thoroughly confirmed; and we cannot wonder that our teachers have felt themselves overpowered, or

that they have fled to routine for protection, and taught their fifty pupils as if they were fifty machines.

The next thing to diminish is the frequency with which teachers change their pupils, and pupils their teachers. No matter what number of children may be assigned to a teacher, if they are taken away every half-year, as at present, they cannot feel her influence as they should. Individual pupils may be promoted whenever they are ready, and, being ready, they profit by the change. But for large numbers to be transferred twice a year from one who knows them to one who does not is a prodigal waste of character as well as instruction. The only reason I know for it is the admission of new pupils in the middle of the year; but surely they can be carried on to the end without disturbing the pupils who entered before them. What names or numbers the classes may bear appears immaterial. The point is to give each child a teacher for an entire year.

A very wise amendment of the Regulations has recently fixed the same grade of certificates of qualification for assistants of the Primary and Grammar Schools. It will never, I trust, be thought, or appear to be thought, hereafter, that a Primary teacher requires any less knowledge or power than a Grammar teacher. If either needs more than the other, it is she who teaches children as yet untaught in school, and sets them forward with life-long habits of thought and action. It will be wise to drop the distinction between Primary as Fourth, and Grammar as Third Assistants, so that their rank may be nominally as well as actually equal. To make it actually equal,

however, the higher appointments must be open to Primary teachers. Why Grammar Schools should have their First and Second Assistants, and Primary not, can be explained only on the now all but abandoned ground that Primary Schools can be taught by inferior teachers. We know at last that they cannot be; we know that they need the best women we can find for them, and that the best, as a general rule, will not be found, or retained, unless the best places at our disposal are within their reach.

I still think, as when making my first report, that men are needed as well as women in primary instruction, and that it is desirable to appoint some as masters or vice-principals in the different districts, beginning with those which contain the largest number of scholars in this grade.

There seems to me occasion to regret the appropriation by the City Council, and the use by the School Committee, of four thousand five hundred dollars for furnishing books and stationery, gratuitously, to all the pupils of Primary Schools. If we suppose so large a proportion as one-fourth of their number to be too poor to buy the few materials required in these schools, it would appear that upwards of three thousand dollars have been expended without any call for doing it; but, on the contrary, with some strong call for not doing it. This is certainly not economy; and as certainly, I believe, not education. Nothing deserves this name which makes a clean sweep of parental obligations. A comparatively insignificant reason for lamenting the supplies in question arises from their having reached the schools after

many of the pupils had furnished themselves. There was then no alternative but to take home their own books, and accept those which the city may be said to have forced upon them.

This, and some other matters I have touched upon, concern schools of every name as well as the Primary. They begin, but they do not end, in this grade.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

These are less free than the Primary to shape themselves. Their pupils are, more or less, creatures of tradition, with ways of looking at things, and thinking about them, which previous training has formed, and sometimes fixed. This may or may not be helpful to the Grammar School. If its scholars are prepared for the best work it can do for them, then its work is done with as little friction as is reasonable to expect in education. But if a part of its work is to prepare the pupil for the rest, and this by undoing the instruction already given him, then conflict arises, and delay and incompleteness are inevitable. I fear that, under the pressure which has characterized primary teaching for some time past, it has sent up a good many children to stumble on the grammar threshold. Let us hope that the present course of study will smooth the transition from one grade to the other.

Instead of the ready assent yielded to Primary studies, objections make themselves heard against the Grammar. Why is this taught? Why not that? The course seems to some too elementary, to others too advanced. It is blamed now for under-educating,

now for over-educating its pupils, and hardly ever acknowledged to have reached an equilibrium. Against these murmurs it is easier for Grammar Schools, as a body, or a Grammar School, as a unit, to hold up than for individual teachers, who may be so often complained of for what they are doing, or not doing, as to doubt whether anything but patience is worth teaching or learning. We must make the best of it. Educated men will continue to differ about the details of education. Uneducated men will continue to grumble against it altogether. Only as our pupils are better taught, only as they play a larger and more influential part in the community, can we expect the Grammar School to be thoroughly trusted.

Meanwhile, this grade has its encouragements. Activity in education is proportionate to the distance of its purpose; if near, the purpose excites an interest which it cannot excite from afar. Our Grammar scholars see their manhood or womanhood almost at hand. As they move towards it, it seems moving towards them, and they feel more and more desirous of meeting it successfully as it comes. This feeling can be turned to account from the first years in the Grammar School. The name means to most children the final stage in their studies, and as they enter it they anticipate leaving it, perhaps before reaching its end. Teachers quick to avail of circumstances will turn this approaching close of schooling to account. They will dwell not only on fast-flying opportunities, but upon the substantial advantage which the use of them now will secure hereafter. Many a pupil, already aware of the difference between intelligent

and unintelligent labor, both in themselves and in their returns, will think the teacher right in making such an appeal, and will respond to it. It is not the highest motive; it is far from being the lowest.

Large numbers of children do not complete their Grammar studies. It is not their fault, or in all cases their misfortune, but often positive necessity which compels them to earn a living. For the sake of such it is to be wished that the course were divisible at some half-way point, beyond which the pupils liable to depart at any time might spend the weeks or months remaining to them upon the studies that will serve them most after they have departed. A boy, for instance, who leaves the third class to return no more had better omit several studies of that class, and take up what he can of the history, physics, and book-keeping assigned to the higher classes. So, too, girls going from the third or the second classes might be much helped if something from the first class were taught them before they go.

It is for their good, as for that of the school and that of the city, to retain the Grammar scholars to the end. Is there any surer means than to make their schools more attractive? "What is the best thing for an inattentive congregation?" asked a preacher. "Give them something to attend to," was the answer. Give our boys and girls something to attend to; and the more restless they are, the more they think they have learned all they want, the greater should be the effort to interest them in their studies. A good deal can be done by moderating the demands upon them, and letting them breathe more

freely. An educational meeting in England, last summer, came to the honest conclusion that much of the non-attendance was due to "children being frightened from school by being crammed to repletion, like turkeys." Several speakers maintained that truancy often arose from superfluity of animal spirits, which, if rightly directed, would be helpful in any school.

The sports of children satisfy the child.

Why not their studies?

A much greater charm belongs, or can be made to belong, to the invisible work of schools than to the visible. We may be glad, however, that the attractions to be seen are on the increase, and yet more, that they are not due to the city and its appropriations, but to the teachers and their offerings in behalf of their children. Many of them, both Grammar and Primary teachers, began long ago, but others have begun lately, to decorate their rooms with plants, minerals, pictures, and other objects, which make a school look like a home, and, better still, act like a home, upon its pupils.

The Committee have done a great deal towards rendering the Grammar Schools more attractive, by a generous supply of new reading. They have established a library, as it may be called, of one or two thousand volumes, containing two hundred copies of ten or twelve different works of acknowledged excellence, and these circulate from school to school, or class to class, as they are required. If they are freely used, without as much interruption for the sake of drill as has been wont to accompany School Readers, they

will relieve many an hour that has hitherto dragged heavily. Few children can read Hawthorne's Tales, or Tom Brown's School Days, without some sort of animation, — an animation which they really feel, and therefore can express. The interest they take in reading such books will inspire them to read others like them; and thus their out-of-school hours will be better occupied.

Not content with supplying new reading, the Committee have supplied new writing, and I hardly know which of the two is the more abundant source of pleasant labor for our children. Under the head of writing, in the course of study, there is a very brief item: Blank-books at alternate lessons. But it is long enough to make a great difference to our pupils, or to large numbers of them. No single pieces of work have appeared to me more promising, during the past few months, than the well-filled pages of these blank-books. Extracts in prose and verse, abstracts of oral lessons, occasional essays of at least slightly original character, — these, and the like, bear a far higher part in education than writing the engraved copies of the ordinary writing-book. Here are signs of personal presence; we read what the teacher says or likes, as well as what the pupil writes, and the books, instead of being burdened with mere words, are buoyant with thought, even with taste, which could have been formed by no other exercise so simply or so surely.

Many of the troubles we have had in this branch of our system spring from attempts to force its fruit. The function of the Grammar School is twofold, —

both elementary and general. Whatever is thrust into, or wrenched from it, inconsistent with these essential characteristics, is certain to fail in every respect but that of doing harm. Every study carried beyond its elements, every lesson involved in complications, is nothing but that vaulting ambition with whose o'er-leaping itself we are familiar. It is the same with all special training. If we try in these schools to educate the farmer or the mechanic, rather than the man, we are pretty sure to educate neither; we have sacrificed general education to special and special to general. Grammar Schools are of one kind, industrial or technical are of another; and grafting either kind upon the other is like grafting a strawberry on an apple-tree. The true policy—let us rather say the true principle—is to keep the Grammar School general. That training which takes in the whole pupil, that which seeks out all his powers, and bids them act, that which unfolds all his duties, and helps him to fulfil them,—that is the work for Grammar Schools to do, and happy will they be if they can do it.

As for the subjects included in general training, they may be varied as the interests of the children or of the community may require. It is better to keep them much as they are, rather than change them with the rapidity of the questions which may chance to follow one another in the popular mind. Some would say it is better to keep the subjects much as they were, rather than as they are, for fear of neglecting those which must be what they have ever been,—the bone and sinew of Grammar School instruction. I welcome the new subjects, however,

without the slightest fear of their driving out the old.

But we are always asked for more. Subject after subject is pressed upon the schools, and whether they yield or resist, they are sure to be told that they fail. Just now it is citizenship which they ought to be teaching, but are not. Here, in the Grammar School, the great bulk of our children are to be prepared as citizens, in the rights, and, yet more, in the duties which await them. If, when they grow up, they have no independence or consistency upon public questions, what becomes of our institutions or ourselves? It is a fair question; but I do not think that it is to be answered by making our pupils "dabblers in politics," as Swift would say. "Every boy and girl of twelve in the common schools," observes a writer in a prominent journal, "ought to know all about the mode and terms in which a government loan is made." If they do, they must give up a great deal which has been thought essential in the education of men and women. Something may be taken in language or oral lessons, something in connection with history, which will give children ideas concerning public debt, the relation between government and the governed, the obligation of contracts, the credit of a nation, or of an individual, and then we may believe them safer, and the country safer, from the demagogues who mislead them. But the reasoning faculty should be our first object, — its training now, and its exercise hereafter, — or the politicians will have just as many cat's-paws at their command, whatever political or social training we fancy ourselves to give.

While much is yet to be done for the Grammar Schools, there are some things that should not be done. Such, I think, is the increased supply of books and stationery to pupils not needing, as well as to pupils needing, them. We have not yet reached the point attained in the Primary Schools, where every pupil is furnished with every material he uses; but we are far on the way to it, and there are many to urge us forward. Time was when the argument for gratuitous text-books was framed in the interest or apparent interest of the indigent, and of them only. They would not come to school, it was alleged, if they could not have their books just as they had the school; yet, on the other hand, they would not accept them as a charity, but only as a right to which they were as much entitled as to anything else required for their education. "I used," remarked one of our principals, a month or two since, "to give out city books with some sort of secrecy, in order not to wound the feelings of those who received them. Now I give them out openly, and nobody cares, except to get as many of them as possible." It would seem as if it were unnecessary to make books free to all pupils simply out of respect for the sensitiveness of such as are unable to obtain them otherwise than free. But the claim for free books is now preferred by many who are not unable, but unwilling, to provide themselves. Parents paying a tax of several hundred dollars demand the same materials for their children which are supplied to others. Why should they buy them? Are they not supporting the schools, and shall they not have the

same privileges with their neighbor who does not even pay a poll-tax? I think we may safely say that there is very little force in a plea for free books which rests upon susceptibility anywhere.

There is another, which may be called the plea of convenience. Time is lost while a portion of the scholars are furnishing themselves; therefore let the whole be furnished at once, and proceed with their work. But the time of waiting for a text-book can be spent in oral instruction; and, even were this to fail, no waste need ensue, for there is nothing whatever of greater value than an opportunity of making some exertion for the sake of education, and this we give to every pupil whom we ask to get his books, and wait at least a little while until he gets them. Nothing, on my rounds, has gratified me more than the successful effort of a Third-Class section in the Eliot School to buy their text-book of United States history with their own earnings. Were their teacher to bring them through their examination with a percentage of one hundred all round, she would do less for them than she has done by encouraging the self-respect of which their histories are an unmistakable evidence. What class in Boston is better fitted to study the independence wrought by our fathers, or to enter into communion with their spirit, than these boys?

Once more, there is the plea of consistency. We supply teachers, we supply school-houses, and we ought to supply school materials to every pupil. But the provisions are utterly unlike, both in kind and in degree. The books and stationery are for

individual use and individual consumption, while they cost so little as to be within reach of thousands who cannot pay even a small fraction of the outlay upon a building or a staff of teachers.

All these, however, are comparatively superficial considerations. Deep beneath them is a question, broader than the schools, broader than public education: whether the dependence of the citizen upon the city is to be increased or diminished. All around us, not only here, but throughout the nation, authorities of every name, Legislatures, Congress, and the Executive, are called upon, like the Jupiter of the fable, to help the people to be helpless. What the founders of the republic never thought of asking from the government they founded, their successors demand from that which they have simply inherited; and the readiness to assent to these demands appears to grow as they grow. It is time to stem the tide; and the place where it can be stemmed most easily and most effectively is the public school. If we would have self-help in the nation, we must have it in the children; and, to have it in them, we must do nothing for them, and lavish nothing upon them which is within their own power.

GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY COURSE.

The new course of study was begun upon less than six months ago. There has been no time for it to go into full operation, or for any of us to form a final opinion concerning it. The observation I have had of its working gives me confidence that if it can be

fairly tried, it will not disappoint the hopes with which it was prepared.

There can be no question that it is a broad course. It includes the immemorial branches, and more of them than before, reading from books as well as text-books, writing as well as copying. At the same time it omits some extremes to which former studies were pushed, as in arithmetic and geography, while it discourages, and, as far as possible, prohibits the waste of hour after hour upon all sorts of contortions that have been miscalled exercises. This makes room for observations and reflections previously untried. Nature, by which we understand, in the first place, physical nature, has been slowly making its way into public schools. It is now asked and urged to enter farther, to bring its plants and animals, its metals and minerals, and the fresh air which they will bring with them, into the school-room. There is yet more to come. Human nature, the body and the mind, biography, history, and poetry, all are to take their place, and, as we unfold them, we unfold the faculties employed upon them. Of this broader and brighter work we have a right to say,

One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin,

and, most of all, the children's world.

But let us never turn these things into mysteries, or allow them such prominence in our instruction as to exclude other things of equal or even greater value. No branches should be more openly or more promptly treated than these which have out-of-school experience to help them. I found a Primary class of the very

neediest children all aglow one morning. Their teacher told me she had been giving an oral lesson upon iron, and that they had been telling her what they had seen in the foundries of the neighborhood. "I had no idea," she exclaimed, "they knew so much." Nor they, probably, until she brought out their knowledge, and welcomed it to its place in the school. What they said, or heard others say, that hour, was upon something more than iron or iron-foundries. It told them of their own nature, of its experiences, its capacities; and however imperfectly they comprehended it, it could never again seem incomprehensible.

We are already touching upon the broader methods which the course employs. Oral instruction takes the lead. It welcomes the child as he enters school, and treats him as he has been treated at home, asking him questions, and leading him to ask them. From the very first it establishes personal association between him and his teacher, and lets her character act upon his, her mind upon his, as directly as if there were no text-book in the school. We call it oral, simply because of its form. Its substance is mental, — more purely mental than that of any other instruction we can give. "If you are thinking of words," said Pitt to one who sought his advice about oratorical training, "you will have no ideas; but if you have ideas, words will come of themselves." Ideas are the ends and the means of oral instruction. If it drops them, and substitutes words, — mere talk of teachers, mere gabble of pupils, — it is counterfeit. The last words to substitute for ideas are the technical terms with which text-books

abound. Admitting these into oral instruction is like cultivating weeds where we want violets. No new series of definitions or repetitions will serve as the leading method of our present course. It is not science that we want, much less is it the lion's skin sometimes wrapped round the pretence of science; but the simple truth. This is the only source on which we can depend for oral, or indeed any other, instruction.

One of the best ways of instructing orally is explanation. This, when genuine, is the teacher's teaching, in contrast with the text-book's. It is, to a great extent, the pupil's seeking, instead of the text-book's giving without search. His questions are the natural cause of an explanation, and his convictions its natural effect. "I like my school ever so much better than I used to," said a South Boston boy to his mother, last autumn. "Why?" she asked. "Because the teacher explains things." To make a thing intelligible is the first step towards teaching it.

The true form of explanations, as of all oral instruction, is interrogative. We teach best when we seem to teach least. Instead of lecturing to the pupil, we converse with him. We ask him what he knows, what he does not know, and he answers; answering, he learns something he knew already, something he never knew before; but in either case, he has learned more than any discourse could have taught him. Tell a child a fact, and it is all your telling. Lead him to find it himself, and it seems to him all his finding; because it seems so, he is interested in it, and his interest secures his mastery of it. As a mere receiver, he is

untrained; he is to be made an investigator, a discoverer for himself if for none besides. We come back again and again to the same starting-point. The child was learning before he came under our instruction. Shall we let him go on as he has been accustomed? Then we shall talk *with* him. Shall we try a strange path? Then we shall talk *to* him.

Broader methods are evident in other parts of the course. Language dispenses with English grammar to a degree hardly to have been hoped for. It is now "the expression of thought," not of words without thought, and the difference seems to me as great as that between a fossil and a bobolink. Spelling is let alone at first, and when taken up, begins with "easy common words from the reading lessons." Those who have struggled with the hard, uncommon words of the spelling-book can appreciate this change. History is not only studied, and as was long the rule, committed to memory, but heard in stories or sketches, and read, simply read, in other books than text-books, like Higginson's "United States" and York-Powell's "Early England." At last, we have a historical method, and though it is in its very infancy, it shows signs of strength which never appeared in the overgrown monster which it displaces. Physiology remains, but there is no text-book, and it is to be hoped there will be no trace of any in the inquiries which may now be made about our bodily powers and their rightful use. Physics retains a text-book, but the course recommends "the experimental method," and if this means laboratory work, or its practicable equivalent, the book can do no harm. I dread, however, philosophical

apparatus, perhaps more truly to be termed unphilosophical, by which the study of physics can be easily perverted into attendance at lectures. We want little apparatus to bring the pupil into the presence of phenomena, or to set him at work upon them. One fact which he observes, one induction which he makes, is worth more to him than all the experiments performed for him by anybody else.

As a specimen of what we ought not to do in natural science, I copy the following questions recently put to the pupils of a Massachusetts High School, as a test of their "philosophy":—

1. State the difference between *pneumatics* and *acoustics*.
2. State the rules concerning velocity of sound.
3. Mention the properties of the air, and describe any experiment which you have seen which illustrates one of them.
4. Explain the lifting-pump, as shown to the class.
5. Give instances of reflection by sound.
6. Explain two kinds of barometers; state the advantage of one over the other.
7. Explain the philosophy of the music in the organ.
8. Define *music*, *pitch*, *noise*.
9. Tell how singing-flames are formed.
10. Explain the theory of the siphon.

The claim of physics and kindred studies to a share in the course rests, primarily, upon their nature, but secondarily, on our respecting their nature. If we make our pupils mere lookers-on or listeners, and as they listen, give them formulas to commit, to be repeated afterwards, then we might as well employ them on an English grammar or a spelling-book. Just as the snow-flakes descend all airiness and beauty to be

imprisoned in a drift, so these studies of nature may be crushed with any other studies, and our children crushed with them.

Teachers must use discretion; but, that they may use it, it must be allowed them. One of the hopeful characteristics of the new scheme is that it not only allows, but stimulates individual judgment in those entrusted with its execution. The School Committee still direct as from head-quarters; the Supervisors carry out that part of the movement which is theirs; the Principals theirs; but the teachers' part remains, and neither Committee, nor Supervisors, nor Principals, know as much about it, in detail, as those immediately engaged in it. Such as are accustomed to exact routine are at a loss when first released, and fall into mistakes which might have been anticipated from their preceding dependence. But no mistake can equal that of keeping them dependent. Education is a process of continual surprises. The perpetual play of natures and forces in children can be met only by self-possession in their teachers. To cultivate this essential power is one of the great obligations of a teacher, and he who has no real hope of it ought never to attempt teaching. But it is not his obligation alone. Those in authority over him will fulfil their charge only by trusting him, and by letting him take his own mode of executing their directions, so long as he really executes them. This I understand to be the position of the School Committee in sanctioning the new course of study. They leave its details to the teacher. They know the benefit of freedom in teaching, not to the teacher only, but to the pupil, and they therefore do

what they can to make teaching free. It is for the teachers to do what they can, and their freedom is won.

Freedom in teaching means personality in teaching. The teacher consults his powers and adapts them to his opportunities; he consults the wants of his pupils, and sets about meeting them. On the other hand, the pupil, feeling his wants met, little as he may know how they are met, respects the teacher's influence, and not only submits to it, but seeks it as a source of happiness. "Instruction," says a recent English writer, "is not like the preparation of some chemical compound, to be obtained by placing together certain substances of a given weight and at different temperatures, and then leaving them to react upon one another." No; in any reaction fit to be styled instruction, mind and heart, thoughts, affections, aspirations, are the agents. That they may act, they must be known, and that they may be known, teachers and pupils must be free to be themselves.

And we have been on many thousand lines,
And we have shown on each spirit and power;
But hardly have we for one little hour,
Been on our own line — have we been ourselves.

It is the restoration of this "own line" that gives the new course its strongest claim to confidence.

One great stumbling-block to the new course is the singular anomaly of double, sometimes treble, promotions recurring throughout Primary and Grammar Schools. Again and again we find pupils swept from one class clear over the next above it into

one still higher. They are taken, not as being fit for this wild transition, but as being the least unfit, and thus their capacity or good conduct brings them punishment rather than reward, by depriving them of a substantial part of their education. Vain to say, They do not care, or, Their parents are pleased at their getting on so rapidly. The question is not what those who are no judges, but what we who are, or ought to be, judges think about it. Which-ever point of view we take,—on the side of the children, on that of the teacher, on that of the school, on that of the community, everywhere we see nothing but an abuse in such promotions. We know why they are made,—immediately, to fill the upper-class rooms with the required quota; ultimately, to present what is thought a sufficient number of candidates for diplomas. Is either of these objects a Moloch to which we are willing to sacrifice the training of a single pupil? Better, it seems to me, never issue a diploma, much better vary the quota assigned a teacher, than violate the first principles of education. The instruction adopted under these promotions is more like choking than feeding. It keeps a pupil gasping for breath most of his school-time, perhaps a part of his after life-time. It discourages all true estimate of the studies in the course, by constantly cutting into them, and hewing out great masses as if they had been put there to be rejected.

While on the subject of promotion, it may be well to suggest that a wise system will include two requisites,—one intellectual, the other moral. A pupil who passes the most brilliant examination is not, by

virtue of that alone, a suitable member of a higher class. He may have won proficiency at the cost of character; he may be habitually neglectful of honesty, and other duties, for which there is no percentage; and to promote him, irrespective of these conditions, is to tell his schoolmates that their moral standing, as well as his, is of no account in school. Here, as at every turn in the course, we must judge as we would have our pupils judge, and act as we would have them act.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

In allowing the corporal punishment of girls in Primary Schools, and of boys in Primary, Grammar, and the three lowest classes of the Latin School, the Regulations are open, I suppose, to respectful consideration. Three questions present themselves to me: Is this punishment subject to adequate restrictions? Is it necessary? Is it efficacious?

No other restrictions are ordered than that it shall be on the hand, with a rattan, preceded by an explanation of the nature of the offence to the offender, and followed by a report from the teacher to the principal at the close of the day, and another from the principal to the Board of Supervisors at the close of the month. In all this there is nothing to prevent hasty or even passionate infliction of the punishment. There should be an interval between the offence and the chastisement at least as long as that between two sessions, and this should be enjoined in the Regulations. It should also be prescribed that the report of each case be a full one, stating the name of the offender, the

reason for punishing him in this way rather than any other, the number of blows, and their effect, real or apparent, upon subsequent behavior. The reports now made, at least to the Supervisors, are merely numerical, so many punishments, in such and such proportion to the number of scholars. If we give teachers the power of the rattan, we are bound to prevent its being abused.

Is such a mode of punishment necessary? I am told that it is, and that its prohibition would be the end of all efficient discipline, particularly among those children most requiring discipline. I have no doubt this sort of discipline seems to many the easiest, at least to begin with, and seeming the easiest, it may seem indispensable; but there are others to whom it is the hardest,—hardest at the beginning, and all the way through. Very few teachers like it. Most women dislike it extremely; most men dislike it a good deal. They may think themselves driven to it, but it is a disagreeable thing for almost any of them to come to, and in some, when driven to it, there is a sense of disappointment, often of mortification, that their power over their scholars is not enough to dispense with it. Time has brought about a change in the teaching profession with regard to this subject. It is now very generally considered as a resort to which the mature teacher cannot turn, at least frequently or habitually, without confessing some degree of intellectual or moral weakness in himself, and he will, therefore, exhaust all the resources which character or influence places at his command before giving a blow to the unruliest member of his school. I know a teacher, a

young one, who began her labors not long ago in a school where corporal punishment is freely used, and she was advised to use it freely. Some of her boys were hard to control, as hard as any in the school, perhaps as hard as any in the city, and, since they were accustomed to blows, blows were as necessary there as they can be anywhere. But she believed in a necessity yet greater, and found it for herself and her boys, first in her own heart, and then in theirs, as affection sprang up under her sway.

I recall another instance, yet more impressive, of the needlessness of corporal punishment in schools. The Rev. Dr. Wells, who died in good old age at the beginning of the winter, was engaged at an early period of his manhood in the care of boys whom we call evil-minded. One of several positions in which he thus exerted himself, was at the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, as I think it was styled, at South Boston. Soon after entering this institution, he collected the boys, vagrants and criminals, be it remembered, and told them that their past should be no hindrance to their future, but they should have a fresh start, and if they did well, they should be treated well. As a proof of meaning what he said, he took a long whip that had been used in punishing them, and burned it before their eyes. He retained the ferule, but, some time later, he called them around him, and asked them if they would promise him to behave themselves, if that, too, were destroyed. Yes, they would; and so he put himself at their head, and marched to a stove, and gave the ferule to the flames. He always said one and the

same thing, that he never regretted the abolition of corporal punishment. I do not believe it can be regretted anywhere. We think, beforehand, that it will be; we have argued ourselves into such a conviction of its being indispensable, that we cannot argue ourselves out of the conviction; but wherever a teacher has tried to rid himself of it, and has used the means which have rid others of it, there has been no failure, or wish to call it back. Physical pain, or the fear of it, nothing in fact that is itself no motive, and that appeals to none, can be a necessity in a school. Only duty, only the love of duty, only a motive, and one leading to other motives, can be called a necessary part of education. Here, positive, not negative, forces are essential.

Is this punishment efficacious? There can be no question about the disorder it excites, the sounds more like those of a menagerie than those of a school, the sullen looks, the disturbed feelings, the outward and the inward effects which follow it as their cause. Can it do as much for order? Can it bring about that state of mind, or even that state of body, in the pupil, which is a real safeguard of his conduct? When we know the members of a school sufficiently to form any opinion concerning them, we usually feel the least satisfied with those who are most often chastised. "I may be drawn by a twine-thread," exclaimed a congressional combatant, half a century ago, "but I can never be driven by the club of Hercules." It is drawing, not driving, which touches the spirit, fills it with sensitive gratitude, and leads the child out of the evil which has been its master,

into the good which is to be its friend. Corporal punishment is no preventive of the wrong most needing prevention,—the wrong which is in danger of sinking deeper into the nature with every blow. It rather tends to prevent the right.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The first want of these schools, at present, is a better preparation of the pupils who enter them. This will come with the development of Primary and Grammar schools, provided their classes are properly graded as well as instructed, and their promotions are made according to qualification rather than number. But, however well the lower grades are organized or administered, the higher grade will suffer if it is obliged to take all who have gone through preparatory studies, without regard to their fitness for the studies upon which they propose to enter. Many a Grammar-School pupil is entitled to a diploma for having ended the course behind him, without being competent to begin the course before him; for this he needs other qualities than those which enabled him to scrape through the more elementary branches. It would be well to require some sort of evidence, such as a certificate from the principal or committee of a Grammar School, to show that the holder is capable of profiting by High-School training. Admission to it without any equivalent testimonial, is much like pushing boys or girls into deep water without knowing whether they can swim. Our latest statistics tell us that, of more than twelve hundred Grammar-School graduates, less than eight hundred

entered the High and Latin Schools. I say less than eight hundred, although the table exhibits eight hundred and seven admissions, because fifty and upwards of these were at the two Latin Schools from lower classes than those graduating in Grammar Schools. Less than two-thirds, therefore, of those finishing the Grammar course began upon the High. Far from regretting that the proportion is so small, there is reason to regret that it is not smaller. The eight hundred admitted in September have already sunk to a considerably lower number, and will sink to a still lower before the end of the school year. Partly, no doubt, because they cannot afford to attend school longer, but chiefly, I believe, because they cannot profit by attending, these newly admitted pupils drop like any fruit that cannot ripen. Was it worth while to admit them?

The function of a High School is advanced instruction. To give this to those who have no mind for it, whose training has been inadequate, or whose capacity is imperfect, is not to give, but to squander it. In such cases, nothing beyond elementary instruction can be given; and the school that gives this is not a High School.

Instruction ceases to be advanced, and becomes elementary, when there are too many studies to be pursued beyond a beginning. It matters not what we call a study. Whether a language or a science, it must be elementary until it has been studied long enough to reach its higher stages. French is no more advanced than English, or astronomy than geography, if we take it for a few weeks or months, and

then turn to something else. Multiplied studies are necessarily elementary. To allow them, as we have done, is to render our High Schools incapable of fulfilling their function of advanced instruction.

This, then, is their next want, — that the number of their studies shall be reduced. Mr. Carlyle speaks of “a marching of intellect at double-quick, turning round at every stride,” and compares it to “the marching of that gouty patient whom his doctors had clapped on a metal floor artificially heated to the searing point.” This is hardly a caricature of the pace at which High-School pupils are hurried from one study to another. It is not nearly as violent now as it was a few years ago, nor has it ever been as much so in Boston as in many other places; but there is still the same exaggeration of subjects, still the same rapidity of changes. Education is often affected by outside movements. Thus, while inflation has spread through the country, and stirred up every material interest to morbid activity, a distemper of the same character has broken out among the schools, and swollen the courses beyond all healthy limits. The remedy is the same in education as in currency or speculation. It is not inviting. It involves the sacrifice of studies that have been considered indispensable, the loss of immediate credit, and perhaps of apparent prosperity. But it is the only means of making prosperity real or lasting, the only means of deserving or securing a reputation worth having, the only means of sound and fruitful training. There is no other name to give it but contraction.

“Some books,” wrote Bacon, “are to be tasted,

others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested, — that is, to be read wholly.” A High-School course should consist of some few studies, to be studied wholly, or as wholly as is consistent with its short duration. It has but three years for the great bulk of its pupils, — three school years, and therefore little more than two years according to the sun. In this brief period, it is enough to attempt advanced English, history, physics, music, and drawing, five studies continued; and three begun, namely, a single foreign language, chemistry, and geometry, — in all, eight studies. Any of these may be prolonged into the fourth year at the English and Girls’ High Schools, or other studies may be begun in that year, as a second foreign language, algebra, and the outlines of ethics and metaphysics. The only doubt I have with regard to this course, as a whole, is its embracing all the branches that have been named. Few as they are, comparatively, they may not be few enough. It is so much wiser to learn one thing well than to study eight things without learning them. At all events there should be fewer studies for individual pupils. Not every scholar fit for High-School work is fit for every part of it. To some a language, to others mathematics, is a loss of time, perhaps of power. Then there are always boys and girls who think that book-keeping will help them to employment; and, as their purpose is altogether honorable, it should be respected, and they should be taught what they desire in place of something else.

No part of the High-School scheme is worthy of more consideration than the fourth year in the cen-

tral schools. It may be called top-heavy, or anything else; but, far from over-weighting the upper part, it is really strengthening all the lower parts of our system. The fourth year, provided always it is properly spent, is an advantage, not only to those who are privileged to take it, or to the schools in which it is taken, but to every school and every scholar associated with them. The gain from another year of advanced study, just at the time when it tells the most, and one year is almost as fruitful as any two years preceding, is a gain to the whole body of education. Yet a mere handful lingers to form a fourth year's class in the English High School, and there is not a roomful for that of the Girls' High School. What can we do to make these boys and girls appreciate their opportunities? What else than to appreciate them ourselves, and to make them deeper and richer for those to whom they are offered?

The changes suggested in preparation and instruction ought to bring about a change in the proportion of pupils completing the course. It is now a minority; it should be a majority; and, until it is, there will be a weak link in the reasoning which vindicates High Schools. Their responsibility is double, — one part to their pupils, the other to the pupils of other schools whom they are to sustain by the thoroughness and elevation of their own work. "When I have confidence in the Sixth," said the great headmaster of Rugby to his upper class, "there is no post in England which I would exchange for this; but if they do not support me, I must go." "Speaking to you," he said to the Sixth of another year,

"as to young men who can enter into what I say, I wish you to feel that you have a duty to perform, holding the situation that you do in the school; of the importance of this I wish you all to feel sensible, and of the enormous influence you possess in ways we cannot see, for good or for evil, on all below you." This relation between the higher and lower classes in a school is of the same kind as that between higher and lower grades of schools. The higher school has a power too penetrating to be always visible, yet never wholly invisible, as we follow it from grade to grade, and see the standard it helps in maintaining everywhere. It is a mutual influence. No force issues from any point in the school-line that does not rebound, as it were, from the point it reaches upon that which sends it forth; and as an upper school acts upon a lower, so the lower acts upon the upper, and they rise together to a higher plane. But for the High School to do its part it must retain its pupils longer than has been the wont, at least of late, in Boston.

High Schools, if they are themselves, exert a yet wider influence. They can be felt by the community as schools of more limited functions cannot be. They point to upward paths which it is good for everybody to hear of, and for as many as possible to see opening before them. The High-School graduate who has really deserved his diploma takes the place of an educated man among his neighbors, — a leader and a helper of his generation. The women of the school are equally useful. Many become teachers of those who follow them, and many more, not teaching profession-

ally, teach as none but mothers — and educated mothers — can. Thus the High School teaches far beyond itself, far beyond its sister schools, and scatters through a whole people the seeds of knowledge and of character. It is a school by which all classes and all ages profit, — the men and women who are too old to enter it, the boys and girls who are too young, the rich who pass it by for private schools, the poor who turn from it, often with wistful eyes, to the toil which claims them prematurely, — all are the better for it, knowingly or unknowingly, but really the better, provided always that it is true to its mission. It never was, it never can be, as is sometimes said, a school for a favored few. If for them only, it is virtually for none.

I have spoken only of the intellectual wants of our High Schools; let me add a few words concerning their moral wants. So far as these are like those of other schools, they are general, and need not here be dwelt upon; but some are special to this grade, and therefore require to be pointed out in connection with it. One, I think, is the want of modesty. Too many scholars of a High School imagine themselves to have achieved some distinction, and put on airs, which are as harmful to learning as to behavior. They would fain be boys or girls no more, though they never were so boyish or girlish as now. Others think themselves set free from control, if not in school, at all events out of school, and fancy that the best way of proving it is to cast off self-control likewise. All these young people are very much in need of their teachers' influence. They are to be enlightened rather than subdued, so that they

will humble themselves, and rejoice in their humility, when they have recovered it. Another want is much graver. High-School pupils are of an age when purity is in danger, and more so at school, or rather on the way to or from school, than at home. It is for teachers, therefore, to be watchful and helpful, to speak, if need be, and to act in every threatening, even doubtful, instance. Better save one boy or one girl, better keep one life pure, than teach literature or science to a multitude.

We have an exceptional problem in High-School organization to solve in Boston. In consequence of the ungovernable inclination of our municipality to annex its neighbors, or theirs to be annexed, we have the High Schools of five cities and towns, in addition to our own two. Ours at the centre, and theirs more or less near the circumference, they constitute a High-School system altogether *sui generis*. What shall we do? Nothing, and leave them as they are? Yes, is the answer, and the resolute answer, of many whose opinion is entitled to great respect. Local High Schools, it is maintained, are preferable to central. They are not so large, or so remote from their pupils' homes, or so inaccessible to the parents' visits or the parents' demands. Regarded from another point of view, they are thought to add to the reputation of their district, and even to raise the value of real estate about them. Such tributes as these are not exactly educational, but they have their significance, and account for at least a part of the favor in which local High Schools are held. Within the last year, East Boston has obtained a branch

High School, which it is the purpose of many good people to make independent. South Boston follows the example, and asks for its branch, in the expectation of a rapid maturity. What other district is to come next does not yet appear; but as there will be others to which no High School belongs, even when the number of schools is increased to nine, they will have their claims. Shall we yield to them, or resist them? If we are to resist, we must begin where we are, and do something towards reorganizing the existing High Schools.

We have an example of what can be done, if we turn to the Public Library. This great organization has its central collections, where all that is rare or elaborate in literature is supplied to the scholar, while everything in general demand is found by the ordinary reader. It has its branches, also, far and wide throughout the city, where the popular wants are met, and even stimulated. Just such provision of High-School instruction may prove the best to be devised. Branch schools will carry all the simpler studies close to the homes of our people. Children who could not, or would not, go daily to a distant school will attend one in their neighborhood. Its presence, like that of the branch library, will not only gratify, but excite, a desire for education, and thus lead on to something broader and higher than it can itself supply. Then the central school comes in with its larger resources. Scholars who would not have begun their studies by attending it are eager to continue them in it, and no part of the city now seems so remote as to prevent their coming to the school

which attracts them. It is in every respect an advantage to them to be drawn at the proper time from a local to a central school. The local may be ever so good a one, its course effective, its teachers admirable, and yet from the very fact of its being local there is something wanting. Pupils kept within district lines during their Primary and Grammar studies need emancipation for at least a portion of their High. They want more air. They want the influence of a school working for the whole city, not for any district, with wide views and wide relations. To be associated with such a work, to learn side by side with schoolmates from every quarter as well as from one's own, free from the narrowness which a single quarter can never wholly escape, — this is in itself an education. For this reason alone, were there no other, it would be for the benefit of our High-School children to belong, in part at any rate, to a central school.

It is hardly necessary to say, but for fear of misunderstanding it may be said, that the strength of a central school is not derived from its size. The largest school is not the best because the largest; were it that merely, it would come nearer to being the worst. Not size, but spirit; not numbers, but interests and sympathies; here lies the power of the central school.

Some change in the present system is called for on the score of economy. Not only the High Schools, but many of their classes, are out of proportion to their scholars. I have seen a class of one in German, another of three in Latin, another of four or five in

French, and, from what I could learn, there was nothing very exceptional about any of them. It is necessary, I am told, for the local school to offer just as many studies as the central, or its pupils will leave it for the central. Hence classes are formed without any reference to the cost they entail upon the city, and sometimes, I fear, without much to the good they do the pupil. It must be so in order to keep a local school even apparently abreast of a central one. Some of the special instruction in the local schools is particularly costly. Our Director of Music passes a forenoon in going to, teaching, and returning from a local school of fifty odd scholars. He gives the same time to a central school of more than six hundred. In every branch of instruction, general or special, the contrast is the same in kind, if not in degree, between the central and local High Schools. It is a dangerous one to tolerate,—dangerous not only to the local schools, but to the entire High-School system. No one can shut his ears to the murmurs against this department of education; they are heard in private and in public, from the best friends of free schools as well as from those who care nothing about them. No better incentive to this feeling can be devised than keeping up a single expense that we find it difficult to justify in the interest of the community. It is a clear case for the application of the old maxim: "Save all you can, and give all you can."

Having spoken, as I felt called to do, concerning the local High Schools as a class, I wish to bear testimony to the intelligence and faithfulness with which they are working. They have undoubtedly

suffered from the transformation of the municipalities which established them into the suburbs of a city which had no part in their establishment. The prestige they possessed, the pride they excited in their neighbors as well as in their members, the aspect and the spirit once belonging to them, have dwindled, but not from any falling off in duty or in devotion. Three, perhaps four, of the five are entitled to the highest commendation for the firmness with which they have met discouraging circumstances, and, as far as possible, overcome them.

LATIN SCHOOLS.

In these two schools we have the oldest and the youngest of our sisterhood. The Latin, as it is still called, though no longer the only one, carries us back to the heroic age of Boston. Every school then founded was an offering in behalf of education which these wealthier times are unable to parallel. It is a great thing for our system, as for ourselves, that the example of our fathers is preserved, not in a speechless monument, but in one vocal with lessons, and, above all, the lesson of sacrifice. Change after change has befallen the school. It teaches subjects of which its founders never heard, and by methods from which they would have shrunk in all but holy horror; yet its association with them, and the generations following them, has not changed, and it is one of our educational associations which we may hope will never change.

The Girls' Latin School is at the opposite pole. Its purpose, its course, its details, its means, are all of

our own day. It begins without a tradition either to check or to inspire its members, —

The world all before them where to choose
Their place.

Its individuality is that of a school ministering to fresh wants out of fresh resources.

Both schools render a great service by connecting the school with the college. The relation between the two exists, even when unseen; each needs the other, and each affects the other, as a whole and throughout its parts. But it is well to see it when we can, and to be convinced afresh that different degrees in education are of one kind, — the same in substance, the same in operation. The Latin Schools alone are the near kindred of the colleges; but, through them, schools of every grade are connected with institutions with which it is good for them to feel even a remote relationship.

This precedence of the Latin Schools involves a certain penalty. To prepare their pupils for any college to which Boston boys or girls are willing to go, there is a good deal to be done, even though the girls have six years and the boys eight for doing it. The Head-Master of the Latin School, in a recent address to the Latin School Association, said, "It is an undeniable fact, so far as the Latin School is concerned, that what is undertaken to-day is not so thoroughly done as when less was required, because very little more time, if any, is given to accomplish it. The increase of time has not been proportionate with the increase of requirements. . . . Saturday

has become a holiday; the summer vacation is extended from six weeks to ten or eleven weeks; gymnastics, or military drill, music and drawing, which do not enter into the examination for admission to college, occupy four hours a week; four hours are given to English literature and physical science, and additional hours to mathematics and French, which were formerly given to Latin and Greek. Much that is superfluous or fruitless in the earlier requirements has been omitted, it is true, but the essentials still remain."

The Principal of the Girls' Latin School might say much the same things concerning the studies of his pupils. There is little doubt that both courses are crowded, or that they might be relieved by lopping branches not strictly preparatory. Colleges sometimes seem to demand more than they actually do, and when one seeks admission, he finds that the portcullis, which looked formidable at a distance, was not meant to be dropped. For such fictitious requirements no preparation should be made in our schools, nor should actual requirements be exaggerated; it is enough for the colleges which establish them to make them their idols, without compelling the schools to worship them. The time may come when the colleges will be content with less elaborate requisitions. They have already toned down those in the ancient languages, and there is no occasion to despair of their imitating their own example with regard to other studies. They will not, they cannot, be the losers; for it is as much their interest to receive, as it is that of the schools to send, students of ripened rather

than overlaid powers. But until they moderate their demands, it belongs to the schools, or their administrators, to take care that nothing more than is really demanded shall be undertaken.

If girls can be prepared for college in six years, boys can be also. I see no object in admitting boys to the Latin School at the early age of nine, or in mixing their general with their preparatory studies, except to increase the numbers of the school. This is not desirable; indeed, it seems to me very undesirable. The last catalogue shows the six upper classes and their outlying sections to contain three hundred and twenty boys: more than this number is a burden, rather than an honor, to the school.

PROPORTION OF MEN TO WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

This concerns, principally, the High and Latin Schools, two of which have none but men, and the rest few but women, on their staffs. The two employing men are for boys; those employing chiefly women are for girls, or for boys and girls. Tradition is on the side of this organization; and, though it is sometimes said to call for change, the change neither comes nor seems about to come. Both groups of schools suffer, the one from a preponderance of men, the other from a preponderance of women; but the latter suffers less than the former. Women appear better able than men to give exclusive instruction in public schools. They meet more wants of boys, as well as of girls, not only from their intellectual but their moral and even their physical endowments. By physical, I mean their presence, their manner, their

way of moving and speaking, which, I think, most men will acknowledge to possess a charm for children beyond anything belonging to themselves. By moral, I mean the sensitiveness and the sympathy which characterize women more generally than men in teaching, and which give them a strong influence over youthful natures. In fact, schools without them are like unfinished paintings: however strong in outline, or rich in color, they lack the delicate touch which rounds as well as softens the whole. On the other hand, men are generally more capable than women of invigorating the tone of a school. If it is a girls' school, they can be particularly serviceable by infusing the strength which its work requires, and saving it from any possible languor. It appears, therefore, to be for the interest of the Girls' High School to call some men to be its teachers, and for that of the Latin and English High Schools to call some women to be theirs; and I trust that the next vacancies will be filled accordingly.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

In speaking of this it will be impossible to avoid the particular allusions which I deprecated at the beginning of this report. One cannot treat a single school as a group of schools; but it is perfectly possible to treat it considerately and with reference to its own welfare, as well as that of the system in which it holds a conspicuous place.

The training of our teachers is the mainstay of our schools. It cannot be too liberal; it can easily be too much the opposite. Concerning the expedi-

ency of providing it at the expense of the city, the School Committee are not agreed, just as the community is not. We gain nothing, I think, by the stereotype arguments in favor of Normal training. If it were what it assumes to be, the dispute with it all over the country would be less threatening. If we want to give it, and to be sustained in giving it, in Boston, there is only one course, and this is to give so good a training that none can question its value when given. Shall our school be preserved by declaring that it ought to be, or by making it such that it will be? Imagine it a post on the frontier, assailed by hostile forces, and worthy, as we believe, of being defended against them. What should we do? Declare that the honor of the country was at stake, or that the place should be held at any cost of declarations? Or should we labor upon it, and strengthen it, until it could hold itself against its foes?

Taking for granted that the Normal School needs teachers of the greatest attainable force, let us consider what study promises the best returns. The time for it, we remember, is a single year, or, omitting vacations and examinations, two-thirds of a solar year. This is plainly inadequate for both general and special instruction; and as the school is not intended to undertake both, the first thing to do towards improving it is to limit it to its special object. Here is the course of the school as stated in its latest catalogue:—

1. Mental and Moral Science and Logic.
2. Principles of Education, School Management, and Methods of Instruction.
3. Physiology and Hygiene.
4. Physics and Natural History, with reference to Objective Teaching.
5. Language: its history, acquisition, and analysis.
6. Grammar-School Studies, with reference to teaching.
7. Drawing, and its use as a means of illustration in teaching, and Vocal Music.
8. Observation and practice in the Primary and Grammar Departments of the Training School.

This is generous, but impracticable. It mingles studies that ought to have been pursued in other schools with those to be pursued in this, and gives to both a period not enough for either separately. To take the first head only as an illustration: "Mental and Moral Science and Logic" constitutes a course in itself, and no more professional to the teacher than to the preacher or the lawyer. The only reason for including it here is that it is excluded from the schools which send their pupils here; but this is a reason for introducing it there rather than maintaining it here. Moreover, if Mental Science is to be studied in a Normal School, it should be sought in other books than those prepared "for schools and colleges," as in biography, in poetry, in any expression of the human mind sufficiently broad and deep to express it. We do not need an analysis of the intellectual faculties half as much as a knowledge of them in action, and the power which that knowledge alone can impart of setting them in action for ourselves or others. I would rather prepare myself for

teaching, — particularly for teaching little children, — by studying Wordsworth, until his thoughts could be followed, even at a great interval by mine, than by reading any text-book, or any twenty text-books, on psychology.

The course of a Normal School should extend beyond its own resources. We have in Boston two museums, — one of Natural History, the other of Fine Arts, — in both of which our Normal pupils can be prepared to teach with greater efficiency. They should visit these institutions, under competent guidance, and learn to reach out by themselves into the wide realms of Art, and the yet wider realms of Nature. It is bad enough to shut up mere pupils within school walls, and train them altogether there; but to do the same with those who are to be our teachers is indefensible.

One of the chief aims in a Normal School should be to wean its scholars from every form of dependence. They are accustomed to depend on text-books, and the school is to do all it can to liberate them. If it succeeds, it will probably find that they are but depending all the more on their teachers; from this, too, the school is to set them free. All processes of preparation, as such, are unfavorable to self-dependence. Those whom they prepare feel that they are not yet ready to trust themselves, and, therefore, trust some one else, — the leader or the teacher who conducts them. Nothing is more natural, and yet it should be resisted, especially in training teachers, by all the means their trainers can command. Teachers are to use their own strength, not another's,

and if it is not in them when they begin to teach, it is long in coming, if it comes at all.

When Governor Andrew addressed the graduating class of a State Normal School, he referred to the anxious tone of the essays they had just been reading, and said, "That is all wrong. You are too solemn; look forward cheerfully to your work; you will find it, I have no doubt, a very happy one." The Rev. James F. Clarke, who tells us this, adds, "As the Governor thus spoke, his own face beaming with cheer and good nature, I observed the light come back to the faces of the pupils." That is the light we want in our Normal School, and not there alone, but in every other to which the Normal sends a teacher.

Of ninety-two admitted last September to the Normal School, one was under seventeen; twelve more were under eighteen; twenty-six more under nineteen; twenty-seven more under twenty. This leaves only twenty-six of twenty years old and upwards. It seems to require no demonstration that these pupils are not sufficiently mature for professional instruction, at least such as Boston should give, if it gives any. For this reason, I have advocated that the clause in the Regulations, "Candidates for admission must be at least eighteen years old," should be very strictly interpreted, instead of being nullified, as it now is, by a following sentence. I have also urged that the requirement of being "recommended by the master or committee of the last school" shall be understood as meaning all it can; that is, recommended for this specific object, namely, admission to a teacher's training. Personal fitness is vital here; nature

outranks education; character outranks mere intellect. High figures at examinations are as dust in the balance compared with qualities of mind and heart; and, when these fail, there is nothing to be received as equivalent. I do not undervalue intellectual fitness; on the contrary, I have done what I could to amend the Regulations, so that none but those who have completed the fourth year in the Girls' High School, or a course fully equivalent, should be admitted to the Normal School. Of all deficiencies in the teaching profession, as far as public schools are concerned, the most glaring is the want of general culture; and any means of supplying it is to be employed, in justice to the schools. We can do no greater kindness to the profession itself, or to teachers individually, than by delaying their entrance into it, and even their approach to it, until they have gone over all the preliminary ground within their reach. During the very last few years, I have seen many graduates of the Normal School succeeding or failing as teachers, according to the work they had done or left undone before becoming its pupils. It must be so with the great majority. The pupil who has knowledge is the only one who can be taught to impart knowledge.

The effect of requiring higher qualifications for admission will be to diminish the number of those admitted. This is to be desired rather than avoided, and for the sake of the school itself. The ninety odd admissions of the present year were probably twice as many as the school wanted, in order to do a good year's work; certainly twice, and more than twice, the number required by a year's vacancies among the

teachers of other schools. Unless the vacancies of the future are much more numerous than those of the past, such as can be filled by a graduating class, will be about thirty, and they will be filled, one need not say, far better by a small than by a large class. No school needs more individual opportunities, none profits more by them, than a Normal. If it can take its pupils one by one, and so train them that they may be able to train others, it rises, and they rise with it, to "the noblest of all arts," as Mackintosh said, — "the art of forming a vigorous, healthy, and beautiful mind."

Two things strike me as worth considering, with respect to the graduates of the Normal School. One is the expediency of their beginning to teach in other places, so that they will acquire the power which experience alone can give them before entering upon the more difficult duties of Boston Schools. "The practical knowledge," according to the Regulations, "of the methods of instruction and discipline" to be gained in the Training School is not experience, but preparation for it; and great must be the natural endowments of any young teacher who really succeeds in schools like ours without experience in teaching.

The other suggestion I have to make is the advantage of post-graduate instruction in the Normal School. Its best graduates, with or without experience, have been but briefly instructed; and could they follow some course or courses, subsequently, even while occupied for most of their time in teaching, they, and the schools they teach, would be greatly assisted. Such courses should be open to all teachers in the

service of the city; and there are few who would not be better for keeping up their professional studies. A physician is a student; and the larger his practice, the deeper is his research. But the teacher who continues to learn—I mean to learn more than the daily lessons he teaches—is the exception rather than the rule. Yet no one can be a true teacher who is not also a true scholar.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

No branch of this is so fruitful as that given by the Supervisors. It is hardly to be called a branch, or special instruction, so broad is its range and so general its influence; but, whatever it is called, it is highly productive. The Supervisors, as is well known, divide the work, each taking a group of schools and a department of study, and thus become, not only inspectors, but teachers. They teach sometimes a teacher, sometimes a pupil, sometimes a class; it may be by a word of advice, it may be by an actual lesson. Their purpose, as I have become acquainted with it during the past year, is not to interfere in a school, not to criticise it, not to condemn it, but to help it, its teachers and pupils, as their counsellors and friends. Nothing could be more sympathetic than the relation between them and the schools, as it was brought out at the meetings of Primary and Grammar teachers in November. Free to develop this relation, to concentrate their thoughts and efforts upon improving instruction rather than testing it, to suggest what may be left undone as well as what may be done, especially by younger teachers and younger

pupils, the Supervisors will render inestimable service to public education.

Other special instruction is more truly special. It is given throughout all the grades, as in music and drawing, or through some one or other of them, as in sewing, military drill, and the languages. Most of these departments are susceptible of improvement, particularly in respect to organization. Military drill, being taught by a single instructor, is organized in him. The musical department is so well arranged as to be worthy of imitation. It has its director and special instructors absorbed in no single school or grade, but overseeing the instruction in music from first to last, and giving as much of it themselves as they can, while leaving the bulk of it, as is desirable, to regular teachers. This seems to me a model for other departments. Each of them may have a director, with as many special instructors as may be needed, whose duty shall be partly to teach and partly to supervise, securing energy, breadth, and unity beyond our present experiences. Directors are particularly wanted in Sewing, and in each of the three languages taught in High Schools. Space fails in this report for any remarks upon the subjects of special instruction. They appear to me to require very careful consideration as soon as it can be given them.

Concerning the special schools, one doubt suggests itself, — and this is, whether all of them should continue special. This does not touch the School for the Deaf, of whose special, and even individual, character there can be no question. But it seems pertinent to the Kindergarten and the Schools for Licensed Minors.

The solitary Kindergarten is doing what it can, but this is little among the thousands of Kindergarten age. Were it the only provision to be made for them, we should need a great many additional schools; but it is not the only, and, as a general rule, I think, not the best. For the very young children, a Day Nursery seems to me preferable; for those of five or six, a Primary School of the right stamp appears better than a Kindergarten. This new school is a reaction against the old schools, whose routine and discipline were often pushed to great extremes. Against the hard character which they thus acquired, something in the way of protest was inevitable; and it came in the form of the Kindergarten. For the good it has done in mellowing the Primary School we cannot be too grateful; but to acknowledge its service in this respect is not to acknowledge the necessity of substituting it for the Primary, or the lowest classes of the Primary. Not a Primary School in Boston, or anywhere else, but may take Froebel's principle, that the desire of activity is innate in the child, and follow it with none the less success because it uses other means than those of the Kindergarten. Notwithstanding all that is said—and justly said—in favor of these means, they are not beyond exception. Such observation as I have been able to make of them compels me to think that they are apt to fail in some points of imperious necessity. Whatever Kindergarten theory may be, Kindergarten practice seems to be defective in forming the habit of attention. Children waver under it when left to themselves, and, though they attend at times, they do not

at others; and thus what may be regarded as the very first purpose of education is long in being actually secured. If attention is the first, self-control is the second purpose in early training; and this, too, appears to me to be delayed by Kindergarten exercises. I have had the opportunity of seeing them vibrate between two conditions, — one of dependence upon the teacher's directions, greater than is common in a Primary School; the other of noise, sometimes disorder, when children have no control of themselves, and very little is exercised over them. I cannot enter further into the subject at present, but, unless I am much mistaken, the Kindergarten is rather a private charity than a public school.

The Schools for Licensed Minors have their advantage. Many of their pupils being of foreign birth, and unable to speak our language, they can be taken in hand with greater readiness apart from other scholars. But a few weeks' teaching brings them to a point where they are capable of more spirited advance than they can be expected to make by themselves, and then the disadvantage of separate schools for them becomes obvious. As for separating boys who black boots or sell papers from boys who do not, simply because they may be unable to be present through the session of a Primary or Grammar School, the measure seems unwise, whichever class we regard, — the boys at work suffering for want of the influence of a Common School, and the boys not at work exposed to impressions concerning those who are, from which it is all-important to guard them. I think these schools should be discontinued, and their

pupils transferred to the Common Schools of their districts. Their attendance, though broken, need not be irregular; and if they come and go at the same hour every day they will do their school no harm. They will not, of course, attempt all the studies, but only such as are proportionate to their school-time.

The School for the Deaf is the most special of all our special agencies. It teaches those who can be taught only by themselves, and through means adapted to them exclusively. We have great reason to be content with it; primarily, for its benefit to its pupils; and, secondarily, for the relations into which it brings our schools at large. Supported by the State as well as the City, and receiving pupils from other States, it connects us with a wide constituency. Wider yet is the humanity with which it associates us in ministering to children of defective organization, for whom it was once thought that an asylum was the only practicable provision. Here we have a school, and one as worthy of the name as any other, teaching the deaf in such a way as to bring them nearer and nearer to the condition of those who hear.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Their value, theoretically, is beyond dispute. The city contains large numbers of older children, and of men and women as uneducated as any children, who must be taught by night, or not at all. It is for the interest of the community quite as much as for that of the individual, that evening schools should have their part in public education.

But if we give them a place, we expect them to

fill it. They are to prove their value practically as well as theoretically, and meet the demands upon them as fully as any other schools. When I say that they are to do this, I mean, of course, that the Committee are to constitute them, and their teachers are to conduct them in such a manner as to render them equal to their office. If they fall short of it, the fault is in those who administer them. I wish I could report that they are not falling short, and that the different authorities in charge of them have no unfulfilled responsibility; but such a statement would be false.

Not here alone, but elsewhere, these schools trouble such as look beneath the surface and find spaces still unfilled. The most complimentary school-reports generally abate the fervor of their style as they speak of evening schools. A recent conference of English public school officials, as we should call them, agreed in lamenting the condition of this branch of the service. "They had but a discouraging tale to tell," said a delegate from the great manufacturing town of Leeds, "with regard to evening schools; but they were holding on with them because they believed that the evening-school system, under favorable circumstances, would be of very great value and importance. But, financially, their evening schools were disastrous. They had cost a good deal of money, and the managers had had to go round and make an investigation to see if they got their money's worth for their money. Children attended for a month or six weeks; but very few made sufficient attendances to be examined."

In speaking of our own Evening Schools, I desire to make a clear distinction between most of the Drawing Schools as well as a very few Elementary Schools, which appear to be in a satisfactory condition on the one side, and on the other the remaining Drawing and Elementary Schools and the High School, which appear to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The causes of the satisfactory condition of the few schools are system and thoroughness on the teachers' part, and regularity on the pupils'. These being absent in any school, its condition becomes unsatisfactory. It does not follow that every teacher is wanting in system or thoroughness, or every pupil in regularity, in the majority of Evening Schools. Far from it; individuals are everywhere working well, even when their school, as a whole, is not. But with all allowances, the conclusion that Evening Schools are not what they should be is inevitable.

The principal reason for this is the universal desire of keeping up the numbers of pupils. One assistant is allowed for fifteen scholars in an Elementary School; one teacher for twenty-five—"or a majority fraction thereof"—in a Drawing School; one for thirty in the High School. It is pitiful to observe the statistical gymnastics to which recourse is had in order not to drop a teacher, and yet more pitiful to see the concessions in discipline and instruction in order not to lose a pupil. "Why not have more system in your instruction?" I asked a teacher of a Drawing School. "Because we should drive away many of our scholars," he replied. "Is there any reason why you should retain a name on your roll," I inquired of an

Elementary teacher, "when the pupil comes one evening in twenty without excuse for his absences?" No other reason, of course, could be given than the wish to retain every name possible. I need not explain that schools conducted upon this basis are doomed to fail in all that is really and lastingly useful. No sentimentalism about taking in pupils whenever they come, and doing the good they will allow to be done to them, is any justification; nor is there any in the kindly feeling towards teachers which shrinks from dismissing them as the number of scholars falls. If we would be kind to both classes, we shall appoint only as many teachers as may be required the winter through, and neither increase nor diminish them according to the varying totals of pupils.

We shall then see much more systematic management. Pupils will be subjected to some sort of examination, individually, on being admitted. However illiterate, they can be asked concerning their intentions, and obliged to give a pledge of regular attendance, confirmed, if they are under age, by parent or guardian. If they have any knowledge, it should be carefully ascertained, in order that they may be assigned to the proper school or the proper room. When I asked at the High School about some pupils who seemed much fitter for an Elementary School, I was told that they were admitted because they preferred to come there. It is needless to say that such admissions are contrary to all sound principles. Pupils should also be much more carefully classified. I constantly hear it said that classification is impossible. Perhaps so, if

we wink at irregular attendance, and suffer a member of a class in October to attend once or twice that month, and not at all the month following. But with fresh precautions at the start, and a fixed determination that pupils shall either work or cease to sham working, the impossibility of classification will soon disappear. No one is compelled to join an evening school, but every one joining it should be compelled to attend it until the connection is severed, which can take place whenever the pupil desires, or the character of the school demands. Anything now is an excuse for absence, — a church service or a concert, good skating, or a bright moonlight; and as one hears of these things, and their effect upon the schools, he begins to doubt whether the schools are actually needed. "If there is anything going on," said a teacher one evening, "they stay away." "When we have a real cold night," a janitor told me, "then they come." But how shall we make them come when the nights are mild or the neighborhood is full of entertainments? Partly by the promise exacted at the start; partly by employing visitors — as I should prefer to call them rather than officers — to hunt up the absentees; partly by the fear of losing the school, which has its attraction even for the most thoughtless; but chiefly by making it so attractive, by giving it such rooms, such books, and, above all, such teachers, as to render it irresistible.

The difficulty of finding the teachers needed by an evening school is the greatest. There is no use in saying it ought to have the best, for it cannot; its work is not enough to warrant having them. Not

enough, that is, in the time it takes, being less than half the day session, and far less than half the school-year; but enough, and more than enough, in the difficulty it involves, dealing with material in the rough, and needing personal power above all other powers to bear upon the pupil. We can take greater pains in selecting teachers, and make sure that if the best are absorbed in day schools, the very next best are obtained for evening schools. The office of principal, especially, claims greater force, both moral and intellectual, on the part of those appointed to it, than it appears to have always secured.

Impracticable as it may be to provide these schools with the best teachers, it is perfectly practicable to provide them with the best instruments of teaching. Here the Drawing and High Schools have a great advantage over the Elementary; and it is for the last only that a plea is needed. If we would have the Elementary Schools teach anything, we must be more thoughtful about the books we put into them. The cast-off books of day schools — many of them beyond the capacity of evening scholars, and all of them uninviting to look at or look into — are not the means of reaching any satisfactory end. Books to read with some deeper interest than Readers inspire, stories to make the half hour spent on them the most delightful of the day or night, — perhaps some inspiring history of the United States, or some yet more inspiring biography of a fellow-countryman, — these are among the books to light up Elementary Schools.

Some of them need better quarters. If we gather their pupils in a cellar, or a room equally gloomy, it is

unreasonable to expect much from them. Some, like Cinderella, wait to be lifted out of their ashes, and treated as their sisters of the day. Not one, save that in two Grammar school-rooms, and that in a private chapel, has the slightest attractiveness of situation.

In all the Evening Schools there is one thing which appears to demand greater attention. Some sort of watch over the scholars as they come and go is more necessary than any instruction within their school-rooms. Young men and women may do one another such harm under the slight control now attempted as would make it better for them and the community that no evening schools were in existence. I passed through a group, at the very door of a school, whose behavior was such as might be supposed in keeping with any low resort of ignorance or crime.

To sum up the wants of our Evening Schools, they need to take in sail, increase their ballast, and lay out a straighter course, in order to reach the haven where they would be at the winter's close. There are too many of them, and there are too many pupils, nominally, belonging to them. In some of them, as the High and Drawing Schools, studies inappropriate to their true design, and interfering with its execution, should be let alone. In all of them the one unwavering effort should be to set an example of genuineness to their pupils, and to induce them to follow it. Strolling into a school one evening, and through the street another, seeking as little instruction, or as much mischief, in one as in the other, with but a shadow of self-respect to begin with, and nothing more to end with, pupils are losing rather than gaining by Even-

ing Schools. We need a better conception of their purpose, a better organization to carry it out, and there will then be many a scholar to appreciate what he is doing and what is done for him.

EXTERNAL RESOURCES.

Of some at our command I have spoken in connection with the Normal School. No school but has them, and is the better for availing of them according to its opportunities. Public education, as a city like ours provides it, is a vast, but not an absolute system. It stands alone, merely in its organization and its administration. In its life, its forces, and its workings, it is closely connected with other systems, indeed with every educational activity, whether of institutions or of individuals. This is no dependence to be ashamed of, but rather a kinship to be gloried in.

Our Public Library has been described, over and over again, as the crown of our educational agencies. Yet education, as embodied in the schools, has had very little to do with the education represented by the library. Teachers, individually, have found books to help them; pupils, individually, have used, and sometimes abused, the privileges which the library gave them. But there has been no concerted, indeed no conscious action, on the side either of the library or the schools, as institutions of the same city, capable of helping one another. There is no doubt that they are intended by their very nature to be of mutual service. The schools can aid the library by increasing a healthy demand for good books, and the

library can return the assistance by supplying good books to the schools. I will not, however, pursue the subject, which I have mentioned only in order to report that the trustees of the Public Library and the principals of the public schools have recently been in official communication, with a view to bring the interests they administer into the unity which has long been waiting for them. The trustees show all the sympathy that might be expected from them with the desire of the principals to prevent the circulation of harmful books, and to promote that of wholesome ones. If but a part of the means toward both these ends that have been suggested is carried out; if the principals, or their committee, succeed in preparing lists, to be accepted and used by the trustees for the immediate benefit of our teachers and scholars, it will not be without ultimate benefit to the library, and to the whole community.

Few matters are of greater educational moment than the out-of-school reading of our boys and girls, and I would gladly take it up but for the length to which this report has already extended.

Another illustration of the resources upon which our schools may draw is the advice of Professors Cooke and Trowbridge, of Harvard College, with regard to instruction in physics. Convinced that this had not been laid out as would be most productive either of scientific or of what are called practical results, and yet unable to lay it out so as to promise anything better, I sought assistance from these experts, and they gave it. Prof. Trowbridge drew up a written outline of subjects, and the instruments to

be used in teaching them. Prof. Cooke explained his views, in conversation as well as in writing, and then, at my urgent request, came to the February meeting of principals, and addressed them with an effect proportionate, I trust, to his authority in science and his earnestness in education. The whole weight of his counsel, as of his colleague's, has been thrown in favor of simple instruction, — simple as to ends, and equally so as to means.

One more instance of the opportunities outside the schools, and yet within their grasp, is this winter's course of lectures to several hundred of our teachers, under the direction of the Boston Natural History Society. No instruction could be more opportune than this on plants, animals, and minerals, just as these subjects have been taken up in Primary and Grammar Schools; and to those who receive it, to their pupils, and all of us, oral lessons will have a new meaning. It must make others as it makes me wish that such relations with learned bodies and their liberal-minded members may be multiplied. Nor let us seem forgetful of another relation into which the Natural History lectures brought our schools: that with the thoughtful and generous women who provided for the very considerable expenses attending the course. It is a blessing to public schools to find they have other benefactors besides the city.

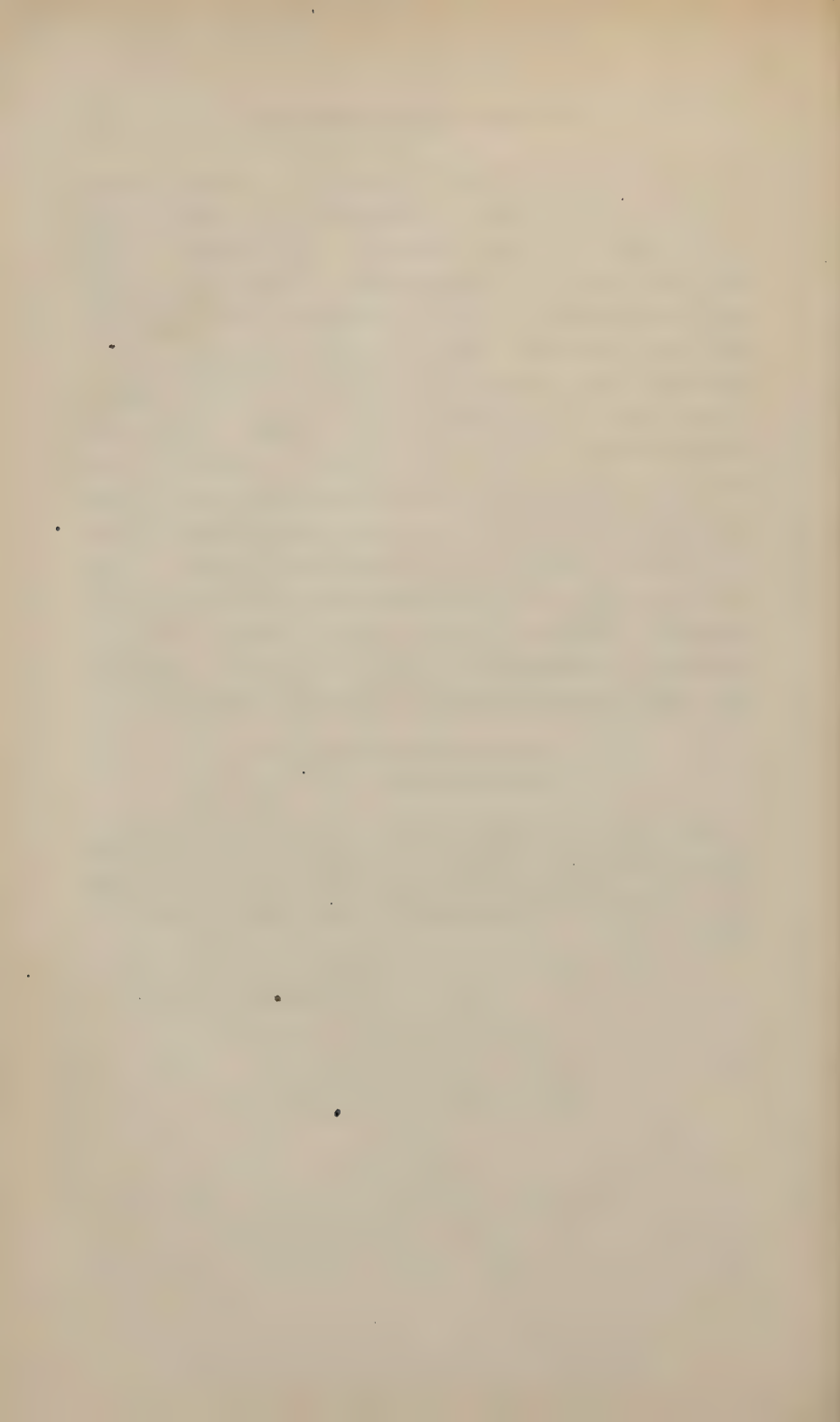
My visits, beginning the first week in September, and continuing through the autumn and winter, have taken me to every school and every occupied

school-room belonging to the city. Almost everywhere I have seen a disposition to accept, and even originate improvement; everywhere I have seen the need of improvement. There is no standstill in education. If the schools are harshly judged, we can set them right in public opinion, not by insisting that there is no ground for thus judging them, but by meeting the charges with that courage which confesses weakness as frankly as it believes in strength. Such an attitude on our part will prove that we are in earnest after better things. Not merely what they do, but what they are trying to do, is the test by which our schools are really proved. Whatever may obstruct them, whatever mistakes in instruction, administration, or organization may be made, they yield to a steadfast ideal.

Spirits are not finely touched
But to fine issues.

No one of us to whom these schools are dear but may rejoice that the time has fully come for seeking, and perhaps for attaining, the true ends of their existence.

SAMUEL ELIOT.



STATISTICS,

February, 1879,

ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S THIRTY-FIFTH
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

MARCH, 1879.

SUMMARY.

February, 1879.

GENERAL SCHOOLS.	No. Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. Pupils Belonging.	Average Attendance.	Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. at Date.
Normal	1	4	80	77	3	96.2	59
Latin and High	9	92	2,128	2,013	115	94.5	2,051
Grammar	49	586	26,195	24,075	2,120	91.9	25,759
Primary	115	408	21,114	18,362	2,752	86.9	21,548
Totals	174	1,090	49,517	44,527	4,990	89.9	49,417

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.	No. Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. Pupils Belonging.	Average Attendance.	Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. at date.
Horace Mann School	2	2	71	63	8	88.7	70
Licensed Minors	1	10	76	57	19	74.0	75
Kindergarten	1	2	36	30	6	84.0	36
Evening High	1	13	1,050	448	...	...	...
Evening	16	107	1,800	993	...	...	...
Evening Drawing	7	15	712	506	...	...	...
Totals	23	149	3,745	2,097	...	...	...

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

	SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS.		
	Houses.	Rooms.	Seats.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Normal School	. . .	3	150	1	2	3
Latin School	3	34	1,403	13	. . .	13
English High School . . .				16	. . .	16
Girls' High School . . .	1	9	759	1	19	20
Girls' Latin School . . .				1	3	4
Roxbury High School . .	1	6	212	1	6	7
Dorchester High School .	1	6	205	1	4	5
Charlestown High School	1	3	297	1	6	7
West Roxbury High School	1	1	96	1	3	4
Brighton High School . .	1	1	81	1	2	3
Grammar Schools	49	558	30,196	85	471	556
Primary Schools	100	448	22,247	. . .	408	408
Totals	158	1,069	55,646	122	924	1,046

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

SCHOOLS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Horace Mann School		9	9
Licensed Minors' Schools		2	2
Kindergarten School		2	2
Evening Schools	37	83	120
Evening Drawing Schools	15		15
French: High Schools	3	1	4
German: High Schools	2		2
Music: High, Grammar, and Primary	4		4
Illustrative Drawing, Normal School		1	1
Drawing: High and Grammar Schools	3	1	4
Sewing		28	28
Laboratory Assistant: Girls' High School		1	1
Gymnastics: Girls' High School			. . .
Military Drill: High Schools	1		1
Totals	65	128	193

NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to February, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Head Masters.	Masters.	Junior-Masters.	Asst. Principals.	First Assistants.	Second Asst's.	Third Asst's.	Fourth Asst's.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.										
Normal	..	80	80	..	77	77	3	96.0	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Latin	413	..	413	397	..	397	16	95.0	1	3	9	.	.	.	.	.
Girls' Latin	..	75	75	..	72	72	3	95.9	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
English High	468	..	468	448	..	448	20	95.7	1	5	10	.	.	.	.	.
Girls' High	..	635	635	..	587	587	48	92.6	1	.	.	1	1	3	3	11
Roxbury High	79	42	121	76	40	116	5	96.0	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	3
Dorchester High	49	79	128	45	75	120	8	94.3	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3
Charlestown High	58	100	158	55	94	149	9	94.3	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	3
West Roxbury High	22	51	73	21	49	70	3	95.0	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
Brighton High	23	34	57	22	32	54	3	96.0	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Totals	1,112	1,096	2,208	1,064	1,026	2,090	118	94.6	6	12	19	1	5	5	9	25

Classification, February, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	First Year Class.	Second Year Class.	Third Year Class.	Fourth Year Class.	Fifth Year Class.	Sixth Year Class.	Seventh Year Class.	Eighth Year Class.	Total.
Normal	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Latin	43	61	75	67	42	32	35	14	1400
Girls' Latin	15	35	15	..	8	..	..	..	73
English High	227	140	77	5	..	..	..	..	449
Girls' High	316	162	81	43	4	3	..	..	609
Roxbury High	51	40	27	..	..	..	..	..	118
Dorchester High	51	31	27	17	..	..	..	..	126
Charlestown High	53	48	51	..	..	..	..	..	152
West Roxbury High	15	22	15	17	..	..	..	..	69
Brighton High	28	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	55
Totals	858	548	386	149	54	35	35	14	2,110
² Percentage	.407	.260	.183	.071	.026	.016	.016	.007	..

1 Including 31 in Out of Course Class.

2 Percentage of Out of Course Class, .014.

NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, excluding Principals, February, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	No. of Reg. Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	Av'ge No. of Pupils to a Regular Teacher.
Normal	2	80	40.0
Latin	12	413	34.4
Girls' Latin	3	75	25.0
English High	15	468	31.2
Girls' High	19	635	33.4
Roxbury High	6	121	20.2
Dorchester High	4	128	32.0
Charlestown High	6	158	26.3
West Roxbury High	3	73	24.2
Brighton High	2	57	28.5
Totals	72	2,208	30.7

ADMISSIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1878.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

SCHOOLS.	Number Admitted.	Average Age. Years.
Girls' High School	47	19 $\frac{9}{12}$
Charlestown High School	19	19 $\frac{8}{12}$
Roxbury High School	11	19 $\frac{7}{12}$
West Roxbury High School	2	18 $\frac{10}{12}$
Dorchester High School	2	17 $\frac{5}{12}$
Brighton High School	1	18
From High Schools	82 ¹	19 $\frac{10}{12}$
From other sources	10	20 $\frac{2}{12}$
Total	92	20

¹ High School Graduates, June, 1878: Girls, 185.

LATIN AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.	ADMITTED.		From Grammar Schools.	From other Sources.	Total.	Average Age.
	Boys.	Girls.				
Latin	114	.....	69	45	114	14 $\frac{1}{12}$
Girls' Latin .....	.....	52	37	15	52	15 $\frac{3}{12}$
English High	261	.....	227	34	261	15 $\frac{2}{12}$
Girls' High .....	.....	342	270	72	342	16 $\frac{2}{12}$
Charlestown High	24	39	56	7	63	15 $\frac{6}{12}$
Roxbury High	44	18	56	6	62	15 $\frac{9}{12}$
West Roxbury High	5	13	18	.....	18	15 $\frac{3}{12}$
Dorchester High	25	36	52	9	61	16 $\frac{3}{12}$
Brighton High	8	15	22	1	23	15 $\frac{6}{12}$
Totals	481	515	1,807	189	996	16

¹ Grammar School Graduates, June, 1878: Boys, 590; Girls, 645. Total, 1,235.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to February, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Masters.	Sub-Masters.	Jr. Sub-Masters.	1st Assistants.	2d Assistants.	3d Assistants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.								
Adams	394	154	548	351	139	490	58	89.6	1	1	.	1	1	7
Allston	178	177	355	154	153	307	48	86.9	1	.	.	1	1	5
Andrew	372	231	603	340	197	537	66	89.0	1	1	.	2	2	6
Bennett	148	146	294	131	131	262	32	89.2	.	1	.	.	2	4
Bigelow	792	.	792	753	.	753	39	95.2	1	1	1	1	1	11
Bowditch	.	365	365	.	336	336	29	92.0	1	.	.	1	2	5
Bowdoin	.	438	438	.	395	395	43	90.0	1	.	.	2	1	6
Brimmer	695	72	767	641	64	705	62	91.9	1	1	1	2	1	11
Bunker Hill	286	295	581	267	273	540	41	92.9	1	1	.	2	2	7
Central	336	.	336	310	.	310	26	92.3	1	.	.	1	1	4
Chapman	282	291	573	263	269	532	41	92.0	1	1	.	1	2	7
Charles Sumner	115	100	215	103	87	190	25	88.2	.	1	.	.	1	3
Comins	362	404	766	341	369	710	56	93.0	1	1	.	3	2	9
Dearborn	473	447	920	427	394	821	99	89.0	1	1	.	2	3	12
Dorchester-Everett	213	210	423	197	192	389	34	91.9	1	.	1	1	1	4
Dudley (Boys)	444	.	444	416	.	416	28	93.6	1	.	1	1	1	5
Dudley (Girls)	.	334	334	.	309	309	25	92.4	1	.	.	1	1	4
Dwight	572	.	572	541	.	541	31	94.4	1	1	1	1	1	7
Eliot	811	.	811	760	.	760	51	93.6	1	1	2	1	1	11
Emerson	354	300	654	327	273	600	54	92.0	1	1	.	2	2	8
Everett	.	710	710	.	645	645	65	91.0	1	.	.	2	3	9
Franklin	.	762	762	.	700	700	62	93.0	1	.	.	2	3	9
Frothingham	261	290	551	242	261	503	48	91.0	1	1	.	1	1	8
Gaston	.	445	445	.	400	400	45	89.0	1	.	.	2	.	6
Gibson	133	143	276	117	121	238	38	86.0	.	1	.	.	2	3
Hancock	.	545	545	.	504	504	41	92.2	1	.	.	2	2	6
Harris	98	131	229	88	118	206	23	89.8	.	1	.	.	1	4
Harvard	271	277	548	257	254	511	37	93.3	1	1	.	1	1	8

¹ Female Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

SCHOOLS.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Masters.	Sub-Masters.	Jr. Sub-Masters.	1st Assistants.			2d Assistants.			3d Assistants.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						1st	2d	3d	1st	2d	3d	1st	2d	3d
Hillside	...	315	315	...	278	278	37	88.4	1	.	.	1	1	4						
Lawrence	906	...	906	868	...	868	38	95.8	1	1	2	1	1	13						
Lewis	302	336	638	280	310	590	48	92.4	1	1	.	2	2	7						
Lincoln	605	...	605	573	...	573	32	95.0	1	1	1	1	1	8						
Lowell	292	208	500	268	187	455	45	90.2	1	.	1	1	1	7						
Lyman	392	181	573	363	167	530	43	92.2	1	1	.	2	2	6						
Mather	140	172	312	130	153	283	29	90.0	1	.	.	1	1	4						
Minot	127	129	256	117	117	234	22	91.1	.	1	.	.	1	4						
Mt. Vernon	66	84	150	62	78	140	10	93.0	.	.	1	.	1	2						
Norcross	...	705	705	...	668	668	37	94.7	1	.	.	2	3	8						
Phillips	724	...	724	655	...	655	69	90.5	1	1	1	1	1	10						
Prescott	224	235	459	211	217	428	31	93.1	1	.	1	1	1	7						
Quincy	634	...	634	598	...	598	36	94.5	1	1	1	1	1	8						
Rice	619	...	619	570	...	570	49	91.8	1	1	1	1	1	8						
Sherwin	414	467	881	393	437	830	51	94.1	1	1	.	2	3	11						
Shurtleff	...	676	676	...	605	605	71	89.0	1	.	.	2	3	9						
Stoughton	129	112	241	121	102	223	18	92.6	.	1	.	.	1	4						
Tileston	30	39	69	27	35	62	7	90.2	.	.	.	1	.	1						
Warren	300	313	613	282	290	572	41	94.0	1	1	.	2	2	7						
Wells	...	506	506	...	449	449	57	88.7	1	.	.	2	1	6						
Winthrop	...	956	956	...	854	854	102	89.0	1	.	.	2	4	12						
Totals	13,494	12,701	26,195	12,544	11,531	24,075	2,120	91.9	41	28	16	62	74	335						

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils in each Class, whole Number, and Ages, February, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Whole number.	Under eight years.	Eight years.	Nine years.	Ten years.	Eleven years.	Twelve years.	Thirteen years.	Fourteen years.	Fifteen years and over.
Adams	41	55	106	117	111	119	549	10	5	49	70	92	107	78	56	82
Allston	14	59	46	83	76	73	351	1	11	38	58	60	60	65	40	18
Andrew	18	28	76	94	208	187	611	2	26	72	115	113	115	80	51	37
Bennett	19	28	54	53	50	90	294	. . .	9	36	39	45	45	51	44	25
Bigelow	46	51	108	117	212	246	780	. . .	37	126	126	146	125	111	69	40
Bowditch	21	24	37	93	87	165	367	. . .	20	50	64	64	77	45	28	19
Rowdoin	47	45	60	90	100	100	442	. . .	17	37	65	74	82	48	54	65
Brimmer	52	77	129	147	184	198	787	4	27	93	129	143	142	110	81	58
Bunker Hill	24	50	84	118	214	92	582	. . .	14	59	79	119	118	93	65	35
Central	30	22	51	56	85	89	333	2	14	20	39	60	54	58	37	49
Chapman	35	47	110	108	115	171	586	1	23	68	85	87	90	83	51	98
Charles Sumner	15	16	35	33	56	63	218	. . .	2	17	38	35	48	35	21	22
Comins	21	67	134	69	210	238	739	1	22	88	115	161	137	107	59	49
Dearborn	80	87	101	109	210	317	904	. . .	28	101	148	157	124	132	98	116
Dorchester-Everett	20	43	57	72	111	118	421	1	11	28	64	87	54	59	46	71
Dudley (Boys)	41	49	55	123	59	118	445	2	16	41	68	76	85	67	53	37
Dudley (Girls)	45	50	54	59	65	64	337	1	10	35	44	36	62	63	33	53
Dwight	43	86	97	108	119	144	597	1	22	58	86	113	115	97	63	42
Eliot	28	49	163	139	214	224	817	1	24	77	138	159	159	119	104	36
Emerson	39	72	107	145	126	167	656	2	20	59	94	109	107	98	68	99
Everett	51	109	106	135	147	158	706	2	15	44	93	108	113	120	108	103
Franklin	40	103	112	170	180	176	781	2	23	63	102	107	126	138	100	120

Frothingham	19	52	85	102	108	186	552	. . .	27	59	93	104	110	81	52	26
Gaston	34	49	53	103	95	103	437	. . .	18	42	60	69	65	61	62	60
Gibson	26	34	42	51	50	67	270	5	11	29	35	36	43	45	33	33
Hancock	34	47	53	103	103	199	539	. . .	31	48	90	106	112	74	51	27
Harris	16	31	57	56	32	41	233	. . .	7	29	31	31	32	34	30	39
Harvard	28	76	64	113	166	115	562	. . .	12	59	90	94	106	80	61	60
Hillside	21	56	54	59	63	60	313	1	13	33	49	61	43	45	41	27
Lawrence	41	87	146	195	202	223	894	1	32	107	164	134	152	134	113	57
Lewis	41	95	110	120	104	164	634	. . .	18	63	91	88	104	89	79	102
Lincoln	41	43	93	132	169	123	601	. . .	14	61	102	112	104	97	59	52
Lowell	27	53	101	127	118	69	495	. . .	17	62	74	84	80	85	57	36
Lyman	23	52	59	108	153	169	564	1	15	57	92	88	109	93	62	47
Mather	. . .	33	55	54	52	108	302	1	4	26	42	50	44	51	56	28
Minot	15	36	47	52	57	47	254	2	15	30	39	43	41	27	29	28
Mount Vernon	21	17	19	41	24	36	158	. . .	10	27	22	29	22	18	14	16
Norcross	47	104	109	106	114	215	695	3	25	72	111	135	134	106	61	48
Phillips	*32	49	101	151	160	202	695	2	19	71	122	105	132	101	81	62
Prescott	35	39	51	114	104	113	456	. . .	7	43	80	72	92	83	50	29
Quincy	38	48	101	107	171	166	631	2	31	80	109	109	112	100	61	27
Rice	47	58	115	112	161	143	636	3	13	38	113	108	110	90	76	85
Sherwin	35	102	107	117	217	323	901	1	17	65	139	190	193	143	91	62
Shurtleff	52	55	111	95	185	180	678	. . .	32	77	108	96	100	91	83	91
Stoughton	11	28	52	48	53	54	246	4	19	27	36	40	44	32	25	19
Tilston	9	8	13	12	12	12	66	2	7	3	12	12	8	7	6	9
Warren	35	51	102	116	166	153	623	1	18	55	105	117	118	85	64	50
Wells	50	52	51	110	114	122	499	1	22	66	66	73	66	75	59	71
Winthrop	56	97	103	219	244	245	964	4	47	117	152	162	162	128	109	83
Totals	1,557	2,624	3,876	4,871	6,036	6,795	25,759	67	880	2,668	4,021	4,425	4,501	3,864	2,840	2,483
Percentages	.060	.101	.150	.162	.234	.263	. . .	.003	.034	.103	.166	.172	.175	.150	.110	.097

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to February, 1879.

DISTRICTS.	Teachers.	Average whole Number.			Average ^b Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Between 5 and 8 years.	Over 8 years.	Whole No. at date.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Adams	6	214	101	315	186	84	270	45	85.8	198	116	314
Allston	5	141	129	270	106	89	195	75	72.5	188	86	274
Andrew	8	235	233	468	210	199	409	59	87.0	299	175	474
Bennett	4	111	106	217	87	82	169	48	78.0	136	77	213
Bigelow	12	344	275	619	310	237	547	72	88.5	441	203	644
Bowditch	10	265	248	513	240	220	460	53	90.0	358	173	531
Bowdoin	12	303	277	580	261	233	494	86	86.0	374	243	617
Brimmer	12	308	295	603	271	256	527	76	87.4	422	196	618
Bunker Hill	11	259	297	556	224	241	465	91	83.5	332	243	575
Central	4	78	81	159	69	71	140	19	88.3	102	64	166
Chapman	10	303	225	528	268	186	454	74	86.0	350	197	547
Charles Sumner	5	105	106	211	91	86	177	34	83.9	118	80	198
Comins	17	457	474	931	409	409	818	113	88.0	557	370	927
Dearborn	17	516	453	969	450	374	824	145	85.0	490	480	970
Dor., Everett	6	180	154	334	154	122	276	58	82.6	188	148	336
Dudley (<i>Boys</i>)	8	225	210	435	207	190	397	38	91.2	252	208	460
Dwight	6	144	169	313	125	141	266	47	86.4	217	109	326
Eliot	13	443	185	628	402	160	562	66	89.2	378	265	643
Emerson	8	265	197	462	231	167	398	64	85.0	260	213	473
Everett	11	311	324	635	277	279	556	79	87.0	359	308	667
Franklin	13	348	350	698	313	298	611	87	87.5	408	310	718
Frothingham	9	227	240	467	193	196	389	78	83.0	334	145	479
Gaston	9	236	247	483	213	205	418	65	86.5	276	219	495
Gibson	5	96	100	196	79	71	150	46	76.5	114	79	193
Hancock	16	387	386	773	359	345	704	69	91.0	458	326	784
Harris	3	63	72	135	51	56	107	28	78.8	87	52	139
Harvard	13	310	356	666	267	289	556	110	83.5	410	266	676

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

DISTRICTS.	Teachers.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Between 5 and 8 years.	Over 8 years.	Whole No. at date.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Hillside	4	82	87	169	72	74	146	23	86.4	99	66	165
Lawrence . . .	21	854	284	1,138	801	256	1,057	81	92.5	667	480	1,147
Lewis	11	283	298	581	244	246	490	91	84.2	353	237	590
Lincoln	7	268	76	344	236	64	300	44	87.0	185	150	335
Lowell	10	293	250	543	258	203	461	82	84.6	368	188	556
Lyman	8	241	102	343	225	93	318	25	92.6	194	163	357
Mather	5	142	130	272	123	107	230	42	83.8	140	120	260
Minot	4	86	84	170	72	68	140	30	82.3	130	42	172
Mount Vernon .	3	56	43	99	50	38	88	11	89.2	67	33	100
Norcross	7	. . .	354	354	. . .	335	335	19	94.2	197	161	358
Phillips	5	127	85	212	112	70	182	30	85.7	120	115	235
Prescott	6	178	145	323	157	125	282	41	87.0	175	153	328
Quincy	7	242	156	398	219	138	357	41	89.0	294	119	413
Rice	7	209	175	384	180	142	322	62	83.8	220	175	395
Sherwin	15	370	384	754	349	353	702	52	93.1	411	369	780
Shurtleff	6	172	169	341	155	147	302	39	91.0	210	125	335
Stoughton . . .	2	56	59	115	47	50	97	18	84.7	90	28	118
Tileston	1	22	18	40	21	16	37	3	91.5	24	11	35
Warren	8	208	213	421	179	178	357	64	84.8	265	178	443
Wells	12	318	292	610	280	243	523	87	85.4	396	230	626
Winthrop	6	153	186	339	186	161	297	42	87.0	236	107	343
Totals	408	11,234	9,880	21,114	9,969	8,393	18,362	2,752	86.9	12,947	8,601	21,548

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils in each Class, whole Number, and Ages, February, 1879.

DISTRICTS.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Whole Number.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years and over.
Adams . . .	45	59	32	47	17	114	314	42	64	92	76	40
Allston . . .	52	42	21	39	36	84	274	59	60	69	50	36
Andrew . . .	66	63	56	58	54	177	474	75	111	113	94	81
Bennett . . .	24	28	27	43	28	63	213	36	49	51	44	33
Bigelow . . .	94	105	82	110	72	181	644	120	170	151	125	78
Bowditch . .	100	87	52	96	59	137	531	93	133	132	92	81
Bowdoin . .	80	104	108	64	85	176	617	67	158	149	125	118
Brimmer . .	86	62	86	85	83	216	618	70	171	181	107	89
Bunker Hill .	96	84	82	74	61	178	575	80	139	113	114	129
Central . . .	20	34	23	12	21	56	166	21	46	35	29	35
Chapman . .	76	82	103	82	76	128	547	70	139	141	101	96
Chas. Sumner	32	23	36	26	33	48	198	28	46	44	45	35
Comins . . .	119	149	114	147	125	273	927	121	183	253	176	194
Dearborn . .	134	143	146	124	183	240	970	111	160	219	214	266
Dor.-Everett	47	44	61	49	44	91	336	44	68	76	86	62
Dudley (<i>Boys</i>)	77	83	37	84	81	98	460	46	105	101	97	111
Dwight . . .	53	47	46	56	54	70	326	49	78	90	59	50
Eliot	114	90	102	111	78	148	643	83	122	173	105	160
Emerson . .	67	62	92	51	55	146	473	62	110	88	113	100
Everett . . .	96	91	119	104	107	150	667	70	129	160	141	167
Franklin . .	118	105	122	106	106	158	715	88	159	161	171	139
Frothingham	59	77	56	57	71	161	479	76	146	112	83	62
Gaston . . .	50	109	52	110	55	119	495	76	95	105	109	110
Gibson . . .	23	27	26	28	31	58	193	19	44	51	35	44
Hancock . .	100	115	106	135	145	183	784	111	170	177	145	181
Harris	26	21	19	15	14	44	139	17	26	44	31	21
Harvard . .	106	84	84	121	89	192	676	89	152	169	134	132
Hillside . . .	23	27	27	28	26	34	165	22	33	44	34	32

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

DISTRICTS.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Whole Number.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years and over.
Lawrence . .	177	164	172	172	153	309	1,147	181	239	247	250	230
Lewis	85	92	98	73	66	176	590	60	134	159	126	111
Lincoln . . .	51	51	47	57	58	71	335	32	75	78	60	90
Lowell	69	74	93	86	54	180	556	129	107	132	101	87
Lyman	79	47	46	50	40	95	357	37	81	76	96	67
Mather	25	34	30	45	36	90	260	43	46	51	48	72
Minot	29	24	41	12	18	48	172	37	38	55	26	16
Mt. Vernon .	28	12	10	8	10	32	100	10	29	28	16	17
Norcross . . .	50	56	56	55	47	94	358	51	76	70	69	92
Phillips	37	39	39	41	36	43	235	36	43	41	42	73
Prescott . . .	60	45	48	57	31	87	323	37	56	82	76	77
Quincy	55	56	56	62	59	125	413	101	79	114	72	47
Rice	51	58	61	92	44	89	395	42	85	93	98	77
Sherwin	119	110	112	99	126	214	780	78	162	171	181	188
Shurtleff . . .	49	53	58	58	59	58	335	40	83	87	66	59
Stoughton . . .	24	27	15	. .	21	31	118	20	38	32	21	7
Tileston	10	11	. .	. .	9	5	35	4	9	11	9	2
Warren	78	77	47	58	58	125	443	64	96	105	75	103
Wells	83	89	52	109	131	162	628	109	134	153	135	95
Winthrop . . .	55	49	58	55	54	72	343	46	92	98	70	37
Totals . .	3,197	3,215	3,056	3,251	2,999	5,830	21,548	3,002	4,768	5,177	4,372	4,229
Percentage . .	.148	.151	.141	.151	.139	.270	. . .	.139	.222	.240	.203	.196

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, excluding Principals, February, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.	SCHOOLS.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.
Adams.....	10	548	54.8	Hancock ...	10	545	54.5
Allston.....	7	355	50.7	Harris	5	229	45.8
Andrew.....	11	603	54.8	Harvard ...	11	548	49.8
Bennett	6	294	49.0	Hillside	6	315	52.5
Bigelow	15	792	52.8	Lawrence ..	18	906	50.3
Bowditch ...	8	365	45.6	Lewis.....	12	638	53.2
Bowdoin....	9	438	38.7	Lincoln	12	605	50.4
Brimmer...	16	767	47.9	Lowell.....	10	500	50.0
Bunker Hill.	12	581	48.4	Lyman	11	573	52.1
Central.....	6	336	56.0	Mather	6	312	52.0
Chapman ...	11	573	51.2	Minot	5	256	51.2
Chas. Sumner	4	215	53.7	Mt. Vernon.	3	150	50.0
Comins.....	15	766	51.1	Norcross ...	13	705	54.2
Dearborn ...	18	920	51.1	Phillips	14	724	51.7
Dor.-Everett	7	423	60.4	Prescott....	10	459	45.9
Dudley (<i>Boys</i>)	8	444	55.5	Quincy.....	12	634	52.2
Dudley (<i>Girls</i>)	6	334	55.7	Rice	12	619	51.6
Dwight.....	11	572	52.0	Sherwin....	17	881	51.8
Eliot	16	811	50.7	Shurtleff...	14	676	49.0
Emerson....	13	654	50.3	Stoughton..	5	241	48.2
Everett.....	14	710	50.7	Tileston....	2 ¹	69	34.5
Franklin....	14	762	54.4	Warren	12	613	51.1
Frothingham	11	551	50.1	Wells	9	506	56.2
Gaston	8	445	55.6	Winthrop ..	18	956	53.1
Gibson	5	276	55.2	Totals	508	26,195	51.5 [Av.]

¹ Principal included.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

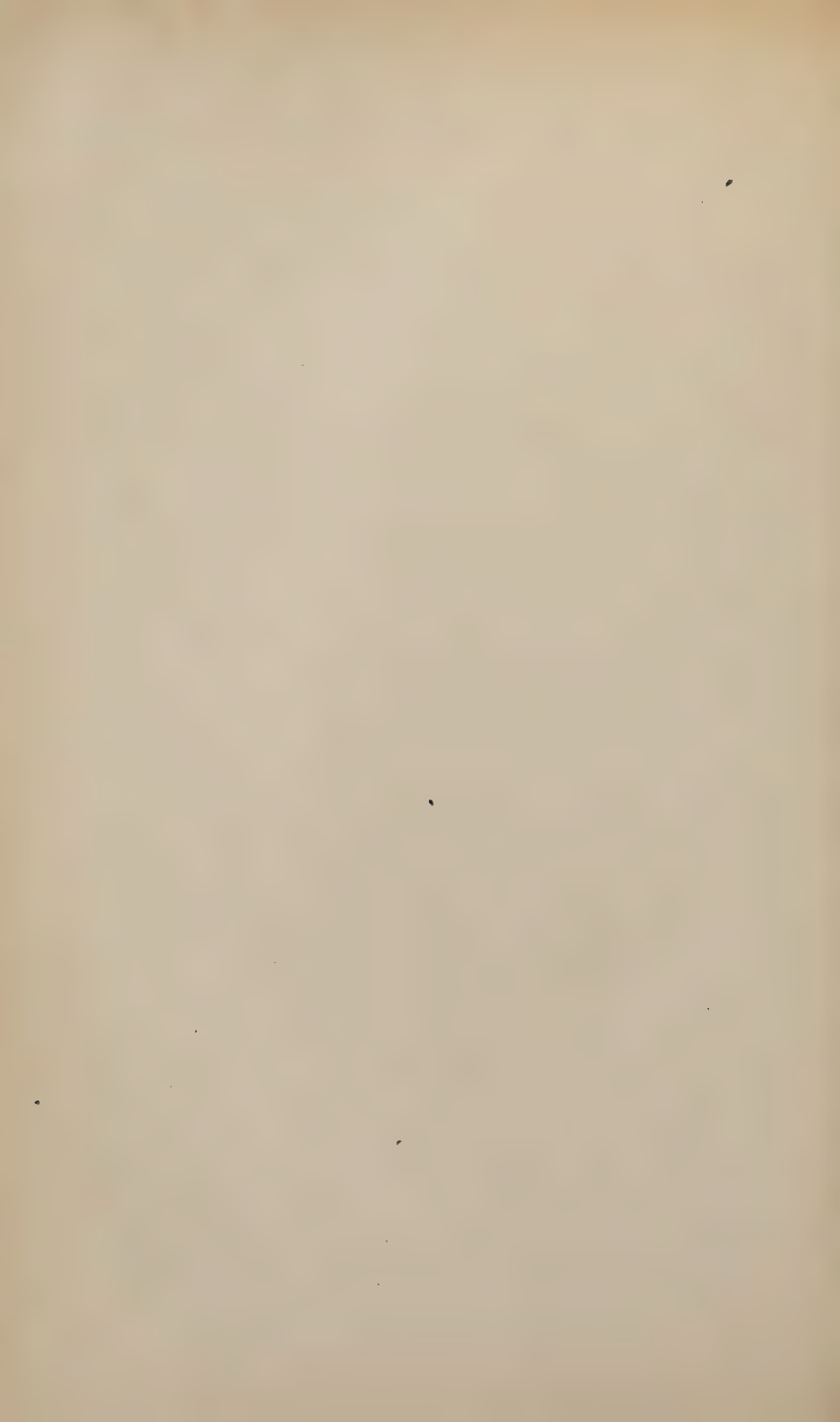
Number of Pupils to a Teacher, February, 1879.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Teachers.	Av. whole No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.	DISTRICTS.	No. of Teachers.	Av. whole No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.
Adams	6	315	52.5	Harris	3	135	45.0
Allston	5	270	54.0	Harvard ...	13	666	51.2
Andrew	8	468	56.0	Hillside	4	169	42.3
Bennett	4	217	54.2	Lawrence ..	21	1,138	54.2
Bigelow	12	619	51.6	Lewis	11	581	52.8
Bowditch ...	10	513	51.3	Lincoln	7	344	49.1
Bowdoin ...	12	580	48.3	Lowell	10	543	54.3
Brimmer ...	12	603	50.3	Lyman	8	343	42.9
Bunker Hill.	11	556	50.5	Mather	5	272	54.4
Central	4	159	39.8	Minot	4	170	42.5
Chapman ...	10	528	52.8	Mt. Vernon	3	99	33.0
Ch's Sumner	5	211	42.2	Norcross ...	7	354	50.6
Comins	17	931	54.8	Phillips	5	212	42.4
Dearborn ..	17	969	57.0	Prescott ...	6	323	53.8
Dor.-Everett	6	334	55.7	Quincy	7	398	56.9
Dudley (<i>Boys</i>)	8	435	53.3	Rice	7	384	54.9
Dwight	6	313	52.2	Sherwin ...	15	754	50.3
Eliot	13	628	48.3	Shurtleff ...	6	341	56.8
Emerson ...	8	462	57.5	Stoughton ..	2	115	57.5
Everett	11	635	57.7	Tileston	1	40	40.0
Franklin ...	13	698	53.7	Warren	8	421	52.6
Frothingham	9	467	51.9	Wells	12	610	50.8
Gaston	9	483	53.7	Winthrop ..	6	339	56.5
Gibson	5	196	39.2				
Hancock	16	773	48.3	Totals	408	21,114	51.7 [Av.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils promoted to Grammar Schools, February, 1879.

DISTRICTS.	Sent to Gr. School.	DISTRICTS.	Sent to Gr. School.
Adams	45	Harris	10
Allston	16	Harvard.....	63
Andrew	57	Hillside	18
Bennett	24	Lawrence.....	161
Bigelow	92	Lewis	85
Bowditch	60	Lincoln	41
Bowdoin	79	Lowell	64
Brimmer	97	Lyman	50
Bunker Hill.....	60	Mather.....	26
Central	17	Minot	11
Chapman	87	Mt. Vernon.....	..
Charles Sumner	..	Norcross	50
Comins	89	Phillips	40
Dearborn	84	Prescott	45
Dor.-Everett	61	Quincy.....	47
Dudley (<i>Boys</i>)	63	Rice	51
Dwight	45	Sherwin.....	110
Eliot	104	Shurtleff	46
Emerson	70	Stoughton	22
Everett	94	Tileston	..
Franklin	80	Warren	57
Frothingham	55	Wells	83
Gaston	93	Winthrop.....	46
Gibson	19		
Hancock.....	92	Totals	2,709



SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 20.

THIRTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Schools

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

SEPTEMBER, 1879.



BOSTON:

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39 ARCH STREET.

1879.

Superintendent's Office Hours.

MONDAY to FRIDAY, 1 P.M. SATURDAY, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

REPORT.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Sept. 1, 1879.

To the School Committee:—

I respectfully present my third report, the thirty-sixth semi-annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools.

The last half year has been remarkable chiefly for the revision of the school system. It has been common enough for one point or another connected with the schools to come up for readjustment; but for point to follow point until almost every question of organization, administration, and instruction became an open one, this is so uncommon as to be without a parallel in my own experience. Not only the special committee appointed for the purpose, but the entire Board have been busy with reviewing the schools, and the means of making them better.

To many minds, both among the committee and the teachers in the service, this searching sort of inquiry seems objectionable. It unsettles things, we are told; it disturbs men and women, and through them the children in their charge; it breaks into courses of study, or methods of instruction and discipline, which cannot be touched without injuring them and all concerned in them. Why not let them alone? The

English General Cunynghame, in his recent book on South Africa, tells us of a school-master in the Transvaal who had been so much of a reviser as to teach his children that the earth goes round the sun. "This may be true, no doubt," said the minister of the village, "and what the earth does in Holland; but it would be more convenient here if you would allow the sun to still go round the earth for a few years longer. We do not like sudden changes in such matters."

Far from thinking revision a danger, or the indefinite postponement of it a means of safety, I think the exact reverse to be true. It is by postponing it that we make it dangerous, suffering the want of it to become so urgent as to demand more than is really safe, and bringing about a revolution rather than a reform in the end. History is full of warning; so, indeed, is individual experience. Every mistake we do not try to correct, every abuse we leave without a remedy, gathers volume, and at last rolls resistlessly over the growing grain as well as the sands or stones it sweeps away. Personal feelings, moreover, are involved. An alteration is suggested as lightly as it is received; then doubts are raised, and assertions brought to bear against them, until the advocates and the opponents of the change become too heated either to maintain or to reject it as it was originally proposed. It is no longer what it was then; other elements have entered into it, and were it to prevail, neither the good nor the evil formerly attributed to it might come to pass. If the schools are to be revised, the sooner revision begins the safer it will be.

Revision of one kind or another is the standing necessity of public education.

What custom wills, in all things should we do't,
The dust on antique time would be unswept.

To clean the schools of dust, we have often to go against their custom. The work they did yesterday is not that which they do to-day, or that which they are to do to-morrow. It varies even in material elements, in buildings, in supplies, in all the instruments of teaching, and yet more in its immaterial elements, its appreciation of moral and intellectual powers, its choice of motives and of aims. An artist paints a picture; if his genius is ripe and his industry thorough, the picture is probably as good as he can paint, and when he tries to improve it he is in danger of ruining it. Such a painting in ruin hangs at this moment in our Museum of Fine Arts, and no one sees it without regretting that the artist had not been content with his original design, instead of turning it into unattainable proportions. But a school, or a system of schools, is not a canvas upon which one can lay his lines or colors in silence, and leave them to speak their unbroken language as long as they last. It is nothing passive, nothing lifeless. On the contrary, it is all alive with impulses and forces continually asserting themselves, and active as any activity in the universe. Its members want one thing now, and another hereafter, as they make their varying efforts with varying purposes and varying issues. The outlines of an early period become too narrow or too broad for a later one, and as they are filled in

with an almost infinite multiplicity of detail, they contract or expand of themselves, whatever freedom may give or routine take away. Hence the susceptibility of a system to receive treatment as if it were a living being, with different wants at different times, but always with some want or other, some struggle, some hope, some excess, to be considered by those who wish it well.

Revision has failed, or nearly failed, to diminish expenditure. While the Board, as a whole, favor economy, the committees among whom its functions are divided, feel strongly drawn in an opposite direction. Each separate charge seems to require larger rather than smaller appropriations, and each is too essential to the entire system to be pinched or obstructed. Local and individual interests rise up in the way of general retrenchment. Theories take the same stand against interference with the progress that has been, or is yet to be, made. When other reasons give out, there is always the stock argument, that economy is but extravagance in disguise. So that, turn whither we will, we are sure to meet some currents setting in against every attempt to reduce expenses.

On the other hand, the revision movement has met with decided success in quickening the concern for public education. Those who prefer it as it is, or has been, and those who would rather see a closer resemblance between it and what they think it might be, have taken their ground with fresh desires to hold it fast. Probably not a member of the School Committee, or of the Board of Supervisors, or of the teaching staffs, — Normal, High, Grammar, Primary,

Evening, and Special, — but has thought more about the duties as well as the rights belonging to these positions; more, also, about their relations to the schools, separately and collectively. Principles of organizing, governing, teaching, promoting, and graduating, regular and special instruction, salaries and supplies, exhibitions and festivals, all have passed under review. The whole line has been in motion, and every part of it has been carefully inspected, rank and file, arms and accoutrements, from end to end. For this the Revision Committee are not responsible. It was not their appointment, not their inquiries, or their reports, which started these discussions, but preceding uncertainties, out of which came also the creation of the committee. What we owe to the committee is the thoughtful and laborious investigation of these questions, and, as an inevitable consequence, the more general and the more deliberate consideration of them by all who have the welfare of our schools at heart.

The most important thing in the way of revision has been proposed rather than accomplished. This is the change of the teachers' tenure of office from one year to three years. It does not take effect until the beginning of the next school year, in April, 1880, but there seems no reason to fear that it will be delayed beyond that time. I wish that it might begin even sooner, and as a tenure for good behavior instead of for three years; and this not only for the teachers' sakes, but for the pupils'. It is plain that the teacher will be benefited, that he has anxieties enough without being anxious concerning his re-

election, and that if any trouble outside of teaching can be spared him, its removal will render him better able to meet the trouble inseparable from his personal duty. His largest resources, both moral and intellectual, are burdened without adding a feather's weight of uncertainty about his position or his income. More than all this, it is only by making him feel reasonably sure of his place, and for as long as he is able to fill it, that we encourage him to improve himself. He wants time for study, time for growth, and not only time, but inclination; say rather desire, which he can hardly feel if his future is precarious. To give him what he needs is to give his pupils what they need, even more than he. To him his reappointment is a question merely of standing or support; serious matters, to be sure, but not the most serious of all. To his pupils it is a question of example and influence, of the vigor and labor which he stirs in them, of the calmness and patience which they are to see in him if they are to cultivate them in themselves; in short, of the force he is to exert over their natures, in order to do them the good for which they have been brought to him. Many a teacher has taught as well under the shadow of an annual election as though he had been in unbroken sunshine; but many another has not, and it may be that these are not inferior to those in natural powers. A sensitive spirit, all tenderness and sympathy, as quick to feel others' wants as its own, responsive to every claim upon it, is just the spirit which our schools most need, and just the one to suffer most from a canvass repeated every year. But comparisons are unnecessary. Not one of all

the men and women in the schools but will be encouraged by the greater degree of confidence in them implied by an appointment for three years, if not for more. They have not suffered from arbitrary action, or even from the fear of it, on the part of the School Committee. This body is not in the habit of dropping teachers without cause; indeed, they are often retained from mere reluctance to drop them. But so long as human nature remains the same, it may be taken for granted, that the committee which appoints its teachers on the most high-minded tenure will be rewarded by the most high-minded service. An annual election will always be colored to some extent by a sense of dependence on the teachers' side, and of patronage on the committee's, which it would be better for both sides, and for the schools, to wipe out forever.

There is one consideration which seems to be of weight against a tenure limited by anything short of good behavior. It is that the best teachers, or very many of them, will neither seek nor accept a place involving reelection. Thus men who would adorn our schools turn from them to colleges whose professorships, once given, are not to be given again; thus women, from whom a public school might draw the very inspiration it requires, pass it by for some private institution where they feel they will be protected as well as employed. Such teachers are to be drawn to the schools, not by raising salaries or multiplying promises, but by making appointments once and for all. There will be no embarrassment as to their termination when the time to terminate them comes.

It is never the good teacher who makes a difficulty about resigning.

So much for a better way of appointing teachers. Let us now turn to a better way of preparing them. A large, probably the larger, number of those who enter our service will be, as they have been, prepared elsewhere, whether in colleges or in normal or other schools. But for those prepared in our own schools, for the schools preparing them, and for the schools in which they teach, it is all important that their training should be equal to the demands sure to be made upon it.

It is only for the latter part of this training, as given in our public schools, that the Normal School is responsible. We incline to make it, perhaps it inclines to be, responsible for more; and, like every other Normal School in the country, it tries to make good the deficiencies of the preparation for it, as well as to do its own work for its pupils. An inquiry has just been made by a special committee of the last New York Legislature into the Normal Schools of that State, and the result is, as usual, an admission of culture or the knowledge of subjects, or both, as legitimate branches of normal instruction. It may be hard to struggle against foregone conclusions, but not the less right to do so while there is any hope of reversing them. No Normal School in New York or any other State has time enough for both general and special studies, and whatever it devotes to the former, unless in the most superficial manner, can be ill spared by the latter. A professional school is bound to give professional training. A law school teaches

law, not logic, or rhetoric, or declamation; a medical school teaches medicine, not natural science, except so far as it is a part of medical; and so a teaching school teaches teaching, not thinking, or speaking, or writing, or anything else, save as an illustration of didactics. This seems to me the province of our school as of any other, and the committee have recently taken the same view in increasing the time allotted to the practice of teaching throughout the schools, while that allotted to studying in the Normal School itself has been reduced. The regulations now say "at least three months" for observation and practice, and that is one-third of the school-year. The other two-thirds will be profitably spent in learning how to observe and how to practice to the greatest advantage.

A Normal School is like a camp among the hills, where a party already fitted for intelligent communion with nature gather for the summer. Morning by morning they go forth, some to sketch, some to fish or shoot, some to stroll or climb; but all to do what they could not do but for the camp, and also for its daily partings. Evening by evening they return to tell the day's adventures, to bring together the experiences and acquisitions which have enriched it, and out of which grow the yet richer enjoyments of succeeding days. What would be thought of one who spent the day under canvas? He might be reading the best book, or copying the best sketch, or cooking the best dinner; but where would be the difference to him between the hills and the streets he had left behind? Just so with the Normal School whose

pupils spend their few months in studying or reciting within its rooms. They learn in that way, but they might learn a great deal more in another, that is, by going among the teachers and pupils of other schools, to study them, to compare them, to work with them, and then to bring back their observations to their own school to be collated and matured. This is the course now opening before our Normal School, and the pursuit of it will be rich in results both to the school itself and to the schools it serves.

It has gained another opportunity in post-graduate instruction. The pupils, instead of being dismissed with their diplomas, are invited to return and prolong their studies and observations for another or part of another year. While they wait for appointments, they can thus qualify themselves more and more to enter upon them. This is a great advantage to the graduates, and to those whom they are to teach. It is also an advantage to the school which continues teaching them. Their presence will act favorably upon the younger pupils, while it will give their teachers the satisfaction of looking above and beyond the diploma, or that for which the diploma stands.

The High Schools have their broader range, training not only those who intend to teach, but those who look forward to any educated calling. In this they will be aided, I trust, by the recent revision. It has aimed at two points in particular: first, districting the pupils in local schools for two years, and combining them in the central schools for two years more; second, extending their course in time, and yet simplifying its studies. Neither point has been entirely secured.

The first is carried with regard to the two central and four of the six local schools, but the other two are left with the charge of the pupils in their districts for the whole four years of the High School course. So far as this exception gratifies the masters and assistant teachers of these schools, it commands my sympathy. But it does not seem to be for the good of the pupils to confine them, all the way through, to a school of their own neighborhood. They lose the opportunity of meeting pupils from other neighborhoods, and thus broadening their relations and their ideas. A central High School, open for at least a part of the course to pupils from every quarter of the city, corresponds in its degree to a University, and the exclusion of pupils from it is, I think, a decided loss to them.

The second point, that is, the simplification of High School studies, is yet to be gained. It has been referred to the Committee on High Schools, and they will act as they think best. I sincerely trust that something may be done, and done soon, in this direction. "Dark with excessive bright" describes the excess of subjects, and the imperfect mastery of them, now prevailing here as well as elsewhere. I have already reported upon this, however, and will spare the committee the repetition of opinions which are neither so genial nor so acceptable as to make it pleasant to insist upon them.

The committee have decided to reduce the term of instruction in the Latin School for boys to six years. This will prove a benefit to the school, as well as to the boys, who would otherwise enter it too soon, or

remain in it too long. An examination for admission has been adopted, instead of a limit of age, as the condition of entrance. Much will depend upon the character of this examination; if genuine, it will keep the school free from many such boys as have hitherto crowded into it without any reasonable hope of profiting by its instruction. It is the felicity of a school as venerable and as strong as this to be absolutely independent of the numbers of its pupils.

The question of deepest moment to the Grammar and Primary Schools has related to their separation. Whether they are two grades or one; whether, if two, they should have one head; whether either suffers from being under the same government with the other,—these points have been more or less thoughtfully considered. At the end of March, the experiment of placing a Primary School under separate supervision was tried by the Committee of the Third Division, who entrusted the Dean School in Wall street to Supervisor Tweed. The time to the end of the school year was short, and the situation generally unfavorable, but so marked an improvement followed as to incline many of the School Committee to extend the experiment. Accordingly, Primary instruction has been separated from Grammar throughout the city, and given into the charge of three Supervisors, designated by the Superintendent,—Messrs. Tweed, Mason, and Kneeland.

This change takes effect at the present date, and continues until the beginning of the next school-year, April 1, 1880. Its further continuance depends, of course, upon its success, and its success chiefly upon

two conditions, both of which I believe will be fulfilled: one, the readiness of the Supervisors and the Primary teachers, and the other, the readiness of the children, to profit by all favorable opportunities.

I cannot see any reason to doubt that Primary instruction is a grade by itself. It is the earliest stage in our system, designed for the youngest children, who are to be taught, first, how to learn, and only secondly, what to learn. It has the least to do with study, that is, fixed mental exertion. It places the smallest dependence upon books or any other of the accepted educational instruments, leaving the teacher free to give, and the pupil free to receive, immediate personal influence. There seems to me a marked difference between its means and ends on the one hand, and, on the other, those of any later grade. Grammar, High, or Normal, I know not which grade has a better claim to independence than the Primary.

Which, indeed, has so good a claim? The grade which begins education goes far towards ending it. Though but the initiative, it is decisive, and what follows is obedient to its signals long after they have sunk out of sight. The school which shapes the mind of the little child shapes the mind of the boy, the man, the immortal being.

There are reasons, then, for objecting to the connection between the Grammar and the Primary Schools. Established as it has been, it has forced or attempted to force two grades into one, if not in all respects, at least in some of the most important of all. The attempt cannot be persevered in without injury to both grades. Compare the transition from Gram-

mar to High Schools with that from Primary to Grammar, and it will not appear the more strongly marked. Outward points may catch the eye, traditions and names may be more striking, but the points that lie within,—the development of the mind, the power of mental application, the mastery of books and exercises, these are more different in the Primary scholar compared with the Grammar than in the Grammar compared with the High. Why, then, a connection between the Primary and the Grammar Schools that we never dream of making between the Grammar and High?

Is it because there can be but one principal for the two lower grades? If so, the relative importance of the two should be preserved, and the principal of a Primary School be placed over a Grammar, rather than the reverse. The working power of public schools works up as well as down, and its earlier operations affect its later ones even more than the later affect the earlier. A teacher of the lowest Primary class is felt throughout the upper classes as no teacher of the highest class can be in the lower, and there, where the influence is the strongest, the strongest teacher should be posted, with some sort of supervisory charge over the rest. In the same way, a head of a Primary School is better adapted to the additional charge of a Grammar School than the head of a Grammar to that of a Primary. He who sets a troop in motion, and leads it till its marching habits are formed, is a safer leader of it as it moves forward, than another, accustomed to its later stages, can be of its earlier.

Another reason for making the Primary grade independent is, that it is thus, and thus only, secured against premature promotions. As long as it depends upon the Grammar grade, its children are liable to be hurried on, in order to fill the vacancies in the classes above them. Grammar pupils drop out of the ranks, and as the gaps cannot be left, other Grammar pupils are thrust into them, and the places thus made empty are given to Primary pupils, at the cost sometimes of a half year, sometimes of a year in the course. This loss is constantly inflicted on the children least able to bear it,—the poor, who can afford to stay but a short time at school, and therefore need to employ that time most rationally; and the yet poorer, whose homes give them little or no training, except in evil, and to whom, therefore, the unbroken training of the schools is doubly needful. It is in the power of the committee to order these promotions to cease, but there is little probability that the power will be exercised. The only other way to stop them is to detach the Primary Schools from the Grammar, and leave the latter to wrestle with their own vacancies.

It is better for the Grammar School itself to be independent of the Primary. It cannot suffer the losses to which the Primary is exposed; but there is another loss, and a very serious one, from which it must suffer. Its master is divided between it and the Primary Schools attached to it, and what they gain of him it loses, and loses irreparably. Nothing in all our system is more unaccountable to me than that a school of hundreds of scholars should be considered so imperfect a responsibility for its master as to

require the added responsibility of one, two, three, or more Primary Schools, not classes merely, but schools. What a loss, too, to the master, that instead of concentrating himself upon a number not too large to be influenced by him, he should find his influence dissipated; and yet more, that instead of having time enough for the most delightful and the most fruitful of all his duties, that of teaching, he should be torn from it by merely administrative cares.

I have intended no reflection upon any of those who organized, or who have administered, our Primary Schools. On the contrary, I hold in great respect the services of the superintendent who planned, the committee who adopted, and the principals who have conducted, the present system, believing it the best that could be devised at the time. But the time may have come for a yet better system, and if it has we can do no less than set about it. It is no summer day's pastime. It involves deep ploughing of fields grown hard, deep sowing in soils grown dry, deep toiling through heat and cold, through storm and sunshine, till another plan can be ripened for another period.

Neither have I meant in what has been written to slight the great truth of the unity of schools. It is of little importance to define their grades or their distinctions, compared with the appreciation of their common interest and their common nature. Their work can never be broken without being impaired. It is not one thing in one grade and one in another, but the same all the way, from the morning in which it begins with a little child, to the noon when it dis-

misses the full-grown youth to the life for which it has prepared him. As it goes on from age to age, and grade to grade, it changes in expression only, not in spirit. That there may be no hindrances to its spirit, that the course over which it moves may be free as the air, and that it may be itself, one everywhere, one always, seem to me among the chief ends of education.

The Evening Schools have had a large share in the work of revision, and no schools needed a larger. They have been too many; their number is diminished. They have been too loosely constituted; they are now to be more careful about their admissions, their classifications, and their standards. They have been too poorly provided with rooms, books, and even teachers; they are to be opened in rooms of the day-schools, furnished with attractive and instructive books, and above all, it is to be hoped, entrusted to perfectly competent instructors, men and women who not only feel the privilege but possess the power of teaching pupils so much in need of being taught, and taught well. Such regulations as now go into force cannot be expected to make the schools perfect; but it will be a great disappointment if many of their imperfections are not removed. It has been questioned whether Evening Schools form a proper or manageable department of public education; and no wonder. If we can prove that they do, by the experience of the coming winter, it will be a blessing to other communities besides ours.

I have spoken of what strike me as the best results of revision. They are alike in this, that they

are all in the nature of relief. See how variously and yet how uniformly the schools are relieved; how the teachers are saved from needless anxieties by a more lasting tenure; how the Normal School sees a more open professional track before it; how the High Schools may hope for a simpler course; how the Grammar and Primary Schools are freed from their entangling alliance; how the Evening Schools are snatched from chaos and set where their labors will be orderly and effective; and we shall see that the changes which the committee have sanctioned are alleviative, like those of wise and helpful law-givers in every age. Solon could give no better title to the ordinance which rescued the Athenians from impending ruin than the Disburdening. If the recent revision proves deserving of the same title, it will take a high place in the history of our schools.

Perhaps some other loads may be lightened. Such are the annual exhibitions, which, as generally conducted, lie heavy upon many a teacher and many a pupil. Did they exhibit the work of the year, instead of something added to it, like feathers tied upon a rose-bush; did they aim at simpleness and modesty, instead of the tasteless display which is too often seen; there would be no pressure, but rather a relief, providing as they do an opportunity for exchanging greetings and good wishes between the schools and their neighbors. As for some of our parades, such as the march of the school-regiment through the streets, and the prize-drills which bring the schools that should be the highest to a level with the stage where they are celebrated, there seems to me no

feature in these performances sufficiently redeeming to make up for their injurious effects. Concerning the Annual Festival in the Music Hall there is much to be said against it on the score of excitement and finery, much more on that of fatigue and exposure, particularly for the children of the suburbs; but there is also much to be said in its favor, and I should be sorry to give it up altogether, though I would certainly modify it in many respects, had I the power. Whatever transforms the training of the mind into a masquerade, or a burst of fireworks, is more honored in the breach than the observance.

Of much greater moment than any of these external burdens are the internal ones from which our schools are apt to suffer. All the paraphernalia of rewards and punishments, ranks, percentages, extras, merits, checks, and the rest, are among the chief hindrances to moral and intellectual life. They drag the nature down to lower impulses, compel it to be content with lower duties, and throw a spell over it which we are to break if we would not see it benumbed forever. Have we not yet learned that we must appeal to the noblest motives if we are forming the noblest lives?

An Oriental story describes a miller roused from sleep by a camel thrusting in its snout at the door of his hovel. "Only let me put my head in," begs the camel; and in it comes, then the neck, then the body, and when the miller tries to get it out, the beast says, "If you don't want me, go yourself." The camel has been intrusive in education, and particularly in public education. Organizations, regulations, methods, and customs, not properly educational, have so pressed

upon what is educational as to squeeze the very life out of it at times. The situation, so far as it continues, should be reversed. Accidentals should give way to essentials, and the ground be cleared as for an upward growth. There is no need of controversy. "I have often seen it," wrote Faraday, "do great harm, and remember few cases where it has helped much either to pull down error or advance truth." But open inquiry, thoughtful weighing of principles, clear and courageous conclusions, these are means of peace as well as of security. Education makes us capable of many things; there are some things of which it should make us incapable, and they should be set aside.

The discussions to which the preceding questions gave rise have brought out afresh the relations of the schools to the committee, and through the committee to the city. It may be of use to take up these relations and present them in the light in which they appear to those who really think about them. They are not to be treated off-hand. Other things than regulations and statistics are involved; other things, also, than the personal interests of which they sometimes seem to consist. What they spring from, how they are sustained, and to what they tend, are among the most serious concerns to public education. It swings far on one side or the other, according to the principles balancing it, or, in other words, according to the views which are taken of the city by the schools and of the schools by the city. Let us see how different these views may be, and how differently they may act

on all of us, pupils, teachers, officers, members of the committee, and members of the community.

The lowest view for the community to take is that the schools are a burden. Every dollar expended upon them is then so much taken from somebody or everybody, instead of so much added to the common resources. It is a strain upon, not a service to, the city which the schools represent, and the more they are held in, the more difficult their course is made, the better for all besides them. One would hardly imagine that they were established for our children, whose cause is theirs, and who suffer with the evil done them or the good withheld from them. They would seem to have been founded, not exactly in the interest of tax-payers, but with more respect for them than for anybody else. It is not they, however, who demand this particular consideration. They may not think that the schools need all the money voted them. Less costly houses, less pretentious branches of instruction, less exhibition and festival, possibly less numerous offices and less liberal salaries, may appear to be called for, particularly in seasons of financial depression. But for all reasonable purposes, as they would say, for all that really goes to make education genuine, the tax-payers, especially the large tax-payers, make no objection to generous estimates. The objection comes from men who contribute little or nothing to the municipal treasury, but who have a good deal of control over the contributions of others. They like appropriations for objects they understand better than public instruction, and from which they think they can profit more. Such as have children at

school can appreciate the helpfulness as well as the burdensomeness of the schools. But very few even of this class give up shaking their heads at the educational budget of the year, and insisting that it ought to be reduced. The less of a burden it is to them, the more they seem to repeat the word and fancy it a reality.

Then there is the view of necessity, as we may call it, under which the schools are open to more favorable judgment. But for them it is seen that society would be unsafe, public and private life would be blasted, and little would be left of the American people besides its name. His Honor the Mayor, at the dedication of the last completed school-house, spoke of the schools as forts protecting our lives and ourselves, and no one who listened to him but must have felt anew how necessary these institutions are to other institutions, how they shield us on every side against open and secret perils. We have only to take a morning's walk through half-a-dozen streets, out of school hours, to see children who excite fresh anxiety for them and fresh gratitude for their schools. If from the street we follow a few to the homes where they sleep and eat as they can, growing up more like plants in a cellar than like plants in the sun, under deep present and deeper future shadows, the sense of what the schools are doing for them is quickened through and through. This makes the community readier to support the schools, and support them liberally. It is a matter of self-interest; and "interest," as John Rutledge said in the convention of 1787, "is the governing principle of nations." The

community willingly serves the schools because the schools serve the community.

But we need, education needs, a higher view than this. As long as we dwell on its necessity, and nothing more, we lessen its ministry both to ourselves and our children. The truth which the schools teach, the inspiration which they give to pure thoughts and noble actions, these are their highest claim upon us; and when we recognize it, we recognize that the schools possessing it are no burden, no mere necessity, but an honor. The city is not only defended, but glorified by them. Its own claim to our allegiance rests largely upon them, and upon its way of using them. No function belonging to it is comparable with the educational, and in fulfilling this, with all the completeness at its command, it comes nearest to the ideal of a Christian city. Some words of Prince Leopold, at a public meeting in London, a few months since, are applicable here. "The greatness of a nation," he said, "must be measured not by her wealth or her apparent power, but by the degree in which all her people have learned together from the world of books, of art, of nature, a pure and an ennobling joy." The city that would have its people learn these things will delight to honor the schools where they are taught. It will regard them as the best part of itself, and identify itself with them as one in heart.

From these views of public education as a burden, a necessity, and an honor, it is for the city or its citizens to choose. One of the three they must take, and if they are wise they will take that one which, to say the least, gives the schools the best opportunity of

making a return for all that is done for them. Regard them as a burden, and they will receive more and give less, proportionally; as a necessity, and they will give more, but not as much more as they might; as an honor, and they will give all they can, were it for no other reason than a wish to hold their place in public opinion. Schools, like other things, correspond to the expectations of their possessors. If we give them a bad name, they can do little for us; they can do almost anything if we give them a good name.

As on the side of the city, so on that of the schools, views differ both in themselves and in their effects. The lowest of all for the schools is to look to the city as a paymaster. In this light, or rather in this shade, the city cannot excite any unselfish devotion. To get as much as possible out of it becomes a much more natural desire than to do as much as possible for it. If a school-house is to be built, the main point is to make it large and costly; if supplies are wanted, they are to be sought in all practicable abundance; if salaries are under consideration, the maximum, as we call it, is the object of every individual. There are two reflections upon such a state of mind, and any one can make them; first, how unworthy of the city, then, how unworthy of the schools,—nor only unworthy of them, but harmful to them. A spirit so self-seeking generally turns out to be self-baffling. It excites inquiry, then censure, then hostility, and, in the reaction which follows, parsimony and injustice are sure to set in heavily. The schools which draw upon the city without

sparing it soon find that the city does not spare them, and their reasonable wants are as ill-provided for as their unreasonable ones. This is by no means the chief injury to them. Their course has not merely provoked the city or its representatives, it has degraded themselves. The very air within them is thick with sordid vapors. They have turned their pupils into paupers, their teachers into money-makers, their whole system into jobbery; or, if they have not actually done this, they have been indifferent to its being done. Where will it end? Where but in the low levels on which great numbers of our children, when they grow up, are content to live? We say we wish to make them citizens true to the city which has taught them, true to the institutions which enable it to teach them; and yet we suffer them, and we suffer others in their sight, to prey upon the city as if they could thus learn to treat it otherwise.

Instead of its being looked down upon as a paymaster, the city should be looked up to as a benefactor. To it the school owes its establishment, the teacher his income, the pupil his training, and to it they should all turn with gratitude; or if gratitude is too much to ask for, at least with a sense of duty too full to be easily exhausted. Thus considered, the city will be guarded as well as served, the demands upon it will spring from positive wants, and, rather than that any of them should be excessive, they will all be severely curbed. How many large buildings would have been smaller; how many pieces of apparatus, how many books, how many reams of paper and grosses of pens and pencils, would have been saved;

how many a struggle after higher pay would have been forborne, had the schools been as tender towards the city as they expect the city to be towards themselves! How much nobler a work they would have done, how much nobler might they do if every member were trained to respect the city as his benefactor, and to show his appreciation of its benefits by a deeper consecration to the work in which it is helping him! This, after all, is the chief thing, namely, the purpose which constitutes the life of schools here and everywhere.

Would it were their tradition, as it is that of other institutions, to call the source of their educational privileges their Alma Mater. That name, standing for a real presence behind it, has done more for higher education than any other single influence. In fact, it gathers all other influences into itself, and fills them with its personality. It has given character to the authorities of our universities and colleges. The overseer or the trustee has yielded to it as well as the professor or the tutor, and each has entered upon a truer duty. As for the younger members of these academical bodies, though the charm has often failed, and some of them have treated the mother as a brute, it has still oftener held, and with far the larger number, not only during the time of study, but through their lives. It would be idle to expect either the same degree or the same kind of sentiment towards a city. Names themselves stand in the way, perhaps as illustrious as Athens, perhaps as original as the Hub; but whatever they may be, they are never tender or maternal. Yet the more we

can approach a filial feeling, the more we can share it with one another as members and officers of the committee, teachers and pupils, the better will be the tone of all our schools. Age after age bears witness to the power of loyalty in moulding both men and institutions. Great thoughts have been born of it, great deeds have come from it, as sunshine from the sun, and wherever it has been the governing principle it has not only governed, but illumined its subjects. Its development in public schools, among both older and younger, but particularly among the younger members, would be a benediction to them all. Our boys and girls would see a new end before them, new means around them, and their studies, they themselves, would be uplifted. "I only regret," said the martyr, Nathan Hale, "that I have but one life to lose for my country." One life to live for our country would be a stirring watchword in the schools.

Precisely as the different views on the side of the city have been seen to produce different effects on the schools, so these different views in the schools impress the community differently. Given the loyal spirit which we have just been considering, and the city which is the object of it will requite it with a proud and loving confidence in the schools. There will be little wailing about the burden of educating, little reasoning about its necessity, but a great deal of rejoicing in its honor. Low views on the one hand lead to low views on the other. If the schools consent to a sordid relation between themselves and the city, the city will consent to it. It is for the schools to teach, to maintain a principle, to set an

example, and if they bear themselves ignobly they must expect ignoble treatment. As surely will high views be met by high views, and the schools which are a pattern of loyalty will find their city a pattern of

Nurture holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred.

The city is the founder of the schools. She has established them, she maintains them, and they owe her a service as broad and as full as hers. But she is not their foundation. To find that, we must go beneath her, beneath all institutions to persons, and to that which is the essence of the person,—the mind. This is the only foundation upon which schools can stand. Nor is it merely their foundation; it is also their completion. The mind is both the beginning and the end of education. From it the schools receive their commission, to it they render their account.

I want to say something about this preëminence of the mind. I know how abstract a topic it is, and how much more naturally it belongs to a treatise on education than to a report upon a body of schools. But if it needs to be presented, if the schools of Boston can be helped by considering it once more, its introduction here will be justified.

It does need, I think, to be presented. Were there no special, there would always be a general, reason, namely, the renewal of the inspiration which it is capable of giving. All institutions are human, all methods human, and their power, even in their perfection, is imperfect. But the mind is a creation from a

higher source and with a higher destiny. In all our finiteness this is the one element of infinity. It takes in all we can do for it, and waits for more, still turning from the seen to the unseen, from the known to the unknown. It is therefore a perpetual quickening of education. Whenever we are weary of technicality or routine, whenever we feel the air too heavy to breathe, here, in the independence of the mind, is our relief.

There are some special reasons for urging the supreme importance of the mind in an educational system. We live among men to whom mental training is of little account compared with industrial. It is the hand, or the eye, or both, which they would train, rather than the mind. What, they ask, do children want to know of books, or what more than to read and write, reckon and design? They need to study tools, to learn the means of earning bread, to be prepared for trades; and schools which leave all this undone are not the schools for them. I do not state this in order to refute it, so much as to show how necessary it is, just now, to understand the claim of the mind upon the schools. It may be said, merely in passing, that the industrial faculties, if we may use such a term, are not bodily; that the eye and the hand are of no avail without intelligence, and that to train them, as we are called upon to do, without training the mind, is leaving Hamlet out of Hamlet. When Wordsworth was speaking with a mason about a smoky chimney, the mason said, "Maybe he has as much sense as most of us." It may be that the work-

man who has been educated as he ought will have at least as much sense as if he had not been.

Another prevalent theory regards information, especially that called useful, as the chief object of education. Books are allowed, indeed demanded; but they must contain nothing more than is practical, or it must be passed over. All that children can use at home or abroad, all that men need to make their way in the world, is good, and they cannot have too much of it; but anything that makes for mere training or developing is stuff and nonsense. This, too, shows that it is not superfluous to consider the mind and its needs. To imagine knowledge without knowing, or knowing without mental training, is an adventurous flight, but not a successful one. When we try our hand at informing merely, we find that we are merely cramming. We give facts, but not the power of grasping them; fragments of learning, but not learning; and what we give fades almost as we give it, for want of what we do not give. If we inform without training, we inform without informing. Training, on the other hand, brings information with it, and information that lasts, not like snow on a May day, but like the white crown upon the mountain all through the year.

Often when admitting the mind to be the first object, we make it the second. As when we pursue a study for its own sake, rather than for that of the powers which it may help to expand. We put arithmetic above the arithmetical faculty, or whatever else we may call the power of numbers. So other studies are allowed to go before the powers which

should precede, and, blind guides as they are, they have but little mental following. I visited a room not long ago where the teacher was all intelligence, and the pupils were not far below her; yet every one of them, teacher and pupils alike, seemed struck as with paralysis by a problem on the black-board. It was beyond the pupils; well trained though they were, they had not yet reached the point where their teacher would place them, and in trying to place them there she set them back, behind the point where they might have stood had they been less ambitious. Teaching arithmetic is one thing; teaching the pupil to master arithmetic is quite another, much slower, but much surer, very much more delightful. We imitate the blind traveller whose only object in ascending a mountain was to get to the top before his companions; but it would be wiser to imitate them, while they paused and looked about them, and went up as if inspired. Theirs was like studying for the mind's sake; his like studying for the study's sake.

The true order of things is again reversed whenever a book is ranked before the mind of the reader. Read this, we say, often without considering whether it is hieroglyphics or the simple vernacular. We seem to think there is a charm in print beyond all speech or writing, and try it over and over in spite of failures. The child obeys, and what goes in at one ear may be said to go out at the other, while the mind is stirred as little as the air by the flight of an arrow. Reading of this sort is described by Frederick Robertson as "an excuse for the mind to lie

dormant, whilst thought is poured in and runs through, a clear stream over unproductive gravel on which not even mosses grow. It is the idlest of all idlenesses." Half the reading, and more than half, of our young people, in or out of school, is nothing else than cramming, with all the disadvantages and none of the advantages attributed to that process. It is less injurious only because less durable. Far different is the reading which adapts itself to the mind, and on which the mind fastens as its natural support. No cramming here, no sleeping; but a healthy and vigorous activity, which, once enjoyed, can never be foregone.

Let me illustrate these positions from the experience both of the School Committee and of the schools.

The responsibility of the committee with regard to any branch of instruction, supposing it accepted, turns upon two points: first, the time allotted to it, and, second, the books or other instruments employed in it. The first is not solved by drawing up a course of study, or consulting the mere convenience of teachers or pupils. The second is not solved by weighing the assertions of publishers, or even the merits of authors. Neither point can be determined as it ought, except by considering when the young mind is ready to take up a study, what powers can be counted on at once, what will appear later, how long they should be occupied in this particular way, and, above all, how they are to be occupied in any way so that they may grow and bear fruit, as their Creator may be reverently believed to have designed. Not until considerations like these are the greatest

weights in the scale, can we hope that it will turn in favor of really mental training.

Suppose the committee to have fulfilled their part, that of the teachers follows. They receive their directions, and they must obey them; but the details are, or should be, left in their own power. The oral instruction admitted into our schools gives abundant opportunities of consulting the wants of individual minds. What the child is fit to learn, in what manner he can learn it best, what powers he possesses, what he will come near losing if not wisely handled,—these are points of incalculably greater moment than the number of pages to be traversed, or the marks to be given, or anything else which makes more of the study or the book than of the scholar. As for books, discretion with regard to them is one of the highest duties of a teacher. They are not for him to choose, though he may influence their choice; but, when chosen, they are for him to use or to abuse, as he will. He can force his pupils to swallow them whole, or he can administer them in digestible portions. He can fall down and worship them, or stand up before them and let others stand up as free and rational beings. If he will but compare them, and the mechanical patterns upon which almost all of them, so far as they are text-books, are fashioned, with the intellectual nature which belongs to him and his scholars, he cannot but pledge his faith to that which alone deserves it.

Two or three studies of different character will bring out this principle more practically.

Spelling is one of those studies habitually pursued

for its own sake. We seldom think of the mind in connection with it, except when the memory is so hardly pressed as to break down, and then we grumble at it rather than care for it. There is little or no mental action in repeating strings of words. It is the work of the tongue and the ear rather than of the mind, and the more correct it is as an exercise in spelling, the more incorrect it is as an exercise in training. So many of the words are strange, if not outlandish, that no ideas whatever lie behind, and no explanations can put them there. Thought has no place in such a process, and any attempt to give it one is doomed. We have to change the process, to turn to words with which ideas are connected, and thus to bring the thinking powers into play instead of relying on the unthinking. Everybody agrees that observation is the earliest faculty. Give it, then, its opportunity in spelling; let it take words with a meaning, and a position where their meaning is clear; let it take them, therefore, in reading or in writing, rather than in a separate list; and then let association and comparison come to the help of observation, and memory follow after with its fair share of work. If we could but accept the fact that children learn to spell without spelling, that is, without separate drill in spelling, it would be well.

Suppose a child beginning geography. With what? Has he ever seen or heard anything to start from? Has he any faculties sufficiently grown to start with? He wants more observation than the speller, more association, more comparison, more memory; and he wants something which the speller is not supposed to

want, — imagination. Has he these, or is he in such a condition that he can be helped to get them? These are vital questions to a teacher who makes his pupil's mind the test of teaching. Yet they are very infrequently asked as new classes in geography are formed. The questions of a book are all we generally ask, and when the pupil answers them in the phrases the book gives him we are apt to be satisfied. It is hard to see what growth the mind attains unless in memory, and as it is a memory of words rather than thoughts, it is evidently of little value. To allow geography to do what it can for the mind, that is, to give free play to different faculties, we must give it free play. Its scientific character should be respected. As the groundwork of all natural science, the description of the earth, whose materials, productions, and relations constitute nature, geography appeals from the very beginning to the observing faculties, and calls them out beneath the open sky, upon the wide-spread land or sea. It is likewise the groundwork of history. Situation, soil, climate, all we call physical nature, has had great influence upon human nature, and the simplest disclosure of such a relation gives geography not only a new interest, but a new power. The action of man upon the earth is still more animating. A child takes to a story of travel or discovery without being driven to it, and if he learns enterprise or heroism as well as geography from it there is all the more reason for telling it to him, or letting him read it for himself. Once more, geography, though both scientific and historical, is also imaginative. It begins with the seen, but almost instantly passes into the

unseen. The world of the little child is that which lies close about him, and when he is led beyond it things seem all unreal to him, unless his imagination can be moved to give them reality. Will it ever stir under the definitions, the maps, the heaps of words and names that have been piled upon it? Take them off; it is more than time to relieve these burdened minds, and allow the child who delights in "Alice in Wonderland" to delight almost as much in the wonders which geography reveals. Its connections with plants and animals and all the earth sustains; with man and all that he has done and been; with the heavens and Him who fills them; its lessons of human life and divine love, — these need to be restored like some obliterated inscription upon a gravestone.

One more example of the advantage in considering the mind, rather than anything else connected with a study, is found in Drawing. This, too, is taught better when not making it or its books our end. Industrial drawing, the branch which we pursue, is not solely industrial. It is the application of art to industry, and therefore involves in some degree the principles both of art and of nature. Knowledge is everything; the imitation or repetition of knowledge is nothing. Drawing, which is merely imitative, is like any other performance of the same sort; like the lesson in geography or spelling which consists of words or sounds alone. A draughtsman, worthy of the name, is one who thinks as well as draws. He has learned to observe, compare, imagine, and reason, while learning to draw, or else his drawing is an empty show, which dissolves as soon as his copies

are left behind at school. Every lesson which his teachers give him, every fresh start his mind takes, not only helps his drawing, but makes it. We talk here as elsewhere about organs, when we should be talking about faculties, or, better than talking, doing what is possible to bring out the intelligence on which all our members depend for their efficiency. Drawing is but expression, and expression without anything to express is but vacancy.

I have been speaking too much as if we were to make a dead-set at the mind, and work upon it like the block into which the sculptor drives his chisel till it yields the form he has conceived. But this should never be. It would violate two cardinal principles of mental education: one, that the mind acts spontaneously, the other, that it is acted upon spontaneously also. Between the influences under which it is placed and itself there is a free self-acting relation which is to be respected by all concerned in teaching.

Nor less I deem that there are Powers
Which of themselves our minds impress;
That we can feed this mind of ours
In a wise passiveness.

Think you, 'mid all this mighty sum
Of things forever speaking,
That nothing of itself will come,
But we must still be seeking?

These few lines of Wordsworth's sum up the philosophy of education. The spontaneity of the mind is a key-note to the fullest harmonies.

Harmonies mean as much in education as in music.

They are the expression of no single power at the expense of the rest, but of the whole blended in just proportions; the mind, and not its separate parts, being the ever-present object of training. The teacher waits as well as labors. He does what the historian Niebuhr says he did for his son: "I am succeeding admirably in exercising the powers of his mind by efforts exactly proportioned to them, so that I can say with confidence he has not a single thought beyond his age, none that is not quite suitable to a child; and yet he often delights us with the originality of his ideas." That seems a marvellous boy to one who knows none besides the average public-school boy; but there is nothing essential in the one that may not be in the other. The brightness may not be identical; the quickness of thinking and speaking may not be; yet the childhood may,—no thought beyond his age, ideas his own and not another's, as truly befitting a laborer's son as an historian's. We are impatient for the results of books and lessons, instead of biding those which the mind never fails to give when treated as if it really were the mind.

I have been speaking in the pupil's behalf rather than the teacher's. But whatever helps one helps the other, and the training which is true to the mind is even more blessed to give than to receive. Those who give it can appreciate it: they see its truth, its power, and its comfort more clearly than their pupils, and the farther they follow it the easier is the following. Several years ago a convention of New England colleges was debating upon the introduction of new books into the classical courses. "I am tired

out," said a professor of Latin, "with Tacitus and Horace, year after year; I want something new." The convention was just ready to darken some of the great lights of literature, at least in their own recitation-rooms, when a quiet remark was made by a veteran president. "I find," he said, "the freshness you say you want in my pupils; they are new every year." He taught minds; the others taught books. To him teaching was bright as the sunshine in the east; to them it was pale as the lamp in some chamber where the weary night is drawing to a close. It is the difference which I have been trying to bring out once more between the education that spends itself upon books or studies, and that which gives itself without being spent to minds.

And now to return for a moment to the relation between the city and the schools in the light of the purpose they have in common. If the value of the mind is beyond all other educational values, the care of it is the great care of the schools, and, through them, of the city. The founder performs her office for the sake of the minds to be educated rather than for that of the schools which educate. The schools fulfil their obligation not only to the city, but to the minds for whose training the city founded them. Thus the schools look beyond the city, the city looks beyond the schools, and where their visions meet they behold the same supreme object, to which they must be true if they would be true to one another. Fortunate the city, fortunate the schools, which recognize the oneness of their interest in education.

Twenty odd years since, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education stated that "over that larger department of education given out of the school-room the teacher has no control." Such a statement would not now be made except by one unfriendly to our schools. Their friends draw much of the friendship felt for them from the influence they are seen to exert beyond their walls. But for that influence, indeed, much of the work within their walls would be impossible. Were there no concern for the pupil after the session closes, or before it reopens; were he left entirely to himself, or in many cases to his parents, the work of the school would be another web of Penelope, woven by day only to be pulled out at night.

There is no end of home matters which a teacher finds himself absolutely compelled to look after. A few years since, an inquiry among the pupils of one of our High Schools brought out the fact that many of them came without breakfast, or anything for luncheon, though they were not to be dismissed till two o'clock. Many had no proper clothing; they were the helpless victims of every cold corner or wet crossing which lay in their way. As these were girls who had passed through Primary and Grammar Schools, it was rather late to begin to teach them when to eat or what to wear; but the attempt was made, and not wholly in vain. If children are to be taught in school they must be taught how, or in what condition, to come; and if the home does not feed or clothe them as they need, it must be helped by counsel or warning from the school. Physical training

of this sort is worth much more than some of other sorts to which we give greater heed. Light, ventilation, postures, gymnastics, all have their value, but it is not to be compared with the value of habits which the scholar forms, not only as a scholar, but as a child; and these habits, if not formed at home for school, must be formed at school for home as well as for school.

They must be formed for other places likewise. It is in the street, the car, the library, the Music Hall, that our young people give proof of their training. If, when let loose, forenoon or afternoon, or at the end of their course, they have no good manners, no pure tastes, no high purposes, to take with them, their school is a failure, whatever it may have taught them from books or lips. We hear it called hard names because it does not teach them how to earn a living; it deserves much harder if it does not teach them how to live. Success in the true sense is won only when the play and the toil of its pupils bear the mark of its guidance, when the path they follow is strewn not with its studies merely, but with its principles.

Tell schools they want profoundness,
And stand too much on seeming,

as Sir Walter Raleigh declared, if they do not lay their foundations deep beneath the lives they have to rear.

We speak of morals as the one thing needful, but morals under the teacher's eye will never do. Teaching upon the surface is not moral teaching, and the words, or even deeds, which it teaches are like cob-

webs on grass. That which goes beneath, never content till it finds the thought or the desire; that which teaches a lesson to be repeated in the teacher's absence rather than in his presence, — that alone is moral education. "We shall never learn to feel and respect our real calling," said Walter Scott to Lockhart, as they were talking with Miss Edgeworth about poets and novelists, and what he said is fully as true of teachers, "unless we have taught ourselves to consider everything as moonshine compared with the education of the heart." That education can never be shut up within a school. It is no dark-lantern, to shine there, and there only, leaving the rest of the world in gloom.

As one means of giving it, the reading of our children out of school calls for greater carefulness on our part. It is not overlooked. Many teachers take pains about it, asking their pupils what they read, and helping them to read better books than they pick up by themselves. One teacher showed me, some months since, a blank-book, with a pupil's name at the top of the page, and below it the books which had been read during the year or a part of the year. It was delightful to see that the quality of reading was constantly improving under this gentle supervision, and I can think of no other means as more effective. But this was the doing of a single teacher; and other things done for the same purpose are, if not few, at all events far between. We want to work together, not in the same way, but with the same constancy, to change the current of children's reading, that it may make their minds fruitful instead of

desolate. A beginning has been made by the preparation of lists for adoption and circulation by the Public Library, if the Trustees so please; but unless they are adopted, and habitually consulted by our teachers also, they will be as useless as wings without motion. It is to be hoped that every opportunity will be improved to excite the love of good reading. It was never more needed. The superintendent of public schools in a New England city reported, some months ago, as follows: —

Recently a canvass of our bookstores and news-rooms was made, to ascertain the character of the reading most called for by their patrons among the boys. It was found that, with the exception of the holiday trade, when parents and friends were buying suitable books for presents, but few books for the young were sold during the year. One dealer remarked, "There is not call enough to pay to keep them on the shelves." At the news-stands the papers having the largest sale were found to be "The Boys of New York," "Boys and Girls' Weekly," "Young Men of America," etc. These papers are filled with stories of the most sensational character, as is seen by the titles taken at random from recent issues: "Captain Tom Drake; or, the Young Privateers;" "Plucky Joe; or, a Rugged Fortune;" "Dick Catch; or, the Thief-taker's Crime;" "The Dragon of the Prairies;" "Thado, the Thug;" "The Brotherhood of Death," etc. The evil effects of reading such miserable trash cannot be overestimated. It is but a short time since two boys, whose minds had been poisoned by reading this class of stories, left home without the knowledge of their friends to "see life." They invested a part of their stolen funds in revolvers, in order to defend themselves in their perilous journey. They were intercepted, however, and taken from a freight-car in a neighboring city and returned to their friends.

At about the same time the following statement was made by the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, New York: —

The boys we have here, if allowed their choice, almost always express a desire to get hold of "The Boys and Girls' Weekly," "The Boys of

America," "The Police Gazette," or similar publications. Many copies of these papers are sent to them by friends, because they can be purchased cheaply. We stop all such, however. Wild, thrilling tales unsettle their minds and hinder our efforts to teach them the lesson that they must work faithfully and carefully if they expect to succeed in the world. Such boys are constantly expecting something startling to happen to them. They have vivid and unhealthy imaginations. The most ordinary incident is so colored by them that the truth can hardly be recognized. They are incapable apparently of stating facts as they occur. With them, convicts are heroes; fathers, mothers, and keepers of any kind, are tyrants. The stories they relate to each other are something wonderful, and bear a strong resemblance to the narratives in the weekly papers. The effects of such reading upon the community may be easily traced in the statistics of public institutions. Twenty years ago, when such papers were fewer in number, most of the boys sent here had been arrested for pilfering. But of late the number of vagrants is much increased. In my mind, this is one of the most noteworthy effects of the flood of bad books and papers. All these stories directly or indirectly teach that obedience to parents is unmanly. The "boy who is a boy" scorns all control; escapes from boarding-school, where the table does not suit him, or aids a convict to escape from prison and wins undying gratitude thereby. The reader follows the example so entertainingly set for him. He seeks company in the streets; runs away from school; defies his father and mother, teachers and masters; becomes a vagrant, and eventually turns up here or in some more unpleasant institution. You would be surprised at the great number of very young tramps whom we receive. They come often from distant cities. Generally they are not more than sixteen or seventeen years old, but they always have one of those abominable papers in their pockets. What the result of such an influence in the community will be eventually, unless it is arrested in some way, is hard to tell. The evil is certainly a crying one, and calls for some remedy.

The historian of Philip the Second mentions the action of the Spanish Cortes, in 1558, against the books of "Lies and Vanities" then in vogue. "Young men and maidens," runs the law, "are so affected, that when they have a chance of doing anything like these narratives, they plunge into it with loosened

rein." So the past and the present meet in troubles more alike than is sometimes imagined. But there are better remedies for them than the Spaniards had three centuries since, and not one among our schools but can meet the disease when it appears, or prevent it before it appears. The supplementary reading which we have already is of great service, and we are soon to have more. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge has been good enough to edit a selection of Fairy Tales, and children who have never so much as heard of Jack the Giant-Killer, or Cinderella, will read about them, dream about them, and be more like children. A few tales from the Arabian Nights, and a volume of children's poetry, are prepared, and will soon be printed. Fed on these and on other natural food, children can hardly take to the stuff mentioned in the previous extracts, or, as they grow older, to the poison now circulating among all classes, particularly the laboring class, in whom, perhaps, it works most evil. The publications which have the greatest influence at this moment over public opinion in our manufacturing cities or towns would not find one reader where they now find ten, if the schools had done their duty. Let not our schools fail to do theirs.

Of all the responsibilities of a superintendent of schools, none seems more binding than that concerning children not at school, or not attending regularly. The number of these in Boston, though not as large as it might be, is larger than it should be. To reduce it there is no way so simple or so effective as making school a place of enjoyment. That draws in many a

child who would not otherwise come, and keeps many a one who would not otherwise remain. If there are those to whom no studies can be made attractive, let the personal qualities of the teacher, his patience, his vigor, his warm-heartedness, be the charm. Should a pupil still stray, then let the teacher try his hand rather than another's in reclaiming the wanderer. A quarter of an hour at the home of a truant will do more than a quarter of a year at school in bringing his truancy to an end. The truant officer has an important duty, but it would be better that there should be no such officer than that he should try to fill a teacher's place with regard to a pupil or a pupil's family. Of merely police measures none seems to promise better than the recent order of the Police Commissioners directing officers on their beat to stop children of school age whom they meet during school hours, in order to take their address and their reason for being on the street. The officers' reports are sent to the Superintendent of Schools, recorded, sent to the truant officers, that they may inquire into each case, and returned with their reports to the Superintendent. The number of cases reported by the police the first day was one hundred and thirty-eight; proving, if proof is needed, that such interposition is required.

Neither the schools nor their scholars are to blame for all the truancy in the city. It is produced by causes for which no institution, no individual, can be held accountable, such as the child's want of food and clothes, the parents' want of the wages which the child can earn, the circumstances of home and life,

against which child and parent contend in vain; in a word, all the privations, all the temptations, to which hundreds and thousands of our people are continually exposed. To save them we must use other means than the schools or the School Committee can provide. A home in a tenement or a shed is not one from which we can expect pupils, or diligent pupils, and before we can receive them from such a quarter we must purify it, or change it altogether. "The crop of criminal children," says a recent report of the New York Children's Aid Society, "springs as a matter of course from the rank soil of the tenement-house." Such children before becoming criminals are usually truants; before becoming truants they are often sufferers, to whom relief, not punishment, should be administered. What can we do for them? Rather ask, What cannot we do, in a community like this, to reach the sources of truancy, and treat it where a comparatively slight preventive will do more than any later cures?

Yet, instead of truancy being prevented, it is often encouraged. The community tolerates the employment of school children, not merely in ordinary industry, but in all sorts of extraordinary enterprises. Ten-dollar certificates are for sale at the United States Post Office, and boys, and even girls, are hired by purchasers to get into line, hours before dawn, in order to present the applications of their employers. Of course there is no possibility of regular attendance at school during the rush for certificates. A theatrical manager scents profit in a juvenile representation of the popular "Pinafore." His advertise-

ment draws a hundred and fifty children from the schools, of whom about a third are taken out of school, the other two-thirds being taken out in spirit, while a large part of their school-mates are filled with a desire of following them. This performance, instead of being instantly condemned, is licensed by the authorities, and patronized week after week by the best of our people. It does not occur to them that they are more responsible than the manager for the harm done these children. I have been told that one of the older girls is bent upon the theatre for life, and that a younger sister of hers is in the same state of derangement. It must be so. Children of this class cannot be put upon and taken off the stage at pleasure; once there, they stay there until they sink to lower callings. Does the money they earn justify us in making them our playthings? We hear a great deal of it, of their and their parents' delight in it; but it is very poor pay, considering all that comes after. Whatever may be thought of such a performance, or its consequences, among theatrical people, there should be but one opinion among others, and that strong enough to leave a theatre empty when the performers are school children.

Look at truancy from another point of view. It is an injury to the schools; is it not a greater injury to society? A waste of life, material and spiritual, a loss of power to do good and to be good, it sweeps like sand from the sea-shore over bordering fields. These boys and girls who run to seed almost before they have begun to blossom, have all the possibilities of noble living.

There lies the spirit all sleeping now,
That may rise like a giant, and make us bow
As to one God-throned amidst his peers.

To turn these lives into blessings, to make these children helpful instead of harmful, honored instead of dishonored among their neighbors, is what the schools are bound to attempt. But that the attempt may succeed, the community must see their interest in it, and bring their resources, their charities, their sympathies, to the support of the schools. Many and many a child, neglected at this hour, waits for the kindness that will save him. He cannot repel it, he would not if he could; all his deeper instincts are in its favor, and he welcomes it, roughly, perhaps, but not ungratefully. "Why do you like to learn?" was the question to one of the younger Indians lately brought from St. Augustine, where their training began, to Hampton, where it was continued. "Because," he answered, "it makes me a man." The hope of reclaiming the truant lies in his wish to be reclaimed. He, too, would learn; he, too, would be a man. The society to which he belongs falls with him, rises with him, and when it saves him it saves itself.

I have nothing new to tell about my visits to the schools. They have been made as before, day after day, to every school and every class, until each has been seen at least once during the half year. This is very infrequent visiting, as far as the separate schools are concerned, but it is as frequent as one man can accomplish in a territory so broad as ours. For myself, it is not only frequent but constant visiting, and

I take pleasure in it as the best means of becoming familiar with the interests I have to study. It is at the teacher's side, and in presence of the pupils, that one feels how much is bound up in these schools, how widely they spread over the present, how far they reach into the future. To live in them, at least as large a part of every day as possible, is to learn to live for them. They are well worth living for.

I commend them once more to the committee. They have your confidence; let them also have the expression of it, whenever there is an opportunity of giving it. They need encouragement more than anything else you can do for them, and the better they are, the higher their standards, the more they need to be encouraged. The teacher or the pupil who seeks little, finds it, and is satisfied; but he who seeks more, though he finds more, does not find all he seeks, and he is therefore dissatisfied. It is good for him to be that; for it is the inseparable characteristic of all good work that it does not satisfy the worker. But it is quite another thing to be discouraged; this is to lose heart, and so to fall back, instead of pressing forward. To save, or try to save, our teachers and our scholars from discouragement, is one of the privileges of a School Committee. They are the supreme authority, and from them the light falls upon all who are under them, and, through these, upon all connected with them, that is, upon parents, neighbors, and the whole community. Happy schools make a happy people.

SAMUEL ELIOT.

STATISTICS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

SEPTEMBER, 1879.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

May, 1879.

Number of children in Boston between the ages of 5 and 15,	64,766
Number attending Public Schools.....	52,256
“ “ private schools	6,722
“ not attending school.....	5,788

PUPILS.

Males	30,014
Females	26,653
Total number enrolled for the year	56,667

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of officers.....	\$55,462 18
“ “ teachers.....	1,117,027 51

Incidental Expenses.

By Committee on Public Buildings.....	\$114,015 32
By School Committee.....	233,157 91
School-houses and lots.....	240,222 98

SUMMARY.

June, 1879.

GENERAL SCHOOLS.	No. Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. Pupils Belonging.	Average Attendance.	Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. at date.
Normal	1	4	52	51	1	98.	51
Latin and High	9	94	1,948	1,826	122	93.7	1,819
Grammar	49	601	27,796	25,287	2,509	90.9	26,372
Primary	115	411	20,253	17,586	2,667	86.8	20,737
Totals	174	1,110	50,049	44,750	5,299	89.4	48,979

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.	No. Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. Pupils Belonging.	Average Attendance.	Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. at date.
Horace Mann School	1	10	80	64	16	83.	80
Licensed Minors	2	2	[69	61	8	88.4	69
Kindergarten	1	2	33	31	5	88.	31
Evening High	1	12	955	411	.....	.....	.....
Evening	16	108	1,723	959	.....	.....	.....
Evening Drawing	7	16	740	508	.....	.....	.....
Totals	28	150	3,603	2,034	.....	.....	.....

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

	SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS.		
	Houses.	Rooms.	Seats.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Normal School		3	150	1	2	3
Latin School	3	34	1,403	13	...	13
English High School . . .				16	...	16
Girls' High School	1	9	759	1	19	20
Girls' Latin School				1	3	4
Roxbury High School . .	1	6	212	1	7	8
Dorchester High School .	1	6	205	2	3	5
Charlestown High School .	1	3	297	1	6	7
West Roxbury High School	1	1	96	1	3	4
Brighton High School . .	1	1	81	1	2	3
Grammar Schools	49	564	30,350	85	486	571
Primary Schools	100	449	22,267	...	411	411
Totals	158	1,076	55,820	123	942	1,065

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Horace Mann School	...	9	9
Licensed Minors' Schools	...	2	2
Kindergarten School	...	2	2
Evening Schools	34	86	120
Evening Drawing Schools	16	...	16
French: High Schools	3	1	4
German: High Schools	2	...	2
Music: High, Grammar, and Primary	4	...	4
Illustrative Drawing, Normal School	...	1	1
Drawing: High Schools	3	1	4
Sewing	...	28	28
Laboratory Assistant: Girls' High School	...	1	1
Gymnastics: Girls' High School	...	1	1
Military Drill: High Schools	1	...	1
Totals	63	132	195

NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to June, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Head Masters.	Masters.	Junior-Masters.	Asst. Principals.	First Assistants.	Second Assist's.	Third Assist's.	Fourth Assist's.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.										
Normal	..	52	52	..	51	51	1	98.0	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Latin	384	..	384	364	..	364	20	94.0	1	2	9	.	.	.	.	.
Girls' Latin	..	70	70	..	67	67	3	96.0	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
English High	418	..	418	397	..	397	21	94.8	1	5	10	.	.	.	.	.
Girls' High	..	565	565	..	516	516	49	91.2	1	.	.	1	1	3	3	11
Roxbury High	73	39	112	69	37	106	6	93.0	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	3
Dorchester High	45	83	128	40	78	118	10	91.7	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3
Charlestown High	55	96	149	49	90	139	10	92.8	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	3
West Roxbury High	19	49	68	19	48	67	1	96.0	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
Brighton High	21	33	54	21	31	52	2	96.7	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Totals	1,013	987	2,000	959	918	1,877	123	93.8	6	12	19	1	5	5	9	25

Classification, June, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	First Year Class.	Second Year Class.	Third Year Class.	Fourth Year Class.	Fifth Year Class.	Sixth Year Class.	Seventh Year Class.	Eighth Year Class.	Total.
Normal	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Latin	38	56	68	58	39	31	33	14	1361
Girls' Latin	14	29	14	..	8	..	..	..	65
English High	73	120	192	2	..	..	..	..	387
Girls' High	258	145	75	34	..	..	..	..	512
Roxbury High	42	35	26	..	..	..	..	..	103
Dorchester High	47	30	49	..	..	..	..	..	126
Charlestown High	48	46	27	24	..	..	..	..	145
West Roxbury High	14	21	15	18	..	..	..	..	68
Brighton High	25	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	52
Totals	610	491	484	136	47	31	33	14	1,870
2 Percentage	.326	.262	.259	.073	.025	.017	.018	.007	..

¹ Including 24 in Out of Course Class.² Percentage of Out of Course Class, .013.

NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, excluding Principals, June, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	No. of Reg. Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	Average No. of Pupils to a Regular Teacher.
Normal	2	52	26.0
Latin	12	384	32.0
Girls' Latin	3	70	23.3
English High.....	15	418	27.9
Girls' High.....	19	565	29.7
Roxbury High.....	6	112	18.6
Dorchester High.....	4	128	32.0
Charlestown High.....	6	149	24.8
West Roxbury High.....	3	68	22.6
Brighton High.....	2	54	27.0
Totals	62	2,000	32.2

Graduates, June, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	Regular Course.	Advanced Course.	Honorable Mention.	Totals.
Normal	51	.....	.....	51
Latin	13	.....	.....	13
English High.....	68	2	2	72
Girls' High.....	63	25	.....	88
Roxbury High.....	26	.....	.....	26
Dorchester High.....	25	5	.....	30
Charlestown High.....	22	23	.....	45
West Roxbury High	12	18	.....	30
Brighton High	18	.....	.....	18
Totals	298	73	2	373

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to June, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Masters.	Sub-Masters.	2d Sub-Masters.	1st Assistants.	2d Assistants.	3d Assistants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.								
Adams	424	171	595	362	143	505	90	85.4	1	1	.	1	1	8
Allston	180	180	360	159	161	320	40	89.4	1	.	.	1	1	5
Andrew	398	263	661	334	210	544	117	82.0	1	1	.	2	2	7
Bennett	166	158	314	133	136	269	45	85.8	.	1	.	.	2	4
Bigelow	826	.	826	781	.	781	45	94.5	1	1	1	1	1	11
Bowditch	.	385	385	.	356	356	29	93.0	1	.	.	1	2	5
Bowdoin	.	461	461	.	410	410	51	88.9	1	.	.	2	1	6
Brimmer	771	88	859	704	76	780	79	90.8	1	1	1	2	1	12
Bunker Hill	300	329	629	278	302	580	49	92.2	1	1	.	2	2	7
Central	347	.	347	315	.	315	32	90.7	1	.	.	1	1	4
Chapman	305	321	626	275	292	567	59	91.0	1	1	.	1	2	7
Charles Sumner	109	100	209	96	86	182	27	87.0	.	1	.	.	1	3
Comins	376	415	791	355	381	736	55	93.0	1	1	.	3	2	9
Dearborn	495	462	957	443	404	847	110	88.5	1	1	.	2	3	12
Dillaway	.	358	358	.	322	322	36	89.9	1	.	.	1	1	5
Dorchester-Everett	236	223	459	216	201	417	42	90.8	1	.	1	1	1	6
Dudley	479	.	479	444	.	444	35	92.5	1	.	1	1	1	6
Dwight	633	.	633	598	.	598	35	93.8	1	1	1	1	1	8
Eliot	915	.	915	852	.	852	63	92.8	1	1	2	1	1	12
Emerson	380	312	692	348	283	631	61	91.0	1	1	.	2	2	8
Everett	.	746	746	.	678	678	68	91.0	1	.	.	2	3	9
Franklin	.	787	787	.	721	721	66	92.0	1	.	.	2	3	9
Frothingham	280	312	592	255	278	533	59	90.0	1	1	.	1	1	8
Gaston	.	499	499	.	437	437	62	88.0	1	.	.	2	1	6
Gibson	136	154	290	118	128	246	44	84.4	.	1	.	.	2	3
Hancock	.	573	573	.	523	523	50	91.0	1	.	.	2	2	7
Harris	97	133	230	89	116	205	25	89.1	.	1	.	.	1	3
Harvard	286	299	585	287	274	561	44	92.5	1	1	.	1	1	8

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

SCHOOLS.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Masters.	Sub-Masters.	2d Sub-Masters.	1st Assistants.	2d Assistants.	3d Assistants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.								
Hillside	...	330	330	...	291	291	39	88.0	1	.	.	1	1	4
Lawrence	974	...	974	929	...	929	45	95.4	1	1	2	1	1	13
Lewis	320	352	672	301	325	626	46	93.2	1	1	.	2	2	8
Lincoln	637	...	637	596	...	596	41	93.0	1	1	1	1	1	8
Lowell	312	222	534	283	199	482	52	91.0	1	1	.	1	1	7
Lyman	406	188	594	374	172	546	48	91.8	1	1	.	2	2	6
Mather	150	171	321	138	146	284	37	88.4	1	.	.	1	1	4
Minot	123	126	249	113	112	225	24	90.4	.	1	.	.	1	4
Mt. Vernon	65	83	148	61	75	136	12	91.8	.	.	1	.	1	2
Norcross	...	765	765	...	722	722	43	94.3	1	.	.	2	3	9
Phillips	740	...	740	669	...	669	71	90.3	1	1	1	1	1	10
Prescott	236	243	479	227	228	455	24	94.8	1	.	1	1	1	7
Quincy	669	...	669	625	...	625	44	93.1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Rice	657	...	657	605	...	605	52	91.5	1	1	1	1	1	9
Sherwin	451	533	984	419	488	907	77	91.9	1	1	.	2	3	12
Shurtleff	...	719	719	...	628	628	91	87.0	1	.	.	2	3	9
Stoughton	135	121	256	126	108	234	22	91.1	.	1	.	.	1	4
Tileston	29	37	66	26	31	57	9	86.5	.	.	.	1	.	1
Warren	320	324	644	298	294	592	52	92.0	1	1	.	2	2	7
Wells	...	513	513	...	453	453	60	88.2	1	.	.	2	1	7
Winthrop	...	987	987	...	885	885	102	90.0	1	.	.	2	4	12
Totals	14,353	13,443	27,796	13,212	12,075	25,287	2,509	90.9	41	29	15	62	75	349

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils in each Class, Whole Number, and Ages, June, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Whole number.	Under eight years.	Eight years.	Nine years.	Ten years.	Eleven years.	Twelve years.	Thirteen years.	Fourteen years.	Fifteen years and over.
Adams	29	56	107	97	117	168	574	1	16	62	86	87	94	82	53	93
Allston	14	57	40	79	80	84	354	15	23	61	55	51	55	38	21	35
Andrew	14	31	70	95	232	211	653	1	28	81	109	121	116	94	65	38
Bennett	18	26	50	53	56	105	308	...	17	34	53	42	45	45	44	28
Bigelow	44	44	96	198	167	226	775	2	35	130	120	147	128	106	69	38
Bowditch	21	24	40	86	95	106	372	1	11	51	72	65	51	45	48	28
Rowdoin	43	39	65	75	88	136	446	...	10	46	64	79	77	61	37	72
Brimmer	52	67	122	131	171	251	794	1	40	98	127	140	141	98	84	65
Bunker Hill	26	43	75	102	233	128	607	...	17	70	96	99	126	82	65	52
Central	31	21	46	56	83	104	341	7	14	35	44	50	56	50	51	34
Chapman	35	44	106	109	111	219	624	3	31	73	88	80	105	84	65	95
Charles Sumner	12	13	29	30	55	58	197	...	2	11	31	34	46	29	27	17
Comins	21	59	138	113	161	268	760	...	32	80	131	117	144	106	86	64
Dearborn	47	105	99	105	228	336	920	...	18	70	143	185	194	139	91	80
Dillaway	23	42	60	70	76	75	346	...	13	27	54	53	64	50	32	53
Dorchester-Everett	18	24	57	95	98	130	422	1	16	47	61	74	58	64	48	53
Dudley	37	44	55	110	110	102	458	2	15	41	72	86	73	74	54	41
Dwight	43	97	93	97	105	159	594	...	30	52	94	99	119	90	55	55
Eliot	25	101	148	160	169	256	859	...	30	74	137	152	176	156	77	57
Emerson	38	66	109	149	132	171	665	1	25	57	98	94	132	88	78	92
Everett	51	75	89	120	116	139	590	5	11	48	70	77	81	103	85	110
Franklin	39	99	92	139	145	160	674	3	23	53	95	110	99	100	87	104

	19	41	116	101	102	184	563	...	29	73	77	110	93	94	48	39
Fröthingham																
Gaston	34	47	55	100	107	151	494	6	25	50	76	59	76	70	60	72
Gibson	25	32	42	48	53	84	284	3	12	34	34	38	54	41	28	40
Hancock	29	37	51	104	155	168	534	2	47	56	81	108	90	81	49	20
Harris	23	48	53	48	36	26	234	6	18	27	33	32	41	30	28	19
Harvard	26	63	54	92	157	164	556	...	21	59	87	83	105	81	61	59
Hillside	19	71	58	58	61	58	325	...	12	39	50	47	46	47	38	46
Lawrence	39	95	151	212	217	229	943	2	42	121	163	168	162	122	98	65
Lewis	37	94	98	104	105	210	648	1	21	77	97	92	84	72	71	133
Lincoln	40	37	93	106	158	185	619	...	17	50	104	119	110	99	60	60
Lowell	36	48	116	127	108	102	537	...	12	61	92	94	98	80	56	44
Lyman	20	53	56	83	157	192	561	...	23	55	82	104	93	98	60	46
Mather	...	39	53	57	56	110	315	...	3	24	46	45	45	60	43	49
Minot	15	34	45	50	56	45	245	1	6	25	34	44	35	36	34	30
Mount Vernon	20	14	20	38	22	33	147	...	2	24	19	27	27	16	11	21
Norcross	46	100	95	103	104	273	721	3	21	63	113	153	137	110	66	55
Phillips	29	39	99	146	160	212	685	5	23	84	110	120	106	96	72	69
Prescott	32	37	44	100	97	155	455	...	16	41	73	69	92	75	52	37
Quincy	39	41	103	105	171	174	633	2	39	86	80	118	112	103	67	26
Rice	42	50	74	85	134	179	564	2	15	64	101	89	77	84	48	84
Sherwin	32	98	99	107	208	391	935	...	25	99	136	162	193	143	91	86
Shurtleff	51	54	96	101	201	188	691	2	34	82	102	90	103	101	76	101
Stoughton	11	23	45	44	51	75	249	4	22	35	20	48	37	34	30	19
Tileston	8	6	13	12	12	18	69	2	4	5	11	14	9	7	9	8
Warren	33	45	93	110	168	189	638	1	19	67	80	127	130	87	61	66
Wells	42	47	94	98	105	96	482	2	20	56	63	95	69	61	54	62
Windthrop	63	104	108	201	218	218	912	4	45	119	126	154	139	126	98	101
Totals	1,493	2,574	3,810	4,809	6,007	7,679	26,372	91	1,030	2,877	3,990	4,451	4,543	3,838	2,791	2,761
Percentages	0.57	.098	.144	.182	.228	.291	...	.003	.040	.110	.151	.169	.171	.146	.106	.104

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, excluding Principals, June, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.	SCHOOLS.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.
Adams.....	11	595	54.1	Hancock ...	11	573	52.1
Allston	7	360	51.4	Harris	4	230	57.5
Andrew.....	12	661	55.1	Harvard ...	11	585	53.2
Bennett	6	314	52.3	Hillside	6	330	55.0
Bigelow	15	826	55.1	Lawrence ..	18	974	54.1
Bowditch...	8	385	48.1	Lewis.....	13	672	51.7
Bowdoin....	9	461	51.2	Lincoln	12	637	53.1
Brimmer....	17	859	50.5	Lowell.....	10	534	53.4
Bunker Hill.	12	629	52.4	Lyman	11	594	54.0
Central	6	347	57.8	Mather	6	321	53.5
Chapman ...	11	626	56.9	Minot	5	249	49.8
Chas. Sumner	4	209	52.2	Mt. Vernon.	3	148	49.3
Comins	15	791	52.7	Norcross ...	14	765	54.6
Dearborn...	18	957	53.2	Phillips	14	740	52.8
Dillaway ...	7	358	51.1	Prescott....	10	479	47.9
Dor.-Everett	9	459	51.0	Quincy.....	12	669	55.7
Dudley	9	479	53.2	Rice	13	657	50.5
Dwight	12	633	52.8	Sherwin....	18	934	54.7
Eliot	17	915	53.8	Shurtleff....	14	719	51.3
Emerson....	13	692	53.2	Stoughton..	5	256	51.2
Everett	14	746	53.3	Tileston....	2 ¹	66	33.0
Franklin....	14	787	56.2	Warren	12	644	53.7
Frothingham	11	592	53.8	Wells.....	10	513	51.3
Gaston	9	499	55.4	Winthrop ..	18	987	54.8
Gibson	5	290	58.0	Totals	523	27,796	53.1

¹ Principal included.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Graduates, June, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	Diplomas.	Honorable Mention.	Total.	SCHOOLS.	Diplomas.	Honorable Mention.	Total.
Adams	15	7	22	Hancock	15	2	17
Allston	14	..	14	Harris	16	..	16
Andrew	14	..	14	Harvard	22	3	25
Bennett.....	16	..	16	Hillside.....	18	1	19
Bigelow.....	35	9	44	Lawrence	32	5	37
Bowditch	20	1	21	Lewis	36	1	37
Bowdoin	41	..	41	Lincoln.....	40	..	40
Brimmer.....	40	..	40	Lowell	32	4	36
Bunker Hill...	22	..	22	Lyman	19	4	23
Central	23	8	31	Mather	..	..	..
Chapman.....	34	1	35	Minot	12	1	13
Chas. Sumner.	12	..	12	Mt. Vernon..	12	5	17
Comins	21	..	21	Norcross.....	46	..	46
Dearborn	39	3	42	Phillips.....	26	2	28
Dillaway.....	23	..	23	Prescott	30	2	32
Dor.-Everett ..	17	1	18	Quincy	27	..	27
Dudley	25	2	27	Rice.....	42	..	42
Dwight	43	..	43	Sherwin	32	..	32
Eliot	24	1	25	Shurtleff.....	50	1	51
Emerson.....	37	1	38	Stoughton ...	10	1	11
Everett	49	2	51	Tileston	8	..	8
Franklin	37	2	39	Warren.....	33	..	33
Frothingham ..	19	..	19	Wells	30	8	38
Gaston	33	1	34	Winthrop	44	15	59
Gibson	16	8	24	Totals	1,301	102	1,403

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to June, 1879.

DISTRICTS.	Teachers.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Between 5 and 8 years.	Over 8 years.	Whole No. at date.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Adams	6	211	94	305	179	77	256	49	83.7	209	111	320
Allston	6	138	131	269	116	101	217	52	80.8	201	91	292
Andrew	8	236	213	449	208	175	383	66	85.0	309	158	467
Bennett	5	110	102	212	93	82	175	37	82.5	159	76	235
Bigelow	12	343	253	596	307	217	524	72	87.7	426	187	613
Bowditch	10	265	246	511	238	216	454	57	89.0	356	179	535
Bowdoin	12	281	277	558	244	226	470	88	84.0	339	206	545
Brimmer	12	287	281	568	248	234	482	86	84.7	316	218	534
Bunker Hill	11	257	278	535	222	228	450	85	84.0	307	251	558
Central	4	76	85	161	67	70	137	24	85.2	106	62	168
Chapman	12	293	203	496	264	178	442	54	89.0	358	163	521
Charles Sumner	5	109	108	217	98	93	191	26	87.7	125	108	233
Comins	17	443	462	905	405	408	813	92	89.9	534	386	920
Dearborn	17	490	452	942	421	368	789	153	84.0	511	464	975
Dor.-Everett	6	172	148	320	144	114	258	62	80.4	215	120	335
Dudley	8	218	196	414	198	173	371	43	89.7	238	184	422
Dwight	6	141	166	307	120	133	253	54	83.0	219	105	324
Eliot	13	408	161	569	371	141	512	57	89.6	370	207	577
Emerson	8	251	186	437	218	158	376	61	86.0	243	193	436
Everett	11	300	300	600	265	258	523	77	87.0	326	283	609
Franklin	13	332	336	668	292	281	573	95	85.5	413	264	677
Frothingham	8	217	230	447	190	191	381	66	85.0	327	144	471
Gaston	9	225	192	417	202	158	360	57	85.0	238	184	422
Gibson	5	91	95	186	76	70	146	40	78.2	121	85	206
Hancock	16	383	359	742	355	314	669	73	90.0	461	307	768
Harris	3	70	70	140	57	57	114	26	81.2	105	26	131
Harvard	13	312	354	666	274	288	562	104	84.4	404	271	675

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

DISTRICTS.	Teachers.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Between 5 and 8 years.	Over 8 years.	Whole No. at date.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Hillside	4	81	83	164	72	70	142	22	86.4	116	65	181
Lawrence . . .	21	833	274	1,107	778	249	1,027	80	92.3	723	412	1,135
Lewis	11	263	283	546	236	238	474	72	85.9	374	207	581
Lincoln	7	246	73	319	214	58	272	47	85.0	174	156	330
Lowell	10	293	244	537	246	195	441	96	82.1	381	188	569
Lyman	8	226	93	319	209	83	292	27	90.8	179	145	324
Mather	5	131	123	254	116	103	219	35	85.4	149	118	267
Minot	4	92	84	176	79	67	146	30	82.9	121	58	179
Mount Vernon .	3	61	50	111	55	44	99	12	88.7	80	45	125
Norcross	7	...	326	326	...	308	308	18	94.2	196	145	341
Phillips	5	124	86	210	106	69	175	35	83.5	102	106	208
Prescott	6	178	137	315	158	119	277	38	87.9	175	144	319
Quincy	7	237	157	394	214	132	346	48	87.0	248	127	375
Rice	7	199	165	364	167	135	302	62	82.4	174	137	311
Sherwin	15	366	371	737	342	341	683	54	92.6	431	323	754
Shurtleff	6	167	165	332	154	144	298	34	90.0	219	112	331
Stoughton . . .	2	52	51	103	42	42	84	19	80.9	81	24	105
Tileston	1	21	17	38	19	14	33	5	86.3	28	13	41
Warren	8	197	204	401	167	165	332	69	82.6	243	183	426
Wells	12	292	272	564	261	232	493	71	87.4	363	208	571
Winthrop	6	133	166	299	118	144	262	37	88.0	196	99	295
Totals	411	10,851	9,402	20,253	9,625	7,951	17,586	2,667	86.8	12,869	8,048	20,737

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils in each Class, Whole Number, and Ages, June, 1879.

DISTRICTS.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Whole Number.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years and over.
Adams . . .	50	56	32	52	47	83	320	48	71	90	62	49
Allston . . .	40	39	49	36	46	82	292	58	68	75	47	44
Andrew . . .	61	57	56	54	141	98	467	79	110	120	84	74
Bennett . . .	28	23	31	38	35	80	235	47	66	46	47	29
Bigelow . . .	101	93	104	61	134	120	613	99	156	171	123	64
Bowditch . .	98	90	51	102	53	141	535	101	130	125	85	94
Bowdoin . .	80	85	97	76	88	119	545	79	130	130	112	94
Brimmer . .	78	73	74	67	84	158	534	50	120	146	102	116
Bunker Hill .	56	85	105	54	81	177	558	69	109	129	132	119
Central . . .	29	24	11	26	28	50	168	24	37	45	25	37
Chapman . .	82	69	101	80	69	120	521	102	118	138	84	79
Chas. Sumner	32	35	26	50	28	62	233	33	38	54	45	63
Comins . . .	138	122	139	142	132	247	920	137	170	227	194	192
Dearborn . .	140	128	138	122	182	265	975	130	171	210	217	247
Dor.-Everett	36	42	59	52	47	99	335	55	86	74	73	47
Dudley . . .	57	98	39	53	82	93	422	40	80	118	102	82
Dwight . . .	50	44	49	51	50	80	324	62	75	82	60	45
Elliot	100	98	97	82	75	125	577	81	130	159	101	106
Emerson . .	66	79	57	53	70	111	436	58	91	94	88	105
Everett . . .	89	104	118	78	98	122	609	58	122	146	131	152
Franklin . .	116	114	108	109	86	144	677	81	162	170	135	129
Frothingham	54	85	55	55	55	167	471	80	127	120	72	72
Gaston . . .	58	53	94	49	112	56	422	59	87	92	100	84
Gibson . . .	31	25	30	20	26	74	206	31	46	44	47	38
Hancock . .	91	126	104	141	126	180	768	132	166	163	152	155
Harris	28	12	18	19	14	40	131	23	32	50	18	8
Harvard . .	105	93	91	118	74	194	675	95	144	165	133	138
Hillside . . .	29	33	23	26	24	41	181	34	39	43	33	32

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

DISTRICTS.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Whole Number.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years and over.
Lawrence . .	170	157	159	176	170	303	1,135	193	258	272	218	194
Lewis	88	86	94	75	80	158	581	74	144	156	118	89
Lincoln . . .	48	51	57	52	61	61	330	38	63	73	59	97
Lowell	82	79	72	90	83	154	569	99	148	134	93	95
Lyman	63	35	54	49	50	73	324	41	57	81	83	62
Mather	23	28	43	37	36	100	267	33	54	62	58	60
Minot	37	14	44	7	28	49	179	27	42	52	36	22
Mt. Vernon . .	34	16	12	12	23	28	125	16	34	30	19	26
Norcross . . .	46	50	53	54	55	83	841	53	60	83	67	78
Phillips	36	33	38	39	30	32	208	26	38	38	40	66
Prescott . . .	53	48	49	53	44	72	319	30	61	84	72	72
Quincy	55	47	52	52	49	120	375	48	98	102	76	51
Rice	48	42	76	15	66	64	311	37	62	75	70	67
Sherwin	129	87	125	89	131	193	754	99	155	177	153	170
Shurtleff . . .	56	56	56	50	54	59	331	39	71	109	68	44
Stoughton . . .	25	17	..	21	17	25	105	24	37	20	22	2
Tileston	12	7	..	11	5	6	41	7	11	10	8	5
Warren	82	61	57	62	51	113	426	56	92	95	89	94
Wells	60	91	95	98	96	131	571	110	102	151	128	80
Winthrop . . .	53	43	47	51	36	65	295	30	87	79	63	36
Totals	3,123	3,033	3,144	2,968	3,252	5,217	20,737	3,025	4,555	5,109	4,144	3,904
Percentages .	.151	.146	.152	.143	.157	.251	.. .	.146	.219	.246	.200	.189

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, June, 1879.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Teachers.	Av. whole No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.	DISTRICTS.	No. of Teachers.	Av. whole No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.
Adams	6	305	50.8	Harris	3	140	46.6
Allston	6	269	44.8	Harvard ...	13	666	51.2
Andrew	8	449	56.1	Hillside	4	164	41.0
Bennett	5	212	42.4	Lawrence ..	21	1,107	52.7
Bigelow	12	596	49.6	Lewis	11	546	49.6
Bowditch ...	10	511	51.1	Lincoln	7	319	45.6
Bowdoin ...	12	558	46.5	Lowell	10	537	53.7
Brimmer ...	12	568	47.3	Lyman	8	319	39.9
Bunker Hill.	11	535	48.6	Mather	5	254	50.8
Central	4	161	40.2	Minot	4	176	44.0
Chapman ...	12	496	41.3	Mt. Vernon	3	111	37.0
Ch's Sumner	5	217	43.4	Norcross ...	7	326	46.6
Comins	17	905	53.2	Phillips	5	210	42.0
Dearborn ..	17	942	55.4	Prescott ...	6	315	52.5
Dor.-Everett	6	320	53.3	Quincy	7	394	56.3
Dudley	8	414	51.8	Rice	7	364	52.0
Dwight	6	307	51.2	Sherwin ...	15	737	49.1
Eliot	13	569	43.8	Shurtleff ...	6	332	55.3
Emerson ...	8	437	54.6	Stoughton ..	2	103	51.5
Everett	11	600	54.5	Tileston	1	38	38.0
Franklin ...	13	668	51.4	Warren	8	401	50.1
Frothingham	8	447	55.8	Wells	12	564	47.0
Gaston	9	417	46.3	Winthrop ..	6	299	49.8
Gibson	5	186	37.2				
Hancock	16	742	46.4	Totals	411	20,253	49.3

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils promoted to Grammar Schools, June, 1879.

DISTRICTS.	Sent to Gr. School.	DISTRICTS.	Sent to Gr. School.
Adams	50	Harris.....	26
Allston	39	Harvard.....	67
Andrew	56	Hillside	20
Bennett	28	Lawrence.....	157
Bigelow	98	Lewis	53
Bowditch	76	Lincoln	41
Bowdoin	79	Lowell	74
Brimmer	100	Lyman	53
Bunker Hill.....	65	Mather.....	23
Central	20	Minot	39
Chapman	78	Mt. Vernon.....	33
Charles Sumner	42	Norcross	46
Comins	96	Phillips	34
Dearborn	105	Prescott	35
Dor.-Everett.....	37	Quincy.....	44
Dudley	57	Rice	50
Dwight	40	Sherwin.....	128
Eliot	82	Shurtleff	46
Emerson	61	Stoughton	24
Everett	89	Tileston	19
Franklin	79	Warren	60
Frothingham	54	Wells	59
Gaston	46	Winthrop.....	53
Gibson	30		
Hancock.....	89	Total	2,780

EVENING SCHOOLS.

October, 1878.—February, 1879.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Sessions.	Whole No. Registered.	Average No. Belonging.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Av. No. of Teachers, including Principal.	Av. No. Pupils to a Teacher, excluding Principal.
				Males.	Females.	Total.		
High	102	2,336	955	266	145	411	12	37
Anderson Street . . .	88	163	127	44	19	63	7	11
Blossom Street	90	280	151	48	23	71	8	10
Brighton	42	98	44	24	7	31	4	12
Broadway	90	759	151	97	..	97	13	8
Cabot Street	95	336	121	62	18	80	8	11
Dorchester	104	192	60	26	8	34	5	10
Hudson Street	103	142	80	45	28	73	8	10
Jamaica Plain	100	80	43	24	5	29	3	14
Lincoln School, S.B. . .	98	278	125	38	22	60	7	10
Lyman School, E.B. . .	101	351	153	55	11	66	7	11
Neponset	83	94	57	12	11	23	3	12
No. Bennet Street . . .	90	474	159	46	35	81	8	11
Old Franklin School . .	103	339	172	71	36	107	10	12
Vine-st. Chapel	101	140	82	34	10	44	5	11
Warren School, Ch'n . .	102	294	107	35	14	49	5	14
Warrenton-st. Chapel .	62	237	91	22	29	51	7	8
Totals	1,554	6,583	2,678	949	421	1,370	120	10

DRAWING.

SCHOOLS.	No. of Sessions.	Whole No. Registered.	Average No. Belonging.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Av. No. Teachers, inc. Principals.	Av. No. Pupils to a Teacher, exc. Principals.
				Males.	Females.	Total.		
Appleton Street	82	312	212	121	39	160	3.	40
Charlestown	82	147	89	55	5	60	2.5	15
Dorchester	41	76	66	22	6	28	2.	14
East Boston	82	188	111	68	7	75	2.	18
Jamaica Plain	25	135	77	29	13	42	2.5	21
Mechanics Hall	83	127	88	62	..	62	2.	16
Roxbury	81	152	97	70	11	81	2.	20
Totals	476	1,137	740	427	81	508	16	22

SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

OF THE

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1879.



BOSTON :

ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS,

No. 39 ARCH STREET.

1879.

JUNE 24, 1879.

To the President of the School Committee:—

I respectfully present the Annual Report of the Board of Supervisors, in accordance with the Regulations.

SAMUEL ELIOT,

Chairman.

Accepted. On motion of Wm. T. Adams, voted to print.

GEO. A. SMITH,

Secretary.

REPORT.

To the School Committee of Boston:—

In accordance with Section 140 of the Regulations of the Public Schools, the Board of Supervisors offer the following report of their work as a Board, and as Supervisors, for the school year beginning September 2, 1878.

Their plan of work has been essentially that of the previous year, modified so far as to adapt it to the changes made last July in Sections 138 and 139 of the Regulations. The new specifications in Section 139 have been carefully attended to, and were reported upon in December to the several committees. These reports furnish such information in regard to the schools and school-buildings as can be gained only by more careful and continued inspection than the committees in charge can be expected to make; and, although they are confidential in their details, it may not be out of place to show by some extracts from them their possible usefulness to the committees, and the character of the work which they represent.

First, with regard to "the sanitary condition of the schools, houses, and premises, including the working of the heating and ventilating apparatus" [Section 139 (1)], the reports of different school-houses read thus:—

The rooms, corridors, stairways, and yards are in good condition. The heating apparatus is insufficient. The rooms cannot be properly warmed in the coldest days; oftentimes the thermometer indicates a temperature as low as 50°. Two old-fashioned, upright boilers are now in use. Ventilation is principally secured by means of the windows, and a direct current of air falls upon the pupils.

The ventilating boards (placed in the windows) aid much in supplying pure air, and I should be glad to see more of them. The amount of air vitiated by the breathing of fifty children, in a room of thirty-two by thirty feet square, is so great that the ordinary method of ventilation in most of the school-houses is inadequate without the aid of windows or some other contrivances. Much inconvenience is also experienced, in several of the lower rooms, for want of sufficient light in cloudy weather. I know of no way of rendering these rooms suitable for occupancy at such times, except by lighting them with gas.

The ventilating shaft of each room has two openings, one near the floor and one near the ceiling. . . . I tested both in all the rooms, recording the results. . . . This ventilating apparatus is, at best, entirely insufficient. In several of the rooms two wall-ventilators have been added. These holes in the wall are supposed to let in the outer air and direct it toward the ceiling. It is difficult to test their action, but they seem to give some relief. . . . After all, the tops of the windows must be lowered from time to time in all the rooms for the sake of the fresh air, in spite of the danger from draughts. . . . The hall has a ventilation peculiar to itself. In the middle of the ceiling, over the chandelier, are symmetrical openings, through which a little of the heated foul air can creep up into the tight attic-loft. When it is cooled it perhaps creeps down again. A shaft should be built to carry it to the outer air.

The ventilators do not always work well, the cold air sometimes blowing down. At the foot of the shaft or tower into which all the ducts lead (in the attic) is a coil of steam-pipe which is kept heated. This is supposed to help the draught upward, but for some reason it often fails to accomplish this object.

There are too many windows on three sides of this old-fashioned school-house. Little patches of blackboard are between these windows. Several of the pupils have serious trouble with their eyes, which is not to be wondered at if they copy from these blackboards with glaring light on each side of them. I advised the teacher to use them as little as possible, and then to lower the curtains.

The mode of government, including motives to study; the principles and methods of classifying and promoting pupils; the merits, defects, and needs of the various schools and classes, and, in general, the physical, mental, and moral con-

dition of the scholars" [Sect. 139 (2, 3, 4)], have been observed so far as time and opportunity permitted. The following statements are taken from different reports:—

The mode of government and the principles and methods of classifying and promoting pupils seem to me, in general, good. It has been questioned whether the monthly written examinations of the various classes may not put too great physical and mental strain upon some of the pupils. But something of the sort is a necessary evil (in so far as it is an evil), and the teachers may be trusted, I think, to use their judgment and discretion in the matter. It is much better than an elaborate system of marking the daily recitations.

The requisition that each room shall have a definite number of pupils interferes somewhat with proper classification, especially in the smaller schools; but I do not, on the whole, regret the necessity of promoting pupils who have been a reasonable time in one class, even if they are not in all respects equal to the best. Such promotion frequently encourages dull pupils, and they take, if not a high mark, a respectable position in the class.

The government of the school is excellent. All the pupils are so busy and interested that there is little or no opportunity or occasion for misconduct. A few words of suggestion, advice, or reproof, given by the principal in private, have been sufficient to check any disorder. Constant attendance, punctuality, industry, and a desire and readiness to do what the teacher suggest and require, have characterized the school. The principal's devotion to work and his economy of time; his conscientious accuracy and logical clearness of thought and expression; his high moral tone and straightforward method of conducting the school, have had a strong, though unconscious influence on both teachers and pupils. All seem to be working in harmony for the common good.

Promotions depend upon the record of daily work and the results of examinations. Real interest in study is discernible, and the higher motives are undoubtedly the more influential. As far as observed, the conditions are favorable to the building up of good character. The influence of all the teachers is certainly strong in this direction.

There are difficulties in the way of any judicious methods of promotion in the crowded schools. It is true, probably without exception, that the numbers entering the lowest classes of the Grammar Schools every

six months exceed the numbers ready for promotion from class to class, and yet each room must be kept full. To meet this exigency the custom of double and triple promotions has become a constantly increasing evil. Admitting that there are exceptional pupils who can skip the work of six months, here and there, in the course of study, and can supply the missing links, this cannot be true of many children following a regular course of study adapted to their age and capacity. It is the extra "promotions" that bring pressure of work and often failure in health to the ambitious scholars. And it is doubtful if the teacher can bridge over what these children have omitted without holding back the majority of a class. If teachers would put aside their objection to admitting two grades of pupils in a room, when proper classification requires them, the children could progress naturally in the hours of study, and come well-fitted to the graduating classes.

There is an opposite practice in some of the large schools, where there is a necessity for dividing a class into three or four sections. Here the bright children receive extra promotions, while the slow ones pass through all the sections, being thus retarded in their advancement and made slower by dull repetition of the same grade of work. Whatever the number of sections, they can be doing parallel work, two ranks being admissible where semiannual promotions occur. If all the classes could be so adjusted that promotions should occur once in the year each teacher would have more influence upon a class. Now individual traits and needs are barely understood before children pass to another teacher to be studied and experimented upon anew.

In regard to mode of "government" I would specially commend in this district the freedom from dependence upon the "merit" and "check" system, so prevalent in our schools, and so pernicious in its mental and moral influences. The quick, ambitious pupils are spurred on unduly, while those of slow development are discouraged by it. I doubt if many pupils can be inspired with true "motives to study" while striving for percentages and rank; and, in my opinion, the teaching ability is lessened when a conscientious teacher is endeavoring to estimate fairly the value of each pupil's recitation. It may be anticipated, perhaps, that the opportunity for greater freedom in instruction offered by the new courses of study, and the expectation of more intelligent and less memoriter results will lessen the necessity for the stimulus of class rank, so generally relied upon, to secure both discipline and scholarship.

In this district the promotions are determined by the results of uniform examinations held at intervals during the year. Pupils, when promoted to a new class, are assigned to seats adapted to their stature

(different sizes of desks being placed in the rooms), and retain these seats till they pass on to another class. They are made responsible for the condition of the desks, and thus good care of the city property is inculcated.

Emulation organized into a principal means of inciting youth to greater study must seriously impede, although it may not prevent, the working of the higher active principles of human nature. Instead of being allowed to keep its humble place and do its simple and healthful work, emulation is made king. Its sway is terrible. Rank, and not scholarship, is its end. It incites the quick and sensitive to outstrip each other in the race — too often fatal; it causes others to strive for what they cannot attain, and at last fills them with discouragement, or — what is worse — with indifference.

With reference to proper preparation for the record required before May 10, each of the supervisors was assigned to a group of schools (as indicated in the School Manual), in which he has inspected and examined all the classes, and endeavored to form a correct estimate of each teacher, reporting on "mode of government," "conduct of pupils," "teaching ability," and "results of examinations." This is regarded by the supervisors as their most delicate and responsible duty, and could well occupy all their time if no other duties claimed a share. More than twelve hundred visits would be required if the record were made on a single examination only, but the supervisor in charge rarely commits himself to a record without repeated visits.

In addition to this work, and with special reference to observing the introduction of the new course of study into the Grammar and Primary Schools, each supervisor has visited other groups of schools than his own, giving special attention to a certain department of study. The initiatory steps being the most important for good progress, each supervisor has given most of the time spent outside his own group of schools to the inspection of the lower classes. It is pleasant to report, at the end of the first year's trial, that the new course of study has already improved the quality of the instruction, and the character of the results, in the schools.

The teachers are striving more and more to secure the intelligent comprehension and expression of subjects taught, and are putting less stress upon memoriter recitations, in the exact language of the text-books, as tests of knowledge. The coöperation of teachers of all grades with the supervisors to secure a fair trial for the new programme has been one of the best features of this year's service. The coöperation has been indicated by their readiness to ask for and receive hints as to methods of instruction; to discover the spirit and purpose of certain requirements; and to trust in the assurances given them that right interpretations and methods are the essentials now, while good results may be waited for patiently, being sure to follow. This attitude, on the part of the teachers, has become more and more evident through the year, and many who approached this year's work with apprehension, doubting both the wisdom of innovations and their ability to adopt them, will begin another year with hope and faith. If, as we believe, the course of study is based upon the mental development natural to a child, its best and complete results cannot be known until the children who entered school this year shall have passed through all the stages of study. Still we may report in brief, on the beginnings already made in the several branches of study.

The supervisor who makes examinations in the English Language a specialty reports as follows:—

The instruction in language since the adoption of the new programme has undergone a marked change.

It begins in the lowest class of the Primary Schools, and, by a system of graded exercises, both oral and written, pupils soon acquire the power of expressing their thoughts fluently, and writing so correctly as to do great credit to themselves and their teachers.

The study of technical grammar is postponed to a much later period than formerly, but the critical *use* of language in the oral lessons, and in daily written exercises, has been attended with the happiest results. Grammar thus taught has become to the pupils what it has always professed to be,—without, however, fulfilling its promise,—the means of enabling them “to speak and write correctly.”

It is but just to say that the teachers, generally, have heartily coöperated with the supervisors in making this study less technical and repulsive, and, to the same extent, more practical.

Some of our best teachers of English in the High Schools — after examining the results of the examination in language, and learning what has been done by the supplementary reading recently introduced into the Grammar Schools — have said that pupils will enter the High Schools fully one year in advance of the former standard in this department.

The examiner of Oral Instruction, Geography, and Natural History, reports : —

Much progress has been made during the year in the department of oral instruction, which had heretofore often received attention only when other requisitions of the programme had been met. Happily the present course of study sets apart time for that fundamental training which is secured by right methods of oral instruction; and many teachers who began the year with the belief that too much was to be required of them are, at its close, ready to admit that they have found a pleasant stimulus to their own culture, and much interest and profit to their pupils in the hours given to this part of the programme. They have found neither “perpetual telling” nor “lecturing” expected of them, but have needed only to present proper objects or subjects for observation and thought, and their scholars, younger or older, have been eager to study them, “to earn their own facts,” to arrive at their own conclusions, and to tell what they had learned; thus securing that mental activity and that facility of expression which are essential to progress in every branch of study. The voluntary reference by the children to previous visits of the examiner that they might report further observations made or knowledge acquired; their interest in the specimens brought by their teachers from the Saturday lessons and in collecting others; their own holiday visits to the Museum of Natural History, have been pleasant evidences that, with the foundation of good mental habits, have come also innocent enjoyments and occupations.

Much of the work in this department in the Primary Schools is a direct preparation for the study of geography in the Grammar Schools, and there has been already evident improvement in the quality of the instruction in this branch, especially in the lower classes, where the children have been prepared by introductory oral lessons for the intelligent reading and study of the text-book. In the higher classes in geography less stress has been laid upon statistics, upon lists of names of places with their locations, which when learned could be but names only,

and upon other details sure to be forgotten; while more effort has been made to show the relations between the situation, surface, climate, and natural products of a country and the occupations and civilization of its inhabitants. To this mode of teaching, map-studies and map-drawing have been important auxiliaries.

And all this work is a good preparation for that elementary study in natural science which is pursued in the High Schools. In this grade very good work has been done in the limited time allowed for botany and descriptive astronomy. Zoölogy has been pursued in some of the high schools as an elective study, in place of the full course in mathematics, and has been well taught. The teachers have, for two winters, pursued a course of laboratory lessons, under the direction of Prof. Hyatt, and have carried their fresh enthusiasm to their classes, teaching orally and from specimens, with little dependence upon the text-book.

Of Reading, Spelling, and Foreign Languages, the examiner writes as follows:—

The introduction of the “Nursery” as supplementary reading in the Primary Schools has already produced a marked improvement in the reading. Great good has also been done in the Grammar Schools by allowing the pupils to read the entertaining and instructive books that have been used for the last three years in the Public Latin School. In view of the improvement already made, and of the hearty appreciation by teachers and scholars of these supplementary books, it is hoped that they may be supplied in larger numbers. At present the supply is so small that each class can have such reading but for a few weeks in the year.

Since the withdrawal of the spelling-book from the schools, spelling has been taught in various ways; the words in the reading and other lessons have been spelt, often in sentences and in connection with the language lessons. The Latin School, after the adoption of the programme three years ago, gave up the use of the spelling-book; and, it is believed, with great gain to the pupils. And so it has been in the Grammar Schools. Time is saved by this rational process; some wearisome drill is spared to scholars and teachers; and it is confidently believed that the results in this branch will be better than ever before. The candidates for Grammar-School diplomas were examined this year, not as heretofore, with a bare list of words, but by writing, from the teacher's dictation, a letter which contained such a vocabulary as a Grammar-School graduate might be expected to command.

In the High Schools more attention has been given, in almost all the

classes in the foreign languages, but particularly in classes of beginners, to translation and reading, and less to grammatical drill; and in most of the schools there has been some reading at sight, in which the scholars, when judiciously encouraged, take real pleasure, and gain strength. They certainly enjoy their work more and make better progress when they learn the principles of the formation of a language from practice in reading, than when they commit abstract rules to memory. Of course there is a time for thorough grammatical drill, but this is not when one is at the threshold of a new language. Some practice should precede theory and rule.

Of the teaching of Writing and History the examiner reports:—

Most commendable progress has been made in the important branch of writing.

In the Primary Schools the pupils are not subjected as formerly to the uninteresting task of copying printed or script letters from the book, but are now, even in the lowest classes, writing words and sentences quite legibly from dictation and from copies on the black-board. Writing is very profitably employed in teaching reading. The facility which the youngest pupils exhibit in passing from sentences written on their slates and on the black-board to the printed page is very remarkable. The pupils of many primary classes originate and write sentences that would do credit to pupils in the Grammar Schools. Not only are the children pleased with the new method, but the teachers are delighted with the proficiency and progress of their pupils.

Writing with pencils upon paper is now advantageously practised in all the classes of many Primary Schools.

The introduction of blank books into the Grammar Schools for the purpose of writing in them choice selections of prose and poetry, abstracts of lessons, and short compositions, has been most beneficial.

Pupils are enjoying the much-needed and profitable practice of off-handwriting, in addition to the more special instruction of the regular copy-book. Instead of being any detriment to their handwriting, it is of great benefit, giving, as it does, character to the writing and facility in its execution.

Marked improvement is manifest on every hand in the methods and means employed in prosecuting the study of history.

Teachers are becoming more and more independent of and superior to the text-book. It is now the rare exception, and not the rule, as formerly, to have pupils recite in the exact language of the book. Repeating long columns of tabulated dates is among the things that were.

Teachers and pupils have been encouraged to discuss and develop topics that require research in other than the authorized text-books, thus cultivating a true taste for future historical reading and study.

The examiner of Mathematics writes thus :—

Arithmetic has of late been better taught in the three lower classes of the Primary Schools. The “memorizing” of figures and names of numbers is giving place to the acquisition of ideas of numbers by means of objects, and to the simple expression of those ideas by words and figures. The three upper classes must sooner or later feel the effects of this happy change. In the lower classes of the Grammar Schools the new programme requires instruction to be given in United States money and the common units of weights and measures. The results of this requirement have been excellent. Formerly the first and the principal work of the lower classes in arithmetic was with abstract units; and afterwards an occasional “practical” problem was solved. Now this order is reversed, and emphasis is given to the work with real units. The dollars and cents, the pints and quarts, the pounds and ounces, and the other units of daily life, are used both in the oral and written problems. Dead figures have come to life, and the boy and girl are learning arithmetic by *using* it. Nor is this change for the better confined to the lower classes, if we may judge by the good results of the late uniform examination in arithmetic, given by this Board to the graduating classes in the Grammar Schools. These results show that problems for solution need no longer be expressed in the abstract forms or set phrases of arithmetic.

In the High Schools, the work in arithmetic has been — with slight exceptions — confined to an *incidental* review of such subjects as are connected with algebra and to the study of the metric system. Now that the latter subject is studied in the lower schools, it is hoped that the high schools will find time to review the “principles of arithmetic,” as required by the programme.

The thorough work done in elementary algebra by the High Schools shows how much more might be accomplished in the same time, and with less expense of energy, if algebra were made a generalization of arithmetic, and were constructed with the main purpose of doing the most good rather than of preparing pupils to study the higher mathematics.

In some of the High Schools geometry and plain trigonometry have been for many years thoroughly taught and studied. In other schools much feeble work has been done in these subjects. Lately, however, practical exercises and original demonstrations have given a new im-

pulse to geometrical study. To work for a definite purpose, and to accomplish it without waste of time and words, is an admirable exercise for youth, especially in this generation. But geometry will never do its perfect work until it is studied in its simplest elements years before it is now begun in the High Schools. The time now given in the lower schools to geometrical drawing and to the incidental study of "extension" in arithmetic might be used, with advantage to both those subjects, in acquiring and expressing clear and distinct images and conceptions of forms. After this, geometry could be studied as a science with far better results than are reached at present.

In the two Latin Schools the mathematics required for admission to college are carefully studied. The girls work with as much zeal and show quite as much ability in these studies as the boys. Now that translation of Latin and Greek at sight is attended with such excellent results in both these schools, it may be hoped that more time will be given to solid work in mathematics, and that at least those pupils who have an aptitude for this study will be allowed to give as much time and energy to it as to Latin or Greek.

On the whole there has been this year an improvement in the aims, the methods, and the results of mathematical study and instruction in the public-schools.

The supervisor who has examined in Book-keeping, Physics, and Chemistry, says:—

Due attention has been paid in the Grammar Schools to book-keeping by single entry. The scholars of the first class have acquired a practical knowledge of simple methods of keeping accounts and of business forms. Good instruction has been given to the second class in the High Schools in book-keeping by double entry. The principals upon which it rests have been made clear, and considerable practice given in their application.

The introduction of the study of elementary physics earlier in the Grammar-School course has been attended with fair success. The results reached are the more satisfactory, the more the teaching has been by the "experimental method." Very good results have been attained the present year by the study of physics in the High Schools. An improvement has been made in methods of work; but it is to be regretted that the "book method" has not yet been entirely superseded in all the classes.

The work done in chemistry in the High Schools is generally of very good quality. In one or two of the smaller schools the facilities for laboratory practice are poor, but in the others they are admirable.

In these schools the scholars have not only gained a knowledge of the elementary principles of chemistry, but have become practically familiar with the processes of chemical analysis.

School Document No. 17, 1878, containing "Suggestions" to accompany the course of study for Grammar and Primary Schools, authorized in July, was ready for distribution at the beginning of the school year. At the request of some of the principals the several supervisors have met groups of teachers by appointment, for informal discussion on special parts of the programme, and thus the printed words have been supplemented by personal interviews. It may be proper to mention that the edition of the "Suggestions" is so nearly exhausted that newly appointed teachers cannot be supplied with copies. The Superintendent of Schools in Cambridge asked and received permission to reprint these "Suggestions," in connection with his recent annual report, for the use of the teachers of Cambridge; and the Secretary of the State Board of Education reprinted the document in connection with his last annual report.

In conformity to Section 151, the examination of the Evening Schools was distributed among the supervisors, and monthly reports were rendered to the chairman of that committee. Though improvements have been made in the Elementary Evening Schools since the present system of supervision began, they still greatly need better organization and methods of instruction. In these schools, more than elsewhere, perhaps, should be found skilled instructors, that not a single minute of the limited school time at the command of their pupils may be misspent. It would seem that as much regularity of attendance as is secured in the Schools for Licensed Minors might be demanded of the younger pupils in Evening Schools, whose attendance is compelled by statute law; and yet it is this class that keeps most of the schools in a disordered state, and requires the frequent intervention of the police-officer. The adult pupils, who are

voluntary attendants, are earnest and faithful; and, for the benefit of old and young alike, better requirements, better instruction, and better books are needed.

The Evening High School has been well organized, and some departments of study excellently taught. In the opinion of the supervisor in charge "there is in the city no school that has done and that is doing more good."

The graduating classes of this year in the High Schools are the first to complete the uniform course of study adopted three years ago, and the Board of Supervisors have been able for the first time to superintend uniform examinations in this grade of schools, in accordance with the requirements of Section 141. In September arrangements were made to distribute these examinations through the year, and thus to avoid pressure of work in June. The following order of examinations has been followed:—

Astronomy and Milton, in December, 1878.

Modern History and Civil Government to the middle of the Eighteenth Century, in February, 1879.

Zoölogy or Solid Geometry, in April.

English (including Shakespeare); History and Civil Government, from the middle of the Eighteenth Century; Foreign Language, Physics, and Chemistry, in June.

The examinations of the graduating classes of the Grammar Schools have been assigned this year in the following order:—

Geography and Spelling, in January.

English History, in May.

English (including Grammar), Arithmetic, Reading, Book-keeping, Drawing, Music, and Writing, in June.

The first examinations in the Normal School occurred in December, before the close of the period of probation provided for in Section 292. Several pupils had already retired by the advice of the head-master, and the results of these examinations indicated that eleven more were "unsuit-

able for the school." Some of them were too immature to pursue a course of professional training, and may return hereafter better qualified for the work. The timely discovery by the others that they are not adapted to teaching, though a present disappointment, may save them from a long period of discouragements ending in failure.

The wise discretion of the regulation by which this sifting has been effected is evident, and the graduating class of this year is superior, in natural and acquired qualifications for teaching, to any previous class.

The order of examinations has been —

Psychology and Language (partial examinations), in December, 1878.

Psychology (second examination) and Arithmetic, in March, 1879.

Geography, and Physiology and Hygiene, in April.

Language (second examination), Natural History, and Didactics, in May.

The examinations in all the subjects have been conducted with reference to their application to teaching, or as an inquiry into methods of instruction in elementary schools.

A new system of marking the examinations in the graduating classes of all the grades of schools has been introduced this year, which the Board of Supervisors had tested for two years in their examinations of teachers, and found not only more simple and flexible, but more discriminating and just, than percentages. When fully understood, it is believed that it will prove acceptable to the teachers, and to the committee who receive and act upon the results of the examinations.

The investigation in regard to the renewal of certificates of qualification, required by Section 149, was made early in the year, and the results given in School Document No. 19, 1878. It was no slight task to ascertain the validity of all certificates issued in 1876, but experience has suggested such arrangements with eligible candidates that we hope here-

after to keep their records fully posted. An appendix to Doc. 19, 1878, will soon be issued, containing the names of all candidates certificated in April, and of the class just graduated from the Normal School.

At the examination for certificates of qualification in April, eighty-five new candidates presented themselves, and thirty-two returned either to secure a transfer to a certificate of a higher grade, or to complete an examination begun last year, making the whole number one hundred and seventeen. Of this number eighty-six received certificates, which were distributed as follows: eighteen of the First Grade; five of the Second; sixteen of the Third; twenty-two of the Fourth; seventeen transfers, and eight certificates for completed examinations.

The proportion of teachers of experience, bringing with them credentials of success, was greater than at any previous examination, and the number of certificates issued indicates the general good scholarship of the applicants.

The whole number of certificates of qualification issued by the Board of Supervisors to this date is four hundred and fifty-three.

Two teachers now in service asked permission to take, in part, the examination for transfer to a certificate of higher grade. As it seemed desirable to encourage teachers to continue their culture, and to give evidence of their fitness for a higher-grade certificate, this permission was granted, and credit given them for examinations passed.

During the year the Board has been called to examine fifteen candidates specially selected to fill vacancies, eleven of whom received certificates.

Other and varied service, which cannot be reported, has been rendered by the Board and by individual supervisors, as called for by the School Board, its sub-committees, or members. It may be said in closing, that the work, whether definitely prescribed by the regulations, or performed by

special request, is usually of a confidential character, and can only be outlined in an official report. Of its character and value those who have the right to examine it in all its details will judge, while we may claim to have endeavored to work faithfully for the good of the schools.

LUCRETIA CROCKER,
For the Board of Supervisors.

June 24, 1879.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

FOR

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
ACCOUNTS (SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 21).

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

FOR

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

APPROPRIATIONS EXPENDED BY SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Salaries of Instructors	.	.	.	.	\$1,112,000 00
“ “ officers	.	.	.	.	56,000 00
Incidentals	.	.	.	.	251,000 00

1878. *Requisitions in accordance with the same for May.*

Salaries of In-					
structors	.	\$93,869	27		
Salaries of offi-					
cers	.	4,450	00		
School expenses		14,893	56		
				\$113,212	83

Requisitions for June.

Salaries of In-					
structors	.	\$92,018	68		
Salaries of offi-					
cers	.	4,517	00		
School expenses		9,800	08		
				106,335	76

<i>Carried forward</i>	.	.	\$219,548 59	\$1,419,500 00
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Brought forward . . . \$219,548 59 \$1,419,500 00

Requisitions for July.

Salaries of In-		
structors	\$184,728 92	
Salaries of offi-		
cers . . .	9,328 00	
School expenses	11,568 05	
		205,624 97

Requisitions for August.

Salaries of In-		
structors .	\$200 00	
School expenses	23,560 14	
		23,760 14

Requisitions for September.

Salaries of In-		
structors .	\$91,528 21	
Salaries of offi-		
cers . . .	4,665 00	
School expenses	26,110 64	
		122,303 85

Requisitions for October.

Salaries of In-		
structors .	\$86,941 99	
Salaries of offi-		
cers . . .	4,524 33	
School expenses	27,984 37	
		119,450 69

Requisitions for November.

Salaries of In-		
structors .	\$90,807 52	
Salaries of offi-		
cers . . .	4,682 00	
School expenses	27,022 74	
		122,512 26

<i>Carried foward</i> . . .	\$813,200 50	\$1,419,500 00
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Brought forward . . . \$813,200 50 \$1,419,500 00

Requisitions for December.

Salaries of In-		
structors . . .	\$97,661 27	
Salaries of offi-		
cers . . .	4,682 00	
School expenses	22,507 16	
		124,850 43

1879. Requisitions for January.

Salaries of In-		
structors . . .	\$95,709 75	
Salaries of offi-		
cers . . .	4,682 00	
School expenses	13,393 83	
		113,785 58

Requisitions for February.

Salaries of In-		
structors . . .	\$95,585 92	
Salaries of offi-		
cers . . .	4,649 08	
School expenses	17,054 37	
		117,289 37

Requisitions for March.

Salaries of In-		
structors . . .	\$96,312 31	
Salaries of offi-		
cers . . .	4,646 11	
School expenses	20,174 73	
		121,133 15

Requisitions for April.

Salaries of In-		
structors . . .	\$91,663 67	
Salaries of officers	4,636 66	
School expenses	19,088 24	
		115,388 57

<i>Carried forward</i> .		
	\$1,405,647 60	\$1,419,500 00

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,405,647 60	\$1,419,500 00
Balance to credit of School Department	13,852 40	
	<u>\$1,419,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,419,500 00</u>

Total amount expended by the School Committee : —

Salaries of Instructors	\$1,117,027 51
Salaries of officers	55,462 18
School expenses	233,157 91
	<u>\$1,405,647 60</u>

APPROPRIATIONS EXPENDED BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CITY COUNCIL.

High, Grammar, and Primary School-houses . \$113,000 00

Requisitions in accordance.

1878. May	\$4,033 62
“ June	3,750 90
“ July	3,682 36
“ August	3,490 01
“ September	17,090 14
“ October	43,920 24
“ November	8,892 01
“ December	10,153 17
1879. January	8,432 48
“ February	4,206 78
“ March	2,877 53
“ April	3,486 08

Transferred to credit of Public Building Department	1,015 32
	<u>\$114,015 32</u>
	<u>\$114,015 32</u>

PUBLIC BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Furniture	\$9,939 94
Carpentry	20,508 89
Heating apparatus	19,492 87
Masonry	15,539 88
Rents	5,676 68
Painting	8,089 45
Gas and Water	96 45
Whitewashing and Plastering	4,552 10
Gas-fitting and Plumbing	5,059 92
Black-boards	3,390 55
Locks	527 37
Supplies	516 88
Roofing	3,736 16
Iron-work	1,685 44
Janitors	275 25
Grading and Watering	2,777 05
Sash Elevators and Weather Strips	699 86
Miscellaneous, including	} 11,450 58
Horseshoeing, care of Horses and Carriages	
Weighing Fuel	
Fire-extinguishers and New Ventilators	
Salaries	
Teaming	
Gutters and Conductors	
Advertising	
Printing	
Total	<u>\$114,015 32</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Aggregate expenditures made by the Board of School Committee and the Public Building Committee of the City Council, for the High Schools of the city, during the financial year 1878 and 1879 : —

Salaries of Instructors	\$156,241 37
Expenditures for Text-books, Maps, Globes, Writing and Drawing Materials, Stationery, etc.	9,760 00
Janitors	6,703 46
Fuel, Gas, Water	3,512 02
	\$176,216 85
<i>Public Building Committee.</i>	
Furniture, Repairs, etc.	6,287 31
Total expense for High Schools	\$182,504 16

Average number of pupils belonging to the various High Schools, 2,145.

Average cost of each pupil, \$85.08.

The original cost of the buildings and land for the various High Schools amounts in the aggregate to \$756,000.00 ; the assessed value at the present time, to \$924,300.00, — an increase of \$168,300.00.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Aggregate expenditures made by the Board of School Committee and the Public Building Committee of the City Council, for the Grammar Schools of the city, for the financial year 1878 and 1879 : —

Salaries of Instructors	\$595,381 20
Expenditures for Text-books, Maps, Globes, Writing and Drawing Materials, Stationery, etc., for Grammar Schools	53,359 32
Janitors	36,638 02
Fuel, Gas, and Water	26,631 86
	\$709,010 40

Public Building Committee.

Furniture, Repairs, etc.	51,515 72
Total cost for Grammar Schools	\$760,526 12

Average number of pupils belonging to Grammar Schools,
26,192.

Average cost of each pupil, \$29.03.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Aggregate expenditures made by the Board of School Committee and the Public Building Committee of the City Council, for the Primary Schools of the city, for the financial year 1878 and 1879:—

Salaries of Instructors	\$297,247 67
Expenditures for Text-books, Maps, Globes, Writing and Drawing Materials, Stationery, etc.	15,846 82
Janitors	27,964 87
Fuel, Gas, and Water	16,283 42
	\$357,342 78

Public Building Committee.

Furniture, Repairs, etc.	43,642 46
	\$400,985 24

Average number of pupils belonging to the Primary Schools, 20,101.

Average cost of each pupil, \$19.94.

The original cost of the various buildings, with the land used for Grammar and Primary Schools, amounts in the aggregate to \$4,917,000; the assessed value at the present time is \$6,772,000, — an increase of \$1,855,000.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The average number of pupils in the school is 76.

Average cost of each pupil for the year, \$116.20.

A large portion of the expense for maintaining this school is borne by the State; a payment of \$100 for each city, and \$105 for each out-of-town scholar being allowed and paid to the city from the State Treasury.

The amount received during the past year from this source was \$15,650.54, a large portion of which was due at the close of the last financial year.

This school is a continued success, and pupils are instructed in every grade, from the youngest Primary to the advanced Grammar. The exercises are interesting and progressive, and the results are more than gratifying; children that can neither hear nor speak are taught to read, to understand what is spoken, and to convey their thoughts to others by vocal sounds.

Salaries of Instructors	\$7,729 77
Expenses for Books, Stationery, etc.	287 35
Janitor	400 00
Fuel and Gas	277 13

Amount carried forward, \$8,694 25

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	\$8,694 25
<i>Public Building Committee.</i>				
Rent, Furniture, Repairs, etc.	.	.	.	137 57
Total expense for the school	.	.	.	<u>\$8,831 82</u>

SCHOOLS FOR LICENSED MINORS.

These schools are established for boot-blacks and news-boys.

Average number of pupils belonging, 71.

Average cost per pupil, \$28.68.

Salaries of Instructors	\$1,494 00
Expenses for Books, Stationery, etc.	51 59
Janitors	265 00
Fuel	5 13
	<u>\$1,815 72</u>
<i>Public Building Committee.</i>	
Rent, Repairs, etc.	220 95
Total expense for the schools	<u>\$2,036 67</u>

KINDERGARTEN.

Average number of pupils belonging, 36.

Average cost per pupil, \$33.63.

Salaries of Instructors	\$1,208 00
Expenses for Books, etc.	2 90
	<u>\$1,210 90</u>

An order abolishing this school at the close of the present school year was adopted by the Board, March 25, 1879.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Salaries of Instructors	\$25,063 50
Expenses for Books, Stationery, etc.	700 61
Janitors	1,361 85
Fuel and Gas	2,554 51
	\$29,680 47

Public Building Committee.

Repairs, Furniture, etc.	1,994 72
Total expense for Evening Schools	\$31,675 19

Average aggregate attendance, including the High School, 1,370.

The average cost of each pupil for the time, \$23.12.

DRAWING SCHOOLS.

Salaries of Instructors	\$7,813 00
Drawing Materials, Stationery, Models, Boards, etc.	475 10
Janitors	395 74
Fuel and Gas	946 88
	\$9,630 72

Public Building Committee.

Repairs, Furniture, etc.	664 91
Total expense for Drawing Schools	10,295 63

Aggregate average attendance, 508.

Average cost of each pupil for the time, \$20.26.

Aggregate expense for all Evening Schools,		\$41,970 82

EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICERS AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS.

Salaries of Superintendent, Supervisors, Secretary and Auditing Clerk, Assistant Clerks, and Messengers	\$38,273 85
Salaries of fifteen Truant Officers . . .	17,188 33
Salaries of seven Music Instructors . .	13,170 00
Salaries of five Drawing Instructors . .	9,710 00
Military Instructor and Armorer . . .	1,969 00
Stationery and Record Books and Printing for office use and office expenses . . .	2,114 71
Stationery, Text and Reference Books for School Committee	276 38
	\$82,702 27

INCIDENTALS.

These expenditures are made for objects not chargeable to any particular school, and consist chiefly of expenses for printing, advertising, festival, board of horses, carriage-hire, repairs, tuning of pianos, and other small expenses.

Musical Festival	\$2,375 19
Board of horses, with shoeing expenses and sundry repairs of vehicles and harnesses .	1,336 68
Advertising and periodicals	1,009 26
Census of School Children	1,350 00
Printing Census Books	46 12
Printing and Printing Stock, including postage stamps for mailing reports, and binding pay-roll, etc., exclusive of amounts charged to Schools	11,315 68
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$17,432 93

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$17,432 93
Paper, Printing, filling out of Diplomas, including Drawing Diplomas for teachers, etc.	1,082 93
Expenses for Swords, Guns, Belts, Repairs, etc., for High School Battalion	430 10
Trucking and Expressage	2,746 65
Care and tuning of Pianos, new instruments and Music expenses, including expenses for Covers, Stools, Music Charts, Stands, Moving Pianos, etc.	2,141 50
Receiving Coal	407 44
Drawing-Books and material for teachers, classes, etc.	340 75
Extra Labor and Clerk-hire	1,062 60
Repairs to Slates, Racks, Mats, etc. . . .	351 97
Messenger expenses, and Car and Ferry fares.	585 82
Tuition of Pupil in Brookline	75 00
Expenses of Committee on Elections . . .	211 25
Baskets for delivering supplies	111 25
Paper, Twine, Tags, etc.	151 14
Furniture, Picture Frames, etc.	215 50
Sundry small items	163 58
	\$27,510 41

SPECIAL EXPENDITURES BY PUBLIC BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Primary School-house, Polk st., Charlestown,	\$30,000 00
Grammar School-house, Brighton District .	8,500 00
	\$38,500 00

RECAPITULATION.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

School Committee.

Public Schools, per detailed statements .	\$1,403,814 77
Miscellaneous articles not delivered . .	1,832 83
	\$1,405,647 60

Public Building Committee.

Public Schools, per detailed statement .	114,015 32
Total ordinary expenditures . . .	\$1,519,662 92

SPECIAL EXPENDITURES.

*Public Building Committee and Committee
on Public Instruction.*

School Buildings, as per statement . .	38,500 00
Total expenditures for the Public Schools,	<u>\$1,558,162 92</u>

INCOME.

Amount received from State, non-resident	
Deaf-Mute Scholars .	\$15,650 54
from non-residents .	3,001 86
from Trust Funds and	
other sources . . .	13,855 79
from sale of Instruments	
and Materials . . .	406 35
	<u>\$32,914 54</u>

SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 27.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Committee on Music and Drawing.



BOSTON:

ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS,

No. 39 ARCH STREET.

1879.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

October 28, 1879.

Ordered, That the Committee on Music and Drawing have permission to report to the Board in print.

Attest :

PHINEAS BATES, JR.,

Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC AND DRAWING.

The consolidation of the Committees on Music and Drawing during the past year has brought under one direction two studies, whose history in the public schools stands in striking contrast. With Music all goes harmoniously. Neither in the School Board nor the press does it meet with opposition or hostile criticism, either as concerns its importance as a study, or in regard to the method by which it is taught. From year to year it pursues its appointed course, to the general satisfaction of all concerned, and receives warm expressions of approval at school exhibitions and triennial festivals. With Drawing, on the contrary, there is no peace. Some persons, overlooking its industrial bearings, object to it as a study. They regard it as an accomplishment connected with the fine arts, and therefore unfit to be taught in public schools. Others make war upon Drawing on account of the expense of teaching it, for which they can see no adequate return. Still a third party exists, who denounce the system by which it is taught, as mechanical, unartistic, and worse than useless. Could they manage matters according to their liking they would turn the school-rooms into studios, multiply special instructors, and provide fifty thousand children with casts, pictures, and autotypes, as well as colors, charcoal, and other artistic materials. It will

readily be seen that between these three classes of critics the Drawing Committee occupies a somewhat unenviable position; and yet we have something to say in our defence to each one of them. Thus, for example, we would remind those who desire to suppress the study altogether, that every engineer, builder, designer, machinist, men indeed of all sorts of professions and trades, find their advantage in knowing how to draw; that Drawing enters into every species of industry, and is really as important to mankind as reading and writing. To those, on the other hand, who think that instruction in Drawing cost too much money, we would say, It is indeed our duty, as it is our desire, to carry it on as economically as possible; but where shall the line be drawn? Somewhere there is a proper limit, and this we have endeavored to find, by instructing the regular teachers so that they may be able to teach Drawing without the help of special instructors; by adopting a system of instruction which dispenses with costly implements of study while training the eyes of a great multitude of children to see, and their hands to represent, the forms of objects correctly, and which, by teaching them to combine simple elements into patterns of a more or less geometrical character, has a direct bearing upon industry of incalculable value to the State.

Finally, to those who denounce the system because it is not fit for the use of art schools, we would quote the centennial report of the French commissioners at Philadelphia, which, after commending the exhibition from our public schools as "extremely remarkable, the most complete of all, and the most methodically arranged," goes on to say, that "Massachusetts does not propose to multiply the number of artists, but to create able artisans; not to procure a few talents in harmony with the best well-to-do population, but to give to the thousands of future workmen the sum of knowledge and aptitude which they need to increase the value of their labor, to get a larger price for their work, and finally

to unite and perfect national industry. Viewed in this light," it concludes, "the problem has been marvellously well solved by Walter Smith." Just as we think this appreciation of our adopted system of instruction is, we are by no means blind to the desirability of supplying the schools with casts, flowers, and fine examples of applied design, in order to supplement its teachings and give them life. Our thanks have been repeatedly given to those liberal friends who have given casts to the Girls' High School, and have helped to make the room appropriated to Drawing at the English High School somewhat more suited to its purposes; but we still wait for a similar opportunity to thank those who blame us for the unæsthetic nature of our system of instruction, although, with their convictions, we wonder at their neglect of so precious a chance of neutralizing what they look upon as its pernicious effects. We have bare walls and vacant corners in abundance which might be adorned with objects calculated to teach lessons of beauty to the children who would look upon them, were these, our critics, as eager to give as we are willing to receive.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Turning now to the events of the year in connection with Drawing, we have first to speak of the new edition of the text-books of art education which has been partially issued and substituted, with the approval of the School Board, for that previously in use. The changes made, being based upon the experience of teachers who have used the old books for a series of years in many parts of the United States, seem calculated to increase their efficiency. The subjects are treated simultaneously instead of successively. Each book of the new edition is arranged for a five months' course, and contains as much of Freehand, Model and

Object, Geometrical or Perspective Drawing, as is required to be taught in a single term. It thus avoids the necessity of frequent change from one book to another, and as a whole makes a complete and carefully graded course, for Primary, Grammar, and High Schools.

Beginning in the two upper classes of the Primary School with lines, angles, curves, and their simplest application to design, it successively introduces Model and Object Drawing, geometry, parallel perspective, and applied design in the Grammar Schools; and angular and oblique perspective, plant form application to ornament, cast and solid object drawing in monochrome, the study of color from diagrams, and historic ornament, in the High Schools. The relation of geometrical to practical Drawing is shown throughout, and their connection kept clearly before the teacher and the pupil. Among the minor but yet far from unimportant improvements made in the new edition is the printing of the examples on a lithographic press instead of from relief plates. The superior quality and greater softness of line thus secured will help to counteract that tendency to hardness of stroke, which has been justly criticised in previous school-work. As this is induced by the use of too hard pencils, those of a softer quality should be substituted, since, for obvious reasons, it is impossible in Grammar School classes to make use of those still better implements, the stump, the crayon, and the charcoal stick. The manilla paper of a buff tint, on which the examples are printed in these new text-books, is another improvement upon the white, harsh paper used in the old. "A very light buff," says a late writer on this subject (in confirmation of the remark that the eyesight of children in school is injured by the intense whiteness and high finish of the paper used in the manufacture of many of our school-books), has been found, both by medical and by non-medical observers, to be the most grateful for the eye to rest upon.

THE PROGRAMME.

In connection with the new edition of the text-books, we wish to say a few words about the programme or plan of instruction by which their use is regulated, and this because we are inclined to think that its nature is too often misunderstood by the teachers. Looking upon it as a cast-iron code, a Procrustean bed to which all children must be fitted either by stretching or limb-lopping, by which we mean irrespective of their greater or less ability and capacity, they say that it requires more work than can be done in the time allowed for Drawing in the public schools. To this we would answer that it is not intended as a master, but as a guide, and that it is to be carried out so far only as time and individual ability may allow. The teacher should look upon it as a traveller into a strange country would look upon a map in which all the geographical and topographical divisions are laid down, so that whether he goes far, or stops after he has gone but a little way, he may find it equally useful. The programme lays down a course, which, under the most favorable circumstances, might be completed; but in using it no one is meant to suppose that it is to be carried out beyond that reasonable point, of which the teacher alone can fairly judge. All that the Director and the Drawing Committee wish is, that the children should be made to understand thoroughly what they study, however little it may be. A minimum of solid acquisition is sufficient unto the school day. Therefore we would say to the teachers, follow out the programme as far as you can, and if you cannot fill twelve pages well, then content yourself with less. What is wanted is quality, and not quantity. Above all things avoid cramming. At each lesson, and of each study, endeavor to communicate as much knowledge as your pupils can thoroughly comprehend, remembering that their minds are not like water-pots, into which so much liquid can be

poured ; but rather like their bodies, which can assimilate a certain quantity of food, and no more.

The mission of the teacher, if we understand it rightly, is to excite the appetite for knowledge, and then to gratify it so judiciously as to leave a desire for more. If this shows itself the teacher may feel sure that his previous lessons have been well digested.

As it is desirable to test this in Drawing, we should advise when a pupil has drawn a chair, a bit of ornament, or a book, from the copy in his text-book, that the teacher should put a chair on the platform, or a book on the table, and make him draw it on one of the blank pages provided for the purpose.

The result will show how far his eye has been trained to see objects correctly, and his hand to represent them according to their actual forms and proportions.

LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

Owing to the absence of the Director of Drawing, on account of illness during the first four months of the school year, no lectures were given to the teachers until January.

Teachers' examinations were held in the month of May, with the following results : —

Out of 1,029 teachers in the public schools

291 passed no examination in Drawing.

32 have passed in one subject.

81 “ “ two subjects.

184 “ “ three “

129 “ “ four “

412 “ “ five “

In the Normal School, out of 3 teachers 1 has passed in 5 subjects.

Latin	“	“	12	“	{	2 have “	3	“	
						2	“	2	“
English High	“	“	16	“		5	“	5	“

In the Girls' High School, out of 17 teachers 6 have passed in 5 subjects.

Roxbury High	"	"	8	"	1	"	5	"
Dorch'er	"	"	5	"	1	"	5	"
Charles'n	"	"	8	"	1	"	5	"
W. Roxb'y	"	"	4	"	2	"	5	"
Brighton	"	"	3	"	1	"	5	"

It thus appears that out of a total of seventy-six High-School teachers who have been examined, eighteen have passed in all subjects, thirty-four in none, the remaining twenty-four in one or more.

And here we desire to call the attention of such teachers as have not yet passed examination in Drawing to an order adopted by the School Board in the spring, by which no special instruction will be given in the High School after the present year. Unless this order be reconsidered the regular teachers in the High Schools, like those in the Grammar Schools, will be obliged to take the burden of teaching Drawing upon their shoulders at the beginning of the next school year. In view of this contingency, they will be expected to fit themselves for the task, by attending Normal classes during the winter. The excellent work accomplished in Primary and Grammar Schools, by the regular teachers, has convinced the Board that special instructors can be equally well dispensed with in the High Schools. To test this, those teachers who have passed their examinations will be expected to teach the middle and lower classes during the present term, leaving the graduating classes only to the care of the special instructors. In case any of these are incapable of doing so, the masters may require them to make an exchange of classes, during the drawing lessons, with other teachers who are known to be fitted for the work.

In the Roxbury High School, Miss Balch, one of the regular teachers, has replaced the special Instructor of Drawing during the past year, with the most signal success, and it is well known that there are other teachers now employed in

the schools who are equally well qualified to take the same position. Despite this encouraging fact, the Committee on Drawing is of the opinion that, at least in the Normal School, the Girls' High, and the English High Schools, a certain amount of special instruction in Drawing will always be required. A director and two special instructors may well be allowed to give it in schools of such magnitude. If that portion of the programme which requires that instruction shall be given to the senior classes in applied design, the use of plant form, monochrome, and water-color, is not to be a dead-letter, some specially qualified persons must be provided for the purpose. Those branches of study may, at first, appear to belong to the domain of fine art, upon which we are not allowed to enter in the public schools; but a moment's reflection will show their close connection with industrial education. We teach design with the object of training designers of patterns suitable for manufacture. To such persons a knowledge of the harmony of colors is indispensable. Furthermore, we teach the use of instruments, in order to train mechanical draughtsmen. To such persons the knowledge of how to lay a wash with the brush is equally necessary. These facts will, we trust, be accepted as a sufficient defence for the limited study of color allowed by the new programme of instruction in the public schools.

THE EXHIBITION.

A triennial exhibition of drawings made in the city schools and Free Evening Drawing Schools was held, in conjunction with that of the State schools, at Horticultural Hall, in the beginning of the month of June. The upper hall was devoted to the Boston exhibit, and the drawings were so arranged that the whole course of instruction could be followed in every grade and subject. The report of the judges expressed the opinion that a greater average excel-

lence of rank was manifestly observable since last the exhibition, in 1876. "Every sheet of drawings," says the report, "on any one screen in the Primary and Grammar Divisions, represents a different school, and we notice a general uniformity of careful work in all, testifying to the unwearying efforts of the regular teachers in the schools under whose instruction the subject is studied by the children. This is more satisfactory than the exceptional excellence of a few schools, which used to be observable several years ago. In the High Schools, also, there can be no doubt of a progress having been made, both in the system of study pursued, and the attainment of the pupils in individual studies. In the Evening Schools, with one or two exceptions, a more systematic course of study is evident in the individual subjects of machine-drawing and ship-draughting; and many of the free-hand works from the cast in several schools display great excellence." The number of awards made to the pupils of the Free Evening Drawing Schools, at the exhibition, was considerable, and in every case well deserved.

FREE EVENING DRAWING SCHOOL.

Some of these schools were extremely well attended during the winter; that at Appleton street, for example, averaging eighty pupils an evening. This number does not include the pupils of the mechanical class, properly belonging to the same school, which was temporarily located in the Mechanic's Hall, in Bedford street, and thus formed a school by itself. Every one who visited it during the winter was struck with its seriously studious character. The average of pupils were grown men, who gladly availed themselves of the systematic and thoroughly well-planned course of instruction given by the teachers in mechanical and architectural drawing. Generally speaking, all the schools were frequented by older pupils than in previous years. This resulted from the regu-

lation which required that pupils should be at least seventeen years of age,—a regulation to which few exceptions were made by the committee. During the coming winter it is hoped that the Free Evening Drawing Schools will be notably improved by the adoption of certain regulations tending to a more regular attendance of pupils, better systematization of courses of study, and a more economical management. Every applicant for admission has been required to sign a paper binding himself to attend at least two evenings a week during the term, and to follow the appointed courses of study, which are to be made as far as possible uniform throughout the schools. Nearly all the teachers are men of long experience in managing these classes. They have in past years shown their capacity, and over and over again given proof of untiring zeal. To make the schools in their charge all that could be desired, they only need a more regular attendance, and the return of old pupils whom they have brought up to a certain point, and would carry further if, as so often happens, the chances of life did not carry them out of reach after a single term of study. For this there is no complete remedy, but it may be believed that the more carefully these schools are administered, the higher is the quality of instruction given in them, and the more strictly their advantages are confined to men of a certain age, the more likely it is that former pupils will return to them to perfect themselves in studies already entered upon. It is also certain that Evening Drawing Schools will gain in favor with the pupils as their standard of instruction is raised. Manufacturers, who see that the best men in their employ are those who have attended these schools, will in their own interest urge others to take advantage of the same means of acquiring skill, and thus by action and reaction both will be benefited.

We have already said that the committee desires that the courses of instruction should be practical, systematic, and, so

far as possible, uniform. We say so far as possible, but in the words of one who has had great experience in teaching mechanical classes, "the great variety of age, intelligence, occupation, and ambition, found among the pupils in our Evening Schools, makes it impossible to arrange and carry out successfully a graded class method beyond the first stages of beginning, after which individual instruction in that which each pupil needs most for his special occupation, or feels most interested in, is the only method that promises satisfactory results."

MUSIC.

So much of this report has been filled with matters relating to Drawing, that but little space remains to discuss those connected with Music. Music, however, as we have already said, has the privilege of smooth sailing, and therefore offers comparatively little opportunity for comment.

Nothing indeed of special note has occurred in this department during the past year. Musical instruction has been under the charge of the Director of the High Schools, and of three special instructors in the Grammar Schools. The field of their operations is a wide one, and, as may be supposed, they have had no spare time left on their hands. Thanks, however, to their capacity and their zeal, they have managed to do the required work most satisfactorily. In many schools they are ably seconded by the regular teachers, a large number of whom are capable of giving instruction. The fact that three hundred and thirteen names of regular teachers appear upon the list of those found worthy to receive class diplomas certifying their qualification to teach in their respective grades, proves how generally this is the case. This does not, however, in any way show that they can be left to themselves. They need, indeed, constant supervision, for no matter how well qualified they may be to teach the rudiments of harmony, and conduct class-singing, they can never become

qualified to judge as to when children can or cannot be allowed to sing without prejudice to their voices, or to decide how high in the scale their pupils can sing with safety. These are professional matters, which none but professional musicians can deal with.

In no sense, we should say, has the condition of musical instruction deteriorated in the Boston schools during the past year. We have before us a late Report of the Director of Music after a round of visits to the Grammar Schools, in which he expresses himself as well satisfied with the progress of the pupils, and as much impressed both by the capacity and willingness of the regular teachers to aid the special instructors. In classes where their remarks have been remembered, and their suggestions carried out, the result is uniformly excellent. It is evidently by watching the special instructors at their work, that the regular teachers can best learn how to teach, and this even better than in normal classes, where there is no opportunity of observing the effect of judicious teaching upon children.

The committee was glad to know, from the Director, that he had observed a more generally correct use of the voice in singing by pupils in the schools which he had visited, and, also, that though something remained to be desired in point of purity, delicacy, and distinct utterance of accent, yet that he found less harshness and less tendency to the forcing of voices.

In commenting upon papers prepared at the musical examination of last year's graduates in the public schools the Director calls attention to the great variety of the pupil's answers to proposed questions, as showing that they have been taught to think for themselves. "I believe," he says, "that among more than one thousand eight hundred answers to the same question, there are not two exactly alike. A large majority of the questions are answered intelligently, some remarkably so."

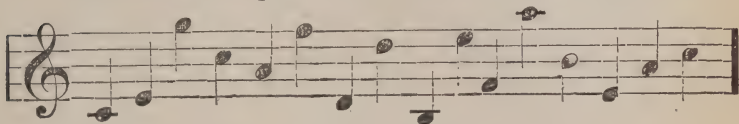
What these questions were will be seen by a glance at the following list : —

Examination for Grammar School Diplomas.

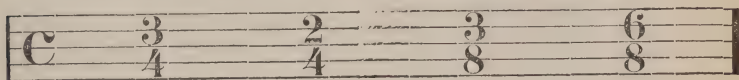
Thursday, June 12, 1879. From 2.15 to 3.15.

Exercises to be written with ink and legibly.

1. Draw a staff, and upon it write the following signs: — a G cleff, a whole note, a half note, a quarter note, and an eighth note. Also a whole, a half, and a quarter's rest.
2. Draw a staff and write upon it the signature of G, D, and F major.
3. Between what degrees of the major scale do the Semitones occur?
4. Write the letter or pitch names under the following notes: —



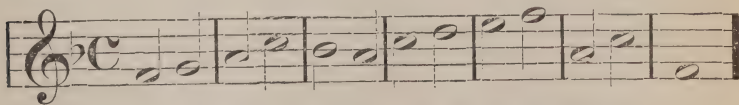
5. Give the meaning of the following signs: —



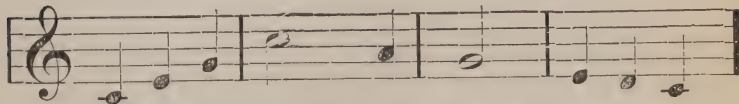
p f cres.

diminuendo.

6. Draw a staff and write the scale of G major.
7. Why are Sharps and Flats used in the formation of scales?
8. Place underneath the following exercise the scale-names or numerals: —



9. Point out errors or omissions in the following exercise: —



10. Write four measures in common time ($\frac{4}{4}$) using both notes and rests of different value. Also four measures in three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) time, using notes and rests of different value.

The summary of the list of music diplomas granted to

teachers by the committee, on recommendation of the Director and the special instructors, is as follows :—

Full Diplomas	79
Primary, 1st	19
“ 2d	14
“ 3d	10
“ 4th	13
“ 5th	17
“ 6th	11
1st, 2d, and 3d	3
Grammar, 1st	6
“ 2d	6
“ 3d	14
“ 4th	36
“ 5th	43
“ 6th	42
6th Gr., 1st Pr.	1
Special class	1
Intermediate	1
	313

We append also a synopsis of the returns of musical examinations in forty-nine Grammar Schools, it being understood that number one is the highest grade :—

Total of pupils examined, 1,404, of which—

827 passed	No. 1
350 “	“ 2
162 “	“ 3
47 “	“ 4
17 “	“ 5
1 “	“ 6

1,404

In conclusion, we may say that the triennial exhibition, which will recur next spring, will give the public a valuable opportunity of once more testing the singing capacity of the public-school pupils. The committee have no doubt that it will again prove worthy of commendation, knowing, as they do, that during the past three years every effort has been made by teachers and pupils to maintain the long-established reputation of our musical department of instruction.

On behalf of the Committee,

CHARLES C. PERKINS,

Chairman.

SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 29.

Primary, Grammar, High, Latin, and Normal Schools.

TEXT-BOOKS

AND

COURSES OF STUDY

AUTHORIZED FOR

THE SCHOOL YEAR 1879-80.



BOSTON :

ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS,

No. 39 ARCH STREET.

1879.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Oct. 28, 1879.

Ordered, That the list of books as adopted by the Board for the school year 1879 and '80 be printed, and that no other books be used in any of the public schools of this city; and that the course of study, the list of reference books, and the list of apparatus,—metric, philosophical, and chemical,—as authorized for the Primary and Grammar Schools, be appended thereto.

Attest:

PHINEAS BATES, JR.

Secretary.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Sixth Class.

Franklin Primer, Leigh's or common type.
Monroe's Primary Reading Charts.

Fifth Class.

Franklin Second Reader, Leigh's or common type.
Monroe's Primary Reading Charts.

Fourth Class.

Franklin Second Reader.
First Music Reader.

First, Second, and Third Classes.

Franklin Third Reader.
First Music Reader.

All the Classes.

First Primary Music Chart.
Prang's Natural History Series, one set each building.
The Franklin Primary Arithmetic, three copies each
teacher.

Supplementary Reading.

The Nursery.
Selected Fairy Tales.
Franklin Advanced Second Reader.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Sixth Class.

Franklin Fourth Reader.
Warren's Primary Geography.
Intermediate Music Reader.

Fifth Class.

Franklin Intermediate Reader.
The Franklin Written Arithmetic.
Warren's Primary Geography.
Intermediate Music Reader.

Fourth Class.

Franklin Fifth Reader.
The Franklin Written Arithmetic.
Warren's Common School Geography.
Intermediate Music Reader.

Third Class.

Franklin Fifth Reader.
The Franklin Written Arithmetic.
Warren's Common School Geography.
Swinton's New Language Lessons.
Higginson's History of the United States.
Fourth Music Reader.

Second Class.

Franklin Sixth Reader.
The Franklin Written Arithmetic.

Warren's Common School Geography.
Swinton's New Language Lessons.
Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.
Higginson's History of the United States.
Fourth Music Reader.

First Class.

Franklin Sixth Reader.
The Franklin Written Arithmetic.
Warren's Common School Geography.
Swinton's New Language Lessons.
Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.
Freeman's History of England.
Cooley Elements of Philosophy.
Fourth Music Reader.

All the Classes.

American Text-books of Art Education.
A. R. Dunton's Writing-books, Duntonian Series, or Payson, Dunton, & Scribner's.
Prang's Aids for Object-Teaching, "Trades." One set for each building.
Hooker's Child's Book of Nature. In such quantities as the Committee on Supplies may determine.

Supplementary Reading.

Hawthorne's Wonder Book.
Hawthorne's Tanglewood Tales.
Miss Martineau's Crofton Boys.
Hughes's Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby.
Dana's Two Years before the Mast.
Robinson Crusoe.
Irving's Sketch Book.

Selections from American Authors, — Franklin, Adams,
Cooper, and Longfellow.

Guyot's Geographical Series, Introduction.

For the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Classes.

Poetry for Children.

Tales from the Arabian Nights.

HIGH SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

- Bain's Brief English Grammar.
Abbott's "How to Write Clearly."
Hill's Rhetoric.
Irving's Sketch-Book, or Six Selections from Irving's
Sketch-Book, by H. B. Sprague.
Scott's Lady of the Lake.
Selections from Addison's Spectator.
Trevelyan's Selections from Macaulay, and Selected Essays.
Shakespeare, Rolfe's or Hudson's Selections.
Hales's Longer English Poems.
American Poems, with Biographical Sketches and Notes.
Selections from American Authors, — Franklin, Adams,
Cooper, and Longfellow.
Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.

FRENCH.

- Keetel's Elementary Grammar.
Joynes' Otto's French Reader.
Saintine. Picciola.
Erckmann-Chatrian. Le Conscrit de 1813.
" " Madame Thérèse.
Bôcher's College Series of French Plays.
Taine. Notes sur l'Angleterre.
Lacombe. La Petite Histoire du Peuple Français.
Herrig's La France Littéraire.
Gasc's French Dictionary.

GERMAN.

Otto's Grammar, for pupils beginning German the first year.
 Whitney's Grammar, for pupils beginning German the third year.

Storme's Easy German Reader.

Whitney's German Reader.

Schiller's William Tell.

College Plays, Holt's edition.

Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea.

Goethe's Prose.

Whitney's German Dictionary.

LATIN.

Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar. [Roxbury, W. Roxbury, and Brighton High Schools.]

Harkness's Latin Grammar. [English, Girls', Dorchester, and Charlestown High Schools.]

Gildersleeve's Latin Primer.

Latin School series, I. and II.

Chase's,	}	Virgil, or any edition approved by the Committee on Text-books.
Frieze's,		
Greenough's,		

HISTORY.

Swinton's Outlines of the World's History.

Martin's Civil Government.

MATHEMATICS.

Bradbury's Eaton's Algebra.

Bradbury's Elementary Geometry, or

Chauvenet's Geometry.

Bradbury's Elementary Trigonometry, or

Greenleaf's Trigonometry.

Metric Apparatus.¹

¹Not exceeding \$15.00 for each school.

PHYSICS.

Norton's Natural Philosophy.

ASTRONOMY.

Kiddle's Astronomy.

CHEMISTRY.

Eliot & Storer's Elementary Manual of Chemistry, edited
by Nichols.

BOTANY.

Gray's School and Field Book of Botany.

ZOÖLOGY.

Morse's Zoölogy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Hutchison's Physiology.

MUSIC.

Eichberg's High School Music Reader.

“ Girls' High School Music Reader. [Girls' High
School.]

DRAWING.

American Text-books of Art Education.

“Advanced” Classes.*CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.*

ENGLISH.

Selections from Chaucer, and from Milton.

FRENCH.

Corneille's Cid.

GERMAN.

Goethe's Faust.

LATIN.

Greenough's,	}	Cicero,
Harkness's,		
Chase's,	}	Horace,
Lincoln's,		

or any edition approved by the Committee on Text-books.

MATHEMATICS.

Loomis's Navigation.

Peck's Analytical Geometry.

CHEMISTRY.

Eliot and Storer's Qualitative Analysis.

Hill's Lecture Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

PHYSICS.

Ganot's Physics.

Peck's Mechanics.

PHILOSOPHY.

Porter's Elements of Intellectual Science.

Peabody's Moral Philosophy.

LATIN SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

LATIN.

Andrews's Lexicon.

White's Abridged Lexicon.

Gildersleeve's Latin Primer.

Harkness's Grammar.

“ Prose Composition.

“ Reader.

“ Cæsar.

Smith's Principia Latina, Part II.

Latin School Series, I. and II.

Greenough's Catiline of Sallust.

“ Ovid.

“ Virgil.

“ or Harkness's Orations of Cicero.

GREEK.

Liddell & Scott's Lexicon.

Goodwin's Grammar.

White's Lessons.

Jones's Prose Composition.

Goodwin's Reader.

The Anabasis of Xenophon.

Boise's Homer's Iliad.

ENGLISH.

Soule's Hand-book of Pronunciation.

Hill's General Rules for Punctuation.

READING.

Hawthorne's Wonder Book.

“ Tanglewood Tales.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geikie's Primer of Physical Geography.

Warren's Common School Geography.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Macé's History of a Mouthful of Bread.

Foster's Physiology ; Science Primer.

BOTANY.

Gray's How Plants Grow.

“ School and Field Book of Botany.

Apgar's Plant Analysis.

ZOOLOGY.

Morse's Zoölogy.

Agassiz's Sea-side Studies.

MATHEMATICS.

The Franklin Written Arithmetic.

Tower's Intellectual Algebra.

Bradbury's Eaton's Algebra.

Pierce's Plane and Solid Geometry, *or* Chauvenet's Geometry.

PHYSICS.

Arnott's Physics, *or* Rolfe & Gillett's Manual of Physics.

DRAWING.

American Text-books of Art Education.

MUSIC.

Eichberg's High School Music Reader.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

Books required for admission to Harvard College.

Lingard's History of England — as a reference book in the
Latin and High Schools.

GIRLS' LATIN SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Text-books from the Public Latin and High School lists, as selected under advice of the Board of Supervisors, until the course of study in the Girls' Latin School is definitely established.

NORMAL SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

The text-books used in this school shall be such of the text-books used in the other public schools of the city as are needed for the course of study, and such others as shall be authorized by the Board.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF TEXT-BOOKS.

Such text-books shall be supplied to the Horace Mann School as the committee on that school shall approve.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Book-keeping. Blank Books ruled for Book-keeping.
Commercial Arithmetic. The Franklin Written Arithmetic.
Penmanship. Payson, Dunton, & Scribner, or A. R. Dunton's Duntonian Series Writing Books.
Elements of Algebra and Geometry. (Bradbury's.)
English Composition. Swinton's Language Lessons.

EVENING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Monroe's Charts.

Franklin Primer.

“ Reader. Stories of American History.

Geography. Harper's Introductory Geography.

Arithmetic. The Franklin Elementary Arithmetic.

“ “ “ Written Arithmetic.

Writing Books. Plain Copy Books.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Adopted Jan. 23, 1877 (page 12, Minutes 1877).

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.
National Music Teacher.
Walter Smith's Teachers' Manual of Freehand Drawing.
Monroe's Vocal Gymnastics.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Johnson's Atlas.
Flammarion's Atmosphere.
Martin's Civil Government.
Appleton's American Encyclopædia, or
Johnson's Encyclopædia.
Chambers's Cyclopædia.
Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature.
Anthon's Classical Dictionary.
Thomas's Dictionary of Biography and Mythology.
Worcester's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary.
Webster's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary.
Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.
Guyot's Earth and Man.
Reclus's Earth.
Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution.
Goold-Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Lippincott's Gazetteer.

Bancroft's History of the United States.
 Palfrey's History of New England.
 Shurtleff's Topographical History of Boston.
 Weber's Universal History.
 Reclus's Ocean.
 Wilson's Punctuation.
 Frothingham's Rise of the Republic.
 Frothingham's Siege of Boston.
 Hawes's Synchronology of Ancient and Modern History.
 Philbrick's Union Speaker.
 Hawthorne's Tanglewood Tales.
 Miss Martineau's Crofton Boys.
 Thomas Hughes's Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby.
 Dana's Two Years before the Mast.
 Irving's Sketch Book.

MAPS AND GLOBES.

Cutter's Physiological Charts.
 Cornell's Series Maps, } Not exceeding one set
 Guyot's Series, Maps Nos. 1, 2, 3, } to each floor.
 Joslyn's 15-inch Terrestrial Globe, on Tripod (one for each
 Grammar School).
 9-inch Hand-Globe, Loring's Magnetic (one for each Gram-
 mar School-room).

APPARATUS FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LAWS OF MATTER

(Divested of Mathematical or Arithmetical character).

Lead Hemispheres.
 Inertia Apparatus.
 Capillary Tubes.
 Capillary Plates.
 Set of Collision Balls.

Centre of Gravity, viz. : —

- (a) Loaded Wheel and Stand.
- (b) Balls of unequal size on a rod.
- (c) Leaning Tower.
- (d) Square block with centres and lines.
- (e) Triangular block with centres and lines.
- (f) Oblique Parallelogram with centres and lines.
- (g) Double Cone and Inclined Plane.

Mechanical Powers, viz. : —

- (a) Wheel and Axle.
- (b) Four Systems of Pulleys, Balanced.
- (c) Capstan.
- (d) Inclined Plane and Carriage.
- (e) Parallelogram of Forces.
- (f) Wedge.
- (g) French Weights.

Central Forces.

- (a) Double Ring.
- (b) Open Globe.
- (c) Balls on a rod.
- (d) Ball Weight.
- (e) Inclined Tube.
- (f) Governor.
- (g) Color Disk.
- (h) Whirling Table.

Illustration of the Pendulum.

Set of Geometrical Solids.

Set of Cube Root Solids.

Set of Crystal Models (glass).

HYDROSTATICS.

Pascal's Vase.

Siphon.

Cup of Tantalus.

Intermittent Fountain.

Model of Suction Pump.
 Model of Force Pump.
 Mariotte's Law Apparatus.
 Principle of Hydrostatic Press.
 Glass Model of Hydraulic Press.
 Model of Low-Pressure Steam-Engine.

HEAT.

Conductometer.
 Pulse Glass.
 Flasks, }
 Thermometers, } To illustrate experiments with water
 } boiling under diminished pressure, etc.

PNEUMATICS.

Air Pump (Ritchie).
 Hand Glass.
 Vulcanized Rubber Bag and Cap.
 Bacchus Illustration.
 Guinea and Feather Tube.
 Wood Cylinder and Weight.
 Fountain in Vacuum.
 Baroscope.

ELECTRO-DYNAMICS.

2-Bar Magnets (large).
 4-Cell Bichromate Battery.
 Large Bunsen Cell.
 Electro Magnet.
 Galvanometer (simple form).
 Decomposing Cell.
 Geissler's Tubes.
 Microphone.
 Shocker.
 Morse's Telegraph (simple model).
 Magnetic Needle and Stands.
 Dipping Needle.

ELECTROSTATICS.

Electrical Machine. Carré.
Pair of Insulated Conductors.
Experiment Table.
Spiral Tubes.
Glass Friction Cylinder.
Wax Cylinder.
Electroscope.
Movable Coat Jars.
Lightning and Miser's Plate.
Set of Three Leyden Jars.
Insulated Stool.
Discharger.
Ether Spoon.
Powder Cup.
Faraday's Muslin Bag.
Electric Pith Ball Apparatus.

OPTICS.

Reflectors (Parabolic).
Four Optic Models.
Prism.
Iceland Spar.
Plain, Concave, and Convex Lenses (large).
Stand and Clamp for Prism and Lenses.
Porte Lumière (simple).
Spectroscope.
Microscope.
Refracting Apparatus.
Pair of Mirrors, arranged to be hinged.
Eye Model and Stand.
Heliostat.
Stereopticon or Water Lantern.

ACOUSTICS.

Sonometer.
Violin Bow.
Contra Bass Bow.
Iron Screw Press.
Glass Vase for vibration.
Brass Plate “ “
Nodes of a Bell.
4 Diapasons.
Savart's Bell and Resonator.

CHEMICAL.

Gasometer.
Wire Gauze.
Spirit Lamp.
Flask with Rubber Tube.
Ring Stand and Beaker.
Sheet of Rubber, 5 sq. feet.
Amalgam.
Test Tubes.
Beakers.
Evaporating Dishes.
Crucibles.
Pipettes.
Clamps.
Funnels.
Filter Paper.
Glass Bottles, wide mouthed.

METRIC.

School Meter.
10-Meter Tape.
Cubic Decimeter (Liter) Block.

Liter,
Deciliter,
Centiliter,
Milliliter

} Cases.

Set of Metal Measures.

Wood Dekaliter.

Balance.

Set of Brass Weights.

Chart.

Pointer.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

METRIC APPARATUS.

Tenfold Meter for each of the four upper classes.

School Meter for each building containing one or more of the four upper classes.

Cubic Decimeter Block for each building containing one or more of the three upper classes.

Liter,
Deciliter,
Centiliter,
Dekaliter,

} for each building containing one or both of the two upper classes.

School Scale with weights,
Gram,
Dekagram,
Hektogram,
Kilogram,

} for each building containing a first class.

COURSES OF STUDY.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

SIXTH CLASS.

Language, one and one-half hours a week. Oral lessons. Purpose, — to accustom pupils to express what they know in sentences. Material, — reading-lessons, pictures, plants, and animals, or whatever the ingenuity of the teacher may suggest.

Oral Instruction, two and one-half hours a week. Simple conversational studies of familiar plants, animals, and things; to distinguish *form, color, and prominent qualities*. Simple poetry recited (throughout the course).

Reading and Spelling, ten hours a week. Reading from black-board, chart, and a Reader of a proper grade.

Writing, one and two-thirds hours a week. A few of the simplest script letters, viz., *i, u, n, m, t, d, e, o*, etc. Short, easy words, names of familiar objects, combining the letters learned. Arabic figures.

Arithmetic, two hours a week. Numbers from 1 to 10.
1. Adding and subtracting. 2. Arabic figures. 3. Ordinal numbers.

Drawing, two hours a week. (See page 47.) Names, positions, and relationship of straight lines. Combinations of lines to make figures. Their division into equal parts. Drawing from memory and dictation of lines in defined positions. Combinations and arrangements of points and short lines in geometric forms. Ruling lines of given length. Measuring length of given lines. Black-board. Slates.

Music, one hour a week. (See page 61.) First fourteen pages of First National Music Reader by rote. Scales by numerals and syllables. Position of body and formation of sounds.

Physical Exercises, fifty minutes a week. Not less than twice each session, some simple, pleasing exercise in concert.

Recreation, one half-hour a week.

FIFTH CLASS.

Language, one and one-half hours a week. Same as in Class VI.

Oral Instruction, two and one-half hours a week. Same as in Class VI., with new material. Simple talks about the human body and hygiene. In connection with number lessons,—coins from one to ten cents.

Reading and Spelling, ten hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade. Spelling by sound and by letter some easy, common words from the reading-lessons.

Writing, one and two-thirds hours a week. All the small script letters,—combined into words as in Class VI. Arabic figures.

Arithmetic, two hours a week. *Numbers from 1 to 10.* 1. Multiplying and dividing, with results in figures. 2. Relations of numbers from 1 to 10. (See subjects for "Oral Instruction.")

Drawing, two hours a week. Curved lines explained. The simple curve. Combination of curved with straight lines. Illustrate plane geometric definitions of lines and figures by rule and measure. Simple forms from memory and dictation. Rearrangements of exercises in design. Black-board. Slates.

Music, one hour a week. Notation. Time, beating time, and signs of expression. Practice in writing characters used in music. Rote-songs at option of teacher. Chart No. 2.

Physical Exercises, fifty minutes a week. Same as in Class VI.

Recreation, one half-hour a week.

FOURTH CLASS.

Language, two hours a week. Same as in preceding classes.

Oral Instruction, two and two-thirds hours a week. Same as before, introducing, freely, comparisons between like and unlike; and studying less familiar plants, animals, and things. With number lessons, — pint, quart, gallon; quart, peck, bushel.

Reading and Spelling, eight hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade. Supplementary reading, Spelling, by sound and by letter, words from the reading lessons and other familiar words.

Writing, two hours a week. Capitals and small letters; short, easy words; names of pleasing, familiar objects; pupil's name.

Arithmetic, two and one-half hours a week. *Numbers from 1 to 20.* 1. Combinations of ten with numbers smaller than ten. 2. Adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, with results in figures. 3. Relations of numbers from 1 to 20. 4. Roman numerals to XX. 5. Meter and decimeter.

Drawing, two hours a week. Curved lines explained. The compound curve. Outlines of vases and pitchers, illustrating compound curves. Arranging simple leaves to fill geometric forms by repetition. Symmetry, or balance of parts, explained. Definitions of regular plane forms in words and by illustrations. Dictation and memory. Black-board. Slates.

Music, one hour a week. Review, and advance to end of Chart No. 12. Rote-songs, pages 15, 16, and 17. Writing

of notes of different values, and combining them into measures.

Physical Exercises, fifty minutes a week. Same as in Classes V. and VI.

Recreation, one-half hour a week.

Miscellaneous, one-half hour a week.

THIRD CLASS.

Language, two hours a week. Oral exercises as in preceding lessons. Pupils to write the sentences made in their oral exercises so far as they are able.

Oral Instruction, two and two-thirds hours a week. Same as before. Grouping of animals by habits, traits, and structure; and of objects by form and qualities. Lessons in size and distance by simple measurements, — inch, foot, yard.

Reading and Spelling, eight hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade. Supplementary reading. Spelling as before, written and oral.

Writing, two hours a week. Letters, words, and short, simple sentences; the proper use of capitals. Roman numerals.

Arithmetic, two and one-half hours a week. Numbers from 1 to 100. 1. Combinations of tens, and of tens with smaller numbers. 2. Adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing numbers from 1 to 50, with results in figures. 3. Relations of numbers from 1 to 50. 4. Roman numerals to L. 5. Square and cubic decimeter.

Drawing, two hours a week. Review work of previous classes. Proportion and size. Testing accuracy by scale. Designing new combinations of old forms. Symmetry and repetition further illustrated. Enlarging from cards. Reducing from black-board. Black-board and slates.

Music, one hour a week. Review, and advance to end of Chart No. 15. Exercise upon sounds of the scale by nu-

merals, syllables, and pitch names. Rote-songs. Writing scale degrees under dictation.

Physical Exercises, fifty minutes a week. Same as in preceding classes.

Recreation, one-half hour a week.

Miscellaneous, one-half hour a week.

SECOND CLASS.

Language, two hours a week. Same as in Class III.

Oral Instruction, two and two-thirds hours a week. Observation of less obvious qualities of objects; tints and shades of color.

Study of strange animals from pictures, to infer mode of life from structure or structure from mode of life.

Simple lessons on weights and divisions of time.

Talks about the human body and hygiene, continued.

Fables, anecdotes.

Reading and Spelling, seven hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade. Supplementary reading. Spelling as before.

Writing, two hours a week. Letters, words, and sentences from dictation and from the black-board.

Sentences made in the language lessons to be used for writing exercises.

Arithmetic, three and one-half hours a week.

Numbers from 1 to 100. 1. Adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, with results in figures. 2. Relations of numbers from 1 to 100. 3. Roman numerals to C. 4. Liter and decaliter, dekameter.

Drawing, two hours a week. Drawing on paper in books. Review the work of Classes V. and VI., on paper. Even quality of lines. Subject of lessons in previous classes repeated in regular order.

Music, one hour a week. Review, and advance to end

of No. 20. Scale-practice by singing and writing. Rote-songs.

Physical Exercises, fifty minutes a week. Twice in the forenoon and once in the afternoon.

Recreation, one-half hour a week.

Miscellaneous, one-half hour a week.

FIRST CLASS.

Language, two hours a week. Same as in Classes II. and III.

Oral Instruction, two and two-thirds hours a week. Work of Class II. continued. Complementary colors. Harmonies of colors. Plants and animals gathered into families. Vegetable, animal, and mineral products distinguished. Observation of the qualities and mechanism of things as adapted to their use.

Reading and Spelling, seven hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade. Supplementary reading. Spelling as before.

Writing, two hours a week. Words and sentences. Sentences used in language lessons will furnish material for exercises. The proper form of dating, addressing, and signing a letter; also the correct method of superscribing an envelope.

Arithmetic, three and one-half hours a week. *Numbers from 1 to 1000.* 1. Combinations of hundreds, and of hundreds with smaller numbers. 2. Adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing numbers from 1 to 144, with results in figures. 3. Relations of numbers from 1 to 144. 4. Adding and subtracting, multiplying and dividing numbers from 144 to 1000, no multiplier or divisor larger than ten being used. 5. Roman numerals. 6. Centimeter, gram, and kilogram.

Drawing, two hours a week. Drawing on paper in books.

Review the work of Classes IV. and III. on paper. [For further description see programme of instruction issued annually.]

Music, one hour a week. Charts from 21 to 36, inclusive. Rote-songs. Writing of scales in different keys.

Physical Exercises, fifty minutes a week. Same as in Class II.

Recreation, one-half hour a week.

Miscellaneous, one half-hour a week.

[NOTE. — Opening exercises, one-half hour a week. Recesses, two and one-half hours a week.]

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SIXTH CLASS.

Language, three hours a week. Oral and written exercises in the use of language as the expression of thought. Exercises the same in kind as those of the Primary School, adapted to the capacity of pupils of this class. Letter-writing.

Oral Instruction, two and one-half hours a week. Elementary studies in natural history. Plants — May to November. Animals — November to May. Qualities and properties of objects. Talks about trades, occupations, and articles of commerce. Poetry recited.

Reading and Spelling, six hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade. Supplementary reading throughout the course. Spelling from the reading, and other lessons, chiefly written exercises.

Writing, two hours a week. Two books each half-year. Blank books at alternate lessons.

Arithmetic, four hours a week. 1. Combination of thousands; writing and reading integers. 2. Relations of tenths, hundredths, and thousandths to units; writing and reading decimals to thousandths. 3. Addition and subtrac-

tion of integers to millions; of decimals to thousandths; and of U.S. money. 4. The units of U.S. money, with their relations to one another; also of liquid and dry measure. Oral exercises with simple numbers, to precede and accompany written arithmetic.

Geography, two hours a week. Oral lessons, with the use of the globe and maps, as soon as the class is prepared for them.

Drawing, one and one-half hours a week. (See page 47.) Drawing on paper in books. Review lines, angles, and figures on large scale. Division of lines into equal and unequal parts. Figures inscribed within, and described about figures. Elementary design. Dictation and memory. Proportion of parts to whole design.

Music, one hour a week. (See page 61.) Music Charts (Second Series). Exercises and songs in the first twenty pages of charts, and in the first thirty-three pages of Second Music Reader. Continued practice in writing.

FIFTH CLASS.

Language, three hours a week. Same as in Class VI.

Oral Instruction, two and one-half hours a week. Subjects of Class VI. continued. Talks about common phenomena. Stories. Anecdotes. Poetry recited.

Reading and Spelling, six hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade, or its equivalent. Spelling as before.

Writing, two hours a week. Two books each half-year. Blank books at alternate lessons.

Arithmetic, four hours a week. 1. Multiplication and division of integers; of decimals and of U.S. money. 2. The units of avoirdupois weight and of troy weight, with their relations. Oral exercises.

Geography, two hours a week. Oral lessons continued, with such use of the text-book and such map drawing as is appropriate.

Drawing, one and one-half hours a week. Drawing on paper in books. Tangency of curved with curved, and curved with straight lines. Review compound and simple curves on large scale. Abstract curve. Details of historical ornament. Conventionalism explained and illustrated. Repetition on an axis and around a centre. Geometric views of objects. Dictation and memory. Elementary design, with conventional leaves. Geometrical drawing with compasses. Definitions and eight problems.

Music, one hour a week. Charts from No. 21 to 40, inclusive. Chromatic scale, both in singing and writing. Songs at option of teacher. Rules of breathing.

FOURTH CLASS.

Language, three hours a week. Same as in Classes V. and VI.

Oral Instruction, two and one-half hours a week. Elementary natural history continued. Common metals and minerals. Useful woods. Stories from mythology and ancient history. Poetry and prose recited.

Reading and Spelling, five hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade, or its equivalent. Spelling as before.

Writing, two hours a week. Two books each half-year. Blank books at alternate lessons.

Arithmetic, four hours a week. 1. Factors, measures, and multiples. 2. Common fractions. 3. The units of long, square, and solid measure, with their relations. 4. Decimal fractions reviewed and completed. Oral exercises.

Geography, three hours a week. Study of the earth as a globe, with reference to form, motions, parallels, meridians, zones (with their characteristics), winds, currents, and the life of man as varied by climate and civilization. The physical features of the grand divisions studied and compared; with map-drawing.

Drawing, one and one-half hours a week. Drawing on paper in books. Filling of geometric shapes with conventional ornament. Details of historical ornament, unsymmetrical. Abstract curves based on the spiral. Conventional leaves. Objects in profile. Dictation and memory. Elementary design. Processes of mechanical repetition. Geometrical drawing with compasses. Problems 9 to 44.

Music, one hour a week. Charts (Third Series), scale and staff intervals. Singing in different keys up to three sharps and four flats. Practice of the first twenty numbers in charts, and first twenty-two pages of Third Reader.

THIRD CLASS.

Language, three hours a week. Same continued. Grammar begun. The parts of speech; analysis of simple sentences.

Oral Instruction, two hours a week. Elementary natural history continued. Physiology begun. Stories of life in the middle ages. Poetry and prose recited.

Reading and Spelling, three hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade, or its equivalent. Spelling as before.

Writing, one and one-half hours a week. Two books each half year. Blank books at alternate lessons.

Arithmetic, four hours a week. 1. Metric System. 2. Percentage. (a) Simple Interest. (b) Discount. Oral exercises.

Geography, two and one-half hours a week. Physical and political geography of the countries of the grand divisions begun; with map-drawing.

History, two and one-half hours a week. United States history to July 4, 1776.

Physics, one hour a week. Outlines of physics, to be taught as far as practicable by the experimental method.

Drawing, one and one-half hours a week. Drawing on paper in books. Horizontal, vertical, and central repetition compared. Details of historical ornament. Common objects. Enlargement and reduction of ornamental details. Symmetry of unsymmetrical lines. Elementary design, from historic details. Dictation, memory, and design, combined in single lesson. Geometrical drawing with compasses. Problems 45 to 73.

Music, one hour a week. Charts. Reverse Charts of Third Series, to be completed. Songs in various keys. Transposition from one key to another. Vocal culture continued.

SECOND CLASS.

Language, three hours a week. Exercises in writing continued. Business letters. Grammar. The subdivisions of the parts of speech. The inflexions of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Analysis of easy complex and compound sentences. The rules of syntax illustrated by familiar examples.

Oral instruction, two hours a week. Physiology. Biographical and historical sketches. Poetry and prose recited.

Reading and Spelling, three hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade, or its equivalent. Spelling as before.

Writing, one hour a week. One book each half-year. Blank-book alternately.

Arithmetic, four hours a week. 1. Percentage continued. (a) Commission and other simple applications. (b) Profit and loss. (c) Partial payments. (d) Compound interest. 2. Ratio and proportion. 3. Compound numbers completed. Oral exercises.

Geography, two and one-half hours a week. Physical and political geography of the countries of the grand divisions completed; with map-drawing.

History, three hours a week. United States history completed and reviewed.

Physics, one hour a week. Outlines of physics continued.

Drawing, one and one-half hours a week. Drawing on paper in books. Historical objects. Subtlety of curvature. Elementary design from given subjects. Enlargement and reversing of objects. Model and object drawing; 1st, from copy; 2d, from object. The ellipse, perspective of the circle. Regular forms, and irregular natural forms based on them. Geometric basis of objects of use. The cone and cylinder, and objects based on them. The sphere, spheroid, and ovoid, and objects based on them.

Music, one hour a week. Fourth Music Reader. Solfegeios from page 50 to 78. Also Triad Exercises from page 79 to 84. Frequent change of parts. Songs at option, but with exclusion of rote-singing. Continuation of writing exercises and transposition.

FIRST CLASS.

Language, three hours a week, first half-year. Three and one-half hours a week, second half-year. Exercises in writing as in the preceding classes, with the application of grammar to ordinary English.

Oral Instruction, one hour a week. Conversational lessons

on topics and allusions connected with the studies. One hour a week, declamation or recitation.

Reading and Spelling, two and one-half hours a week. Reading from a Reader of a proper grade, or its equivalent. Spelling as before.

Writing, one hour a week. Commercial and miscellaneous forms. Blank-book alternately.

Arithmetic, three and one-half hours a week, first half-year. Four hours a week, second half-year. 1. Powers of numbers. 2. Square root, and its common applications. 3. Mensuration. 4. Reviews. [After completing the reviews,—cube root and its applications, equation of payments, and exchange may be studied.] Oral exercises.

Geography, three hours a week, first half-year. General reviews. Astronomical and physical phenomena, and political and commercial relations more carefully studied. Maps of the grand divisions, of the United States, and of Great Britain, drawn from memory.

History and Civil Government, three hours a week. History of England. Constitution of United States, and of Massachusetts.

Physics, one and one-half hours a week. Outlines of physics continued.

Book-keeping, two hours a week, second half-year. Single entry; day-book, cash-book, and ledger to be kept. Practice in the use of common business forms.

Drawing, one and one-half hours a week. Drawing on paper in books. Elaborate details of historic ornament compared. Natural foliage, copied with pen and ink. Elementary design from given subjects in given shapes. Half tinting. Memory drawing of designs. Model and object drawing: 1st, from copy; 2d, from object. The perspective of parallel lines in rectangular objects. Cube, prisms, and pyramids, and objects based on them. Botanical analysis of plants for designs.

Music, one hour a week. Fourth Music Reader. Solfeggios from page 50 to 78. Also Triad Exercises from page 79 to 84. Frequent change of parts. Songs at option, but with exclusion of rote-singing. Continuation of writing exercises and transposition.

NOTE. — Physical exercises, fifty minutes a week. Every class to practise in concert proper physical exercises not less than five minutes each session. (Regulations, Sect. 234.) Sewing, two hours a week for girls. (Regulations, Sect. 235.) Opening exercises, half hour a week. Recesses, one hour forty minutes a week.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

(See note *a.*)

FIRST YEAR.

English and History. — *Five hours till March 1st. Three hours after March 1st.* 1. English: (1) Brief accounts of certain authors, with the study of some of their best works. (2) Reading aloud, reciting or speaking selections in prose and poetry from the authors. (3) Elementary exercises in writing English, including practical applications of Grammar. 2. Ancient History.

Foreign Language. — *Five hours till March 1st, and three hours after March 1st.* Latin, or French, or German. See note *b.*

Mathematics. — *Five hours.* 1. Algebra (four hours). 2. Principles of Arithmetic, with practical instruction in the Metric System (one hour). See note *d.*

Natural and Physical Sciences. — *Four hours after March 1st.* Botany.

SECOND YEAR.

English and History. — *Four hours.* 1. English: (1) Brief accounts of authors, etc., as in first year. (2) Reading

aloud, etc., as in first year. (3) Principles of Rhetoric and their application to writing English, with exercises to increase the vocabulary. 2. Mediæval History. 3. Modern History begun.

Foreign Language.—*Three hours.* The same language continued.

Mathematics.—*Five hours a week.*

1. Shorter Course (to be completed in second year): Plane Geometry and Plane Trigonometry, with simple applications; also, the properties and mensuration of certain solids (*four hours*). See notes *b, e, (1), and f*;

or,

1. Longer Course (to be continued in third year): Plane Geometry and Plane Trigonometry (*four hours*). See note *e (2), (3)*.

Book-keeping by Double Entry with Commercial Arithmetic [or Zoölogy] (*one hour*).

Natural and Physical Science.—*Three hours.* Physics (*three hours*). Zoölogy, including Human Anatomy and Physiology [in place of Book-keeping] (*one hour*). See notes *b and f*.

THIRD YEAR.

English and History.—*Five hours.* 1. English: (1) Selections from Milton and Shakespeare studied critically. (2) Reading aloud, etc., as before. (3) Writing Essays. 2. Modern History. 3. Civil Government.

Foreign Language.—*Four hours* [*with Mathematics or Natural Science (two hours)*].

Either the language studied two years to be continued (*one hour*); and Latin, French, or German, begun (*three hours*); Or, the language studied two years (*four hours*).

Or, the language begun (*four hours*);

Or,

Foreign Language. — *Six hours.* The language studied two years to be continued (*three hours*). Latin, French, or German, begun (*three hours*).

Mathematics [or Natural Science]. — *Two hours [with Foreign Language, four hours].* Solid Geometry and Mensuration. See note e (3).

Natural and Physical Science. — *Five hours.* 1. Physics (continued) (*two hours*). 2. Chemistry (*two hours*). See note c. 3. Zoölogy [*in place of Mathematics*] continued till March 1; and Botany (continued from first year) after March 1 (*two hours*). See note e (3).

NOTE a. The number of sessions a week is five; the number of hours a session, five; and the average length of an "hour" for class exercises or study is about fifty minutes. Of the twenty-five school hours in a week, one hour is to be given to Music; two hours to Military Drill for the boys and to Calisthenics for the girls; five hours (one each day) in the first and second years, and four hours in the third year, to study; fifteen hours in the first and second years, and sixteen hours in the third year, to English, Foreign Languages, History, Natural and Physical Science, and Mathematics.

NOTE b. The choice of the study must be subject to the approval of the principal.

NOTE c. Another hour, usually given to study, may be used in the Chemical Laboratory.

NOTE d. The study of Arithmetic is, so far as practicable, to be united with the study of Algebra.

NOTE e. (1) Those pupils that elect the shorter course in Mathematics will complete it during the second year, and may take either Book-keeping or Zoölogy. If they elect Natural Science, they will give to it two hours during the third year; and the whole time assigned to a foreign lan-

guage may be given to the language begun the third year; or the language already studied two years may be continued one hour a week.

(2) Those pupils that elect the longer course in Mathematics may, at the close of the second year, drop the language studied two years, and give four hours a week to the language begun the third year, or continue the language already studied one hour a week.

(3) Pupils pursuing for the third year either Mathematics or Natural Science can, with the consent of the principal, give extra time to the language already pursued two years.

NOTE *f*. Pupils intending to pursue the shorter course in Mathematics, or to enter the Normal School, are advised to elect Zoölogy.

PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin. — 1. Forms. 2. Translating into English easy Latin sentences and the Reader. 3. Vocabulary and turning English into Latin (sentences like those in the Reader).

English. — 1. Reading aloud from (1) Hawthorne's Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales, and G. W. Cox's Tales of Ancient Greece; (2) Harriet Martineau's Crofton Boys; (3) Scott's and Holmes's poems. 2. Recitation of poems selected from Scott and Holmes. 3. Exercises to secure (1) correct enunciation, (2) distinct articulation, (3) right accent. 4. Spelling words in common use and in the reading lessons. 5. Writing from dictation with special attention to (1) capitals, (2) punctuation, (3) paragraphs, and (4) the correct forms of nouns and pronouns to express gender, number, and case.

History. — (Reading Tales of Ancient Greece. [See "English."])

Geography, to end as early as March 31. — 1. Geikie's

primer of physical geography (supplemented by oral instruction). 2. Principles of Mathematical Geography. 3. Explanation of geographical terms.

Natural Science, to begin as early as April 1.—Physiology: Macé's history of a mouthful of bread.

Mathematics.—Written arithmetic: 1. Review of four fundamental rules. 2. Decimal and vulgar fractions. 3. Compound numbers (including the metric system). Mental arithmetic: parallel with the written.

Drawing. Music. Penmanship. Gymnastics and military drill.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin.—1. Forms and syntax. 2. Viri Romæ. 3. Writing from dictation. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into Latin (sentences like those in Viri Romæ). 5. Recitation of Latin.

English.—1. Reading aloud (1) some of Plutarch's lives of famous Greeks; (2) Tom Brown's School days at Rugby, by Thomas Hughes; (3) Goldsmith's and Whittier's poems. 2. Recitation of poems selected from Goldsmith and Whittier. 3. Pronunciation (Soule's Hand-book). 4. Spelling words in the lessons in reading and geography. 5. Writing from dictation with special attention to (1) punctuation, (2) syllabication, (3) correct forms of adjectives and adverbs to express comparison, and of verbs to express voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

History.—(Reading lives of famous Greeks. [See "English."])

Geography, to end as early as March 31.—1. General physical features of the continents, with outline map-drawing. 2. Distribution of plants and animals, with their uses.

Natural Sciences, to begin as early as April 1.—Botany: Gray's "How Plants Grow."

Mathematics. — Written arithmetic: 1. Percentage. 2. Reckoning of time. 3. Simple and compound interest. Mental arithmetic: parallel with the written. Geometry: oral instruction in connection with the lessons in drawing to give the mind clear and distinct conception of form.

Drawing. Music. Penmanship. Gymnastics and military drill.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin. — 1. Forms and syntax. 2. Phædrus, and Justin's life of Alexander the Great. 3. Writing from dictation. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into Latin (sentences like those of Justin). 5. Recitation.

English. — 1. Reading aloud (1) some of Plutarch's lives of famous Greeks; (2) *Two Years Before the Mast*, by Richard H. Dana, Jr.; (3) Byron's and Longfellow's poems. 2. Recitation of poems selected from Byron and Longfellow. 3. Exercises in elocution, with special attention to developing the voice. 4. Spelling words in the lessons in reading, geography, and natural science. 5. Writing from dictation, with special attention to (1) punctuation, (2) abbreviations, and (3) syntax (solecisms illustrated and corrected).

French. — 1. Forms and pronunciation. 2. At the outset, easy French translated into English, with help of teacher and dictionary (*Contes des fées*, par Perrault; or, *Jean qui grogne*, par Mme. de Ségur). 3. Vocabulary and turning English into French.

History. — (Reading lives of famous Greeks. [See "English."])

Geography, to end as early as March 31. — Physical, political, and historical geography: (1) early condition of the inhabitants of the earth as to occupations and governments; (2) first steps in civilization; (3) study of Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, Northern Africa, and the islands of the Mediterranean.

Natural Sciences, to begin as early as April 1. — Botany; Gray's "How Plants Grow." Reading of Gray's "How Plants Behave."

Mathematics. — Written arithmetic: 1. Discount and present worth, and "problems" in interest. 2. Profit and loss. 3. Partnership and other simple applications of the principles of percentage. Mental arithmetic: parallel with the written. Geometry: Hill's First Lessons, supplemented by oral instruction. (Drawing lessons kept in view.)

Drawing. Music. Penmanship. Gymnastics and military drill.

FOURTH YEAR.

Latin. — 1. Forms and syntax. 2. Nepos's life of Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Alcibiades, Epaninondas, and Hannibal. 3. Translation of Latin at sight. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into Latin (sentences like those of Nepos). 5. Recitation.

English. — 1. Reading aloud (1) some of Plutarch's lives of famous Romans; (2) De Foe's Robinson Crusoe; (3) Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, Campbell's and J. R. Lowell's poems. 2. Recitation of Macaulay's "Lays" and of selections from Campbell's and J. R. Lowell's poems. 3. Exercises in elocution with a special attention to improving the quality of the voice. 4. Spelling words in the lessons in reading, geography, natural science, and history. 5. (1) Punctuation (A. S. Hill's Rules). (2) Writing abstracts of Plutarch's lives (abstracts to be criticised by the teacher and corrected by the pupil).

French. — 1. Forms, pronunciation, and syntax. 2. Translation into English (Robinson Suisse, par Wyss; or, Batavia, par Conscience). 3. Writing from dictation. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into French. 5. Recitation.

History. — History and Geography of Ancient Greece. (Reading lives of famous Romans. [See "English."])

Geography, to end as early as March 31.—(4) Study of France, Great Britain, Central and Northern Europe; (5) Study of Russia and Russian possessions in Asia; Middle Asia, China, Japan, and India; (6) the Ottoman Empire — except the part in North Africa.

Natural Sciences, to begin as early as April 1.—Zoölogy: Morse's Zoölogy.

Mathematics. Written Arithmetic: 1. Ratio, simple and compound proportion (same examples worked by analysis). 2. Evolution. 3. Involution: square and cube root, with easy applications. Mental Arithmetic: parallel with the written. Geometry: Lowell's Science of Form (first seventy pages or more).

Drawing. Music. Penmanship. Gymnastics and military drill.

FIFTH YEAR.

Latin.—1. Forms, syntax, and prosody. 2. Cæsar's Gallic War, I.—IV.; Ovid (2,000 lines). Latin at sight. 4. Vocabulary, and turning English into Latin (sentences like those of Cæsar). 5. Recitation.

English.—1. Reading aloud (1) some of Plutarch's lives of famous Romans; (2) one of Scott's novels; (3) Gray's, Pope's, and Bryant's poems. 2. Recitation of poems selected from Gray, Pope, and Bryant. 3. Exercises in elocution, to secure natural and correct expression. 4. Spelling words in the lessons in reading, geography, natural science, and history. 5. Writing abstracts of Plutarch's lives (abstracts to be criticised and corrected).

French.—1. Forms, pronunciation, and syntax. 2. Voltaire's History of Charles XII. 3. Writing from dictation. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into French. 5. Recitation.

History.—History and geography of Ancient Rome. (Reading lives of famous Romans. [See "English."])

Geography, to end as early as March 31.—(7) study of America (early settlements); (8) United States, and other countries of North America.

Natural Sciences, to begin as early as April 1. — Zoölogy: Morse's Zoölogy and Agassiz's Sea-side Studies (supplemented by oral instruction).

Mathematics.—Arithmetic: reviews and examples. Algebra: 1. Tower's intellectual. 2. Written Algebra, begun. Geometry: oral instruction, aiming to develop the power of discovering truths, and proving propositions. (No textbooks allowed.)

Drawing. Gymnastics and military drill.

SIXTH YEAR.

Latin. — 1. Forms, syntax, and prosody. 2. Ovid (2,000 lines); Sallust's Catiline. 3. Latin at sight. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into Latin (sentences like those of Sallust). 5. Recitation.

Greek. — 1. Forms and syntax. 2. Translating into English easy Greek sentences, and part of the Reader or the Anabasis. 3. Vocabulary and turning English into Greek (sentences like those in the Reader or the Anabasis).

English. — 1. (1) Translating aloud Ovid and Sallust at the recitation in Latin; (2) reading through (but not aloud) a few speeches or orations of Webster and Fox, and reading from Prescott's and Irving's works; (3) also from Tennyson's and Wordsworth's poems. 2. Recitation of poems selected from Tennyson and Wordsworth. 3. Speaking pieces from Webster's and Fox's speeches or orations, and reading aloud extracts from Prescott's and Irving's works. 4. Good translations from Latin, written out with care, and, if necessary, re-written after correction.

French. — 1. Forms, pronunciation, and syntax. 2. Duruy's history or a part of Guizot's history of France.

3. Reading French at sight. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into French. 5. Recitation.

History. — History of Germany and France, with a review of their geography. [See "French."]

Geography, to end as early as March 31. — (9) Study of South America, West Indies, etc.; (10) Africa, except Northern; (11) Australia and Pacific islands. — Reviews.

Natural Science, to begin as early as April 1. — Botany: Gray's School and Field-Book.

Mathematics. — Arithmetic: 1. Reviews and examples. 2. Duodecimals. 3. Circulating decimals. 4. Series (also in algebra). Algebra: Written algebra finished and reviewed. Geometry: The first nine chapters of Pierce's, or their equivalent in Chauvenet's.

Gymnastics and military drill.

SEVENTH YEAR.

Latin. — 1. Forms, syntax, and prosody. 2. Virgil's *Æneid* I.–VI. and *Eclogues*. 3. Latin at sight. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into Latin. 5. Recitation.

Greek. — 1. Forms and syntax. 2. Translating a part of the Reader or of the *Anabasis*. 3. Writing from dictation. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into Greek (sentences like those in the Reader or the *Anabasis*).

English. — 1. (1) Translating aloud Virgil and Sainte-Beuve at the recitations in Latin and French; (2) reading through a few of Everett's and Pitt's speeches or orations, and reading from Addison's and Steele's essays; (3) selections from Milton, critically studied. 2. Recitation of selections from Milton. 3. Speaking pieces from Everett's and Pitt's speeches or orations, and reading aloud extracts from Addison's and Steele's essays. 4. Writing translations from French and Latin, and writing compositions on subjects read about.

French. — 1. Forms, pronunciation, and syntax. 2. Selections from Sainte-Beuve. 3. Reading French at sight. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into French. 5. Recitation.

German. — 1. Grammar and exercises. 2. Translation. 3. Vocabulary and turning English into German.

History. — History of England, with a review of its geography.

Mathematics. — Arithmetic: 1. Reviews and more difficult examples. 2. Equation of payments. 3. Mensuration. Algebra: Reviews and examples; application of algebraic forms to arithmetic. Geometry: Plane geometry, finished and reviewed.

Gymnastics and military drill.

EIGHTH YEAR.

Latin. — 1. Forms and syntax. 2. Cicero (eight orations and Cato Major). 3. Latin at sight. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into Latin (sentences like those of Cicero). 5. Recitation.

Greek. — 1. Forms, syntax, and prosody. 2. Translation of the Reader or of the Anabasis, completed. 3. Homer (Iliad I.—III.). 4. Translation of Greek at sight. 5. Vocabulary and turning English into Greek (sentences like those in the Reader or the Anabasis). 6. Recitation.

English. — 1. (1) Translating aloud from the Greek, Latin, and French authors at the regular recitations; (2) reading through a few of Sumner's and Burke's speeches; (3) three plays of Shakespeare, carefully studied. 2. Recitation of selections from Shakespeare. 3. Speaking pieces from Sumner's and Burke's speeches. 4. Writing compositions.

French. — 1. Forms, pronunciation, and syntax. 2. Selections from Taine's English Literature. 3. Reading French

at sight. 4. Vocabulary and turning English into French.
5. Recitation.

German. — 1. Translation. 2. Writing from dictation.
3. Vocabulary and turning English into German. 4. Recitation.

History. — 1. History of United States, with a review of its geography. 2. General review.

Mathematics. — 1. Logarithms and plane trigonometry; with examples in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, during the first half of the year. 2. Mechanics; with examples applying arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, during the second half of the year.

Gymnastics and military drill.

N.B.—Two days of the week in the last half of the eighth year will be devoted to reviews and to practice on examination questions.

SUPPLEMENTARY STUDIES.

Latin. — 1. Livy (two books); Horace's Odes and Epodes; Cicero de Amicitia and de Republica. 2. Latin at sight. 3. Turning English into Latin. 4. Recitation.

Greek. — 1. Plato (Apology and Crito); Homer (Iliad IV.–VIII., or Odyssey IV. and IX. to XII.) Euripides (Alcestis). 2. Xenophon at sight. 3. Writing Greek. 4. Recitation.

English. — 1. (1) Translating aloud from the Greek, Latin, and French authors at the regular recitations; (2) translating a few of Cicero's Philippics; (3) the study of Shakespeare continued. 2. Recitations of selections from Shakespeare. 3. Speaking pieces from the translated Philippics of Cicero. 4. Writing compositions.

French. — Racine and Molière. 2. Reading French at sight. 3. Vocabulary and turning English into French. 4. Recitation.

German. — 1. Translation. 2. Writing from dictation.

3. Vocabulary and turning English into German. 4. Recitation.

History. — General history. Studied by periods.

Natural Sciences, to begin as early as April 1. — Physics :
1. Selections from astronomy. 2. Motions of liquids and gases. 3. Advanced mechanics (*i.e.*, beyond last year's limit).

Mathematics. — 1. Solid geometry. 2. Examples in navigation and surveying. 3. Plane and analytic geometry.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The course of study in this school is arranged for one year, and is as follows : —

1. Mental and Moral Science and Logic.
2. Principles of Education, School Economy, and Methods of Instruction.
3. Physiology and Hygiene.
4. Natural Science.
5. Study of Language.
6. Elementary Studies.
7. Vocal Music, Drawing, and Blackboard Illustration.
8. Observation and Practice in the Training School.
9. Observation and Practice in the other Public Schools.
10. Sewing.

It is expected that pupils of good ability and good health, who are constant in their attendance, and who devote themselves earnestly and exclusively to their school duties, will be able to complete this course in one year.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

SIXTH CLASS.

Pupils are to be taught the names of lines, as straight or curved, distinguishing their several positions singly, as vertical or upright, horizontal or level, oblique or slanting; lines related to each other as parallel, at angles with one another as perpendicular, at obtuse or acute angles, the teacher using both the scientific and common names for lines and angles, which are always to be illustrated on the board by the teacher and on slates by the pupils, when the names are pronounced, or the lines and angles described by the teacher. The combination of three, four, or more lines to make figures, and the names of such figures and their parts, to be given as exercises, after the names of single lines and two related have been learned.

Dividing lines into two equal parts, and subdividing them, and drawing very simple forms, such as those on the earlier number of the first series of cards, or in the Primary Manual. Patterns or objects composed of straight lines, and illustrating the lines and their combinations already learned, should precede the drawing of curved lines. The filling of geometric forms, as squares, triangles, with points or short lines, or simple natural forms, such as leaves, arranged according to the pupil's own device, for recreation or amusement, as allowed in the Kindergarten system, to be permitted and encouraged.

Drawing from memory of forms previously drawn, and

from dictation or oral description by the teacher, to be practised weekly.

The pupils should be taught how to rule a true straight line, that they may know what to strive after when trying to draw it by freehand.

FIFTH CLASS.

Reviewing the work done in the sixth class, the pupils will be taught to improve their handiwork by drawing straight lines more truly straight, the upright lines more vertical, and the level lines more horizontal than before. The curved line to be explained, as in Chap. III. of the Manual, and curved lines to be drawn singly and in combination with straight lines.

The definitions of the simpler geometric forms being recited by the teacher, the pupils are to draw the forms without a copy. Sometimes the pupils are to work entirely without mechanical help; but in other lessons, such as drawing the illustrations to geometric definitions, all the lines should be sometimes ruled and measured, and at other times be drawn entirely by freehand, variety in execution being here better than uniformity.

FOURTH CLASS.

Review the exercises of the two previous classes, increasing the rapidity of the work. The drawings made from black-board and cards should be as large as the slate will allow, leaving a margin of from half an inch to an inch around the edges of the slate.

The simpler forms of leaves and compound curves to be drawn; the first being then applied in filling squares and triangles, for designing exercises; the second to form the outlines of vases and pitchers, as described in Chap. V. of the Manual.

THIRD CLASS.

The pupils, on entering the third class, should be able to describe the simpler geometric forms, either in common language or by drawing the forms, or by giving the accepted definitions, and also draw the illustrations to them fairly well. The second series of cards should be finished in this class, either by enlargement from the cards or reduction from the teacher's drawing on the black-board.

NOTE. — The practice of drawing in the four lower classes of Primary Schools is to awaken thought and give ideas about form, rather than to produce skill in expressing form. It is not well to urge the pupils too much in the direction of making very good lines or very perfect shapes, but rather to impress them with the distinction between different forms, appealing through the eye to the mind and memory. The greater the variety of the exercises the better, and if half an hour be too long for a lesson a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes may be found suitable; the time devoted to drawing, being two hours per week, may thus be given in either four, six, or eight lessons.

In all the classes the pupils must be taught both to rule good lines as well as to draw without the use of the ruler, though the standard of results expected should be much higher in the case of a square made by use of the ruler and one drawn by the free hand. The work of the four lower classes in drawing is to be done on slates.

The order of lessons is to be

1. Enlargement from cards.
2. Reduction from black-board.
3. Memory and dictation drawing, alternately.
4. Geometric definitions, drawn and described, with linear designing on alternate weeks.

It is to be understood that the learning by drawing the diagrams of geometric definition is intended to give to children correct ideas of the position and relation of lines, and the character of regular and to some extent of irregular forms. This is not to be confounded with memorizing the words of the definition, which may be done without grasping the idea of the form described, and thus be useless and

painful labor. The correct idea of a line or a form (as for instance, of an oblique line or an equilateral triangle) should come first, then the drawing of the form which expresses it, and lastly the words which define it.

If the child possesses the true idea of a form, and proves its understanding by drawing the illustration as accurately as a child may be expected to do it, without cruelty in the teaching, then the most concise way of defining the form in words will be easily learnt, because those words will represent knowledge already in the child's mind. But the words without the idea represent nothing to the child, and therefore the committal of them to memory is not to be insisted on. The theory of a definition in words is that it should reflect an image which exists in the child's mind, and not be a substitute for that image upon the tongue.

SECOND CLASS.

Book No. 1.

In the second class drawing on paper is first taught, in Book No. 1. The exercises are such as have been frequently worked upon the slate in the four previous classes. In this class the examples are limited to the drawing of straight lines. The work is a review on paper of information which has been before given; the use of paper, lead pencil, and rubber being sufficient to engage the attention of the pupil and the care of the teacher. Enlarging from the printed copies, reducing from the black-board, drawing from dictation, and memory, and elementary design, are continued, and the application of the geometric lines as the basis of simple objects and ornament. Orderly arrangement of exercises on the page is assisted by mechanical help in placing the starting points of the drawings.

FIRST CLASS.

Book No. 2.

The review on paper of previous work is continued in this class, the subjects being curved lines, in Book No. 2. Symmetry and repetition as applied to curves is further illustrated, and the distinction between simple and compound curves shown in the drawing of the circle, ellipse, and ovoid. The influence of these curves in the drawing of ornament, and the outlines or contours of vases and common objects, is to be pointed out and explained by the examples. The stages of progress and order of the several steps in making a drawing are to be carefully noted, so that the habit of seeing the essentials of a form or group of forms may be created, and how they may be secured by a systematic order of proceeding.

In the two higher classes of the Primary Schools it is intended that the teachers should use the black-board to sketch and explain the illustrations printed in the books. The printed examples are to ensure accurate copies for the pupils, and to secure that they shall be seen equally well by all. These examples in the books are not to dispense with explanations and diagrams from the teacher, which are indispensable in every stage of teaching, but to assist them in a proper manner. The same is true of the use of cards in the Classes 6, 5, 4, 3. There should be no lesson given without the use of the black-board by the teacher; even in memory drawing the subject should be put on the board after the exercises are finished, that the pupils may see what they have forgotten; and the same is true of the dictation lessons, — that omissions may be corrected, and a better attention by those who may have failed to catch the form be secured for future lessons.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SIXTH CLASS.

Books Nos. 3 and 4.

In the first half of the school year, from September to February, Book No. 3, and from February to July, Book No. 4, will be begun and completed. The drawing of large, bold curves is to be practised as well as the tangency of curves to straight lines, and symmetry of compound curves in the contours of objects observed. The subjects of instruction are freehand drawing of details of historic ornament, common objects and abstract curves, including the spiral, drawing from dictation and memory, and the practice of elementary design.

FIFTH CLASS.

Books Nos. 5 and 6.

From September to February the course to be followed in Book 5 is the same as that pursued in Class 6, with the new features of practice in the conventionalizing of natural forms, and the making of half tint as a background to ornamental forms. The influence of numbers in repetition, such as those of 3, 4, 5, 6, in the members of rosettes. The spiral form in ornament, and the scroll illustrated.

In the work of Book 6, for the second half of the year, the representation of three dimensions, viz., length, breadth, and thickness, is commenced by the introduction of model and object drawing from copies and from the object. The cone and cylinder and other forms circular in section are to be drawn, and objects based upon their geometric construction copied; design and drawing from memory.

FOURTH CLASS.

Books Nos. 7 and 8.

September to February, Book 7, continuing the practice of the last half-year in Class 5, with the exercises varied and the principles of object drawing more fully illustrated. The designing is to be assisted by instruction in the processes of tracing and transferring, so that they may be performed with practical accuracy. In the second half-year, from February to July, the subject of geometrical drawing by use of instruments is introduced in Book 8, and exercises upon the problems in the simpler forms of ornament practised. No subject hitherto studied is discontinued, but as the additional ones of object and geometrical drawing are now a part of each half-year's course, those which entirely occupied the time in previous years are reduced in proportion.

THIRD CLASS.

Books Nos. 9 and 10.

From September to February, in Book 9, the subject of model and object drawing embraces the drawing of rectangular planes and solids, to illustrate the convergence of straight parallel lines retreating from the eye, by the drawing of cubes, steps, holes, boxes, etc.

The conventionalization of natural flower forms for design, geometrical drawing and exercises, and elements of historic ornament are continued, the examples being graded in progress from those drawn before.

In Book 10, to be drawn between February and July, the same features are further continued.

SECOND CLASS.

September to February, Book 11. February to July, Book 12.

In the first half-year's practice the element of geometrical form is shown in architectural details of Gothic ornament, and sculptured ornament of that style in the freehand section introduces the use of half-tint to obtain the effect of roundness. Model and object drawing is made to include the drawing of common objects, as a chair and table, on the lines of geometric solids previously drawn, and of circular objects based on the cone or cylinder, lying upon their sides. Design on a bolder scale is pursued, and in it preparation made for applying it to useful objects to be undertaken in the next class.

FIRST CLASS.

September to February, Book 13. February to July, Book 14.

In the first class the work is radically developed in every direction. Thus the branch of instrumental drawing includes the study of linear perspective, as a substitute for geometrical drawing; applied design, the application of the originating or arranging powers to the ornamentation of useful objects, succeeds the practice of elementary design in former classes, and the analysis of historic styles of ornament takes the place of drawing details of the several styles in previous years, thus reviewing and localizing the instruction before received. In the first half-year the linear perspective is of objects in which only one vanishing point is employed, called parallel perspective; and in the second half-year angular perspective, using two vanishing points, is studied. The model and object drawing is to be wholly from the solid, and where a side light from one window only can be made to fall on the object, it may be tinted by lines to indicate

shade and roundness, but when this is not obtainable the objects are to be drawn in outline only. The applied design to be for flat surfaces, such as book covers, tile patterns, borders for lace or paper hangings, or other subjects in which relief or roundness is not required, and shading not admissible. Half tinting, to relieve or emphasize parts, is to be allowed and encouraged.

ALL THE CLASSES.

In order to make clear the best rules for the practice of drawing, and the proper use of mechanical aids, the following regulations applying to all classes are stated:—

1. In geometrical and perspective drawing by instruments, and in the practice of designing, all assistance to be derived from the use of rulers, compasses, and tracing-paper is to be allowed, and in drawing from memory of these subjects also.

2. In drawing from dictation and memory of freehand exercises, mechanical aids may be sometimes permitted, and in other exercises wholly disallowed, according to the option and judgment of the teacher; but practice in both manners is better than in one only.

3. In freehand drawing of objects or ornament from the copy or solid, no mechanical aids are permissible, the exercises being tests of the observation and manual skill of the pupils, unassisted, save by the verbal criticisms and tests applied by the teacher. Neither ruling nor measuring is to be permitted. The teacher will, however, explain the means whereby the accuracy of drawing may be tested and corrected whilst in the sketch condition, such as by the convergence of retreating parallel lines in model drawing, or the test of direction of lines, symmetry of forms, and proportion of parts in ornament, before the sketch is made into a finished drawing.

4. These regulations are based upon the best experience of those who employ drawing and designing for practical purposes, whether in fine or industrial art, and will render a simple and clear answer to the teacher's question of "When and how may mechanical assistance be rightly employed in teaching drawing?"

HIGH AND LATIN SCHOOLS.

LOWER DIVISION.

September to February, Book 15. February to July, Book 16.

In the lower classes of High Schools the subject of perspective is continued, parallel in the first, and angular in the second half of the year, the problems being made to illustrate the principles of object drawing, and be a continuation of the course commenced in the first class of Grammar Schools. Continuing the subject of model drawing, shading from flat copies is introduced, analyzing the effects of light, shade, shadow, reflected light, and cast shadow, as seen upon objects. In the first half-year shading with the point is practised; in the second, with the stump. The botanical analysis of plant form takes the place of freehand drawing of historic forms, and applied design from the plants thus analyzed continued.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

September to February, Book 17. February to July, Book 18.

The same subjects are continued in the middle division from the lower, angular perspective taking the place of parallel from September to February, and oblique perspective that of angular from February to July.

In object drawing the exercises are to be drawn from the solid object in light and shade, with the point during the

first half of the year, and with the stump during the second half, preparation for both of these having been made by drawing with point and stump from copies in the lower division.

Plant form analysis and applied design are also continued; in the first part of the year the analysis to be from a good example, and in the second from a growing natural plant, the plant which is analysed to be used as the subject for the applied design.

SENIOR DIVISION.

September to February, Book 19. February to July, Book 20.

In the two lower classes practice with the point and stump was had, and in the senior, practice with the brush is given. During the first half-year the use of the brush is to be confined to monochrome studies from cast of ornament, and the figure studies from nature of an object, such as a flower or fruit, and applied design in any medium.

In the second half of the year color practice with the brush succeeds monochrome. The harmony and proportion of tints is taught first by use of diagrams, then the use of color in reproducing examples of historic ornament, one object from copy, and one from nature. The applied designs are to be in color, and may include both the form of the object to be ornamented and the ornament itself; such as a vase and its ornamental enrichments; or a wall paper, porcelain decoration, lace design, cotton prints, oil-cloths or carpets, needlework or embroidery, carving in wood or stone, ornamental treatment of metal work, terra cotta, or encaustic tiles, etc.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The course of study is the same as that pursued by the teachers of public schools for the second grade or Grammar School Diploma, viz. : freehand drawing and design, model

and object drawing, drawing from memory, geometrical and perspective drawing.

Time given to drawing in the several grades of schools : —

School.	No. of lessons per week.	Length of lesson.
Primary	4	30 minutes.
Grammar	2	45 “
High, Latin, and } Normal }	2 or 1	60 “
		120 “

The number of exercises in each subject is approximately given in the following table : —

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING,

For the three grades of the City of Boston Public Schools,

PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND HIGH SCHOOLS, FOR THE
YEAR 1879-80.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>First Half-Year — Sept. to Feb.</i>	<i>Second Half-Year — Feb. to July.</i>
6	Freehand.	On Slates.	On Slates.
5	Dictation.	From Cards	From Cards
4	Memory.	and	and
3	Design.	Black-board.	Black-board.

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>First Half-Year — Sept. to Feb.</i>			<i>Second Half-Year — Feb. to July.</i>		
	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>In Books. No.</i>	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>In Books. No.</i>
2 and 1	Freehand.....	14	1	Freehand.....	14	2 "
	Dictation	4		Dictation	4	
	Memory	1		Memory	1	
	Design	1		Design	1	
		20			20	

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

<i>Classes.</i>	First Half-Year — Sept. to Feb.			Second Half-Year — Feb. to July.		
	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>In Books. Nos.</i>	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>In Books. Nos.</i>
6	Freehand	14	3	Freehand	14	4
	Dictation.....	4		Dictation.....	4	
	Memory	1		Memory	1	
	Design.....	1		Design.....	1	
		20			20	
5	Freehand	14	5	Freehand	12	6
	Dictation.....	4		Memory	1	
	Memory	1		Dictation and Design.....	1	
	Design.....	1		Model and Object from Copies ..	6	
		20			20	
4	Freehand	12	7	Freehand, Mem- ory, and De- sign	8	8
	Memory	1		Model and Ob- ject, Copies and Solid	6	
	Dictation and Designs.....	1		Geometrical Drawing	4	
	Model and Object from Copies ..	6		Exercises	2	
		20			20	
3	Freehand, Mem- ory, and De- sign	8	9	Freehand, Mem- ory, and De- sign	8	10
	Model and Ob- ject, Copies and Solid	6		Model and Ob- ject, Copies and Solid	6	
	Geometrical Drawing	4		Geometrical Drawing	4	
	Exercises	2		Exercises	2	
		20			20	
2	Freehand, Mem- ory, and De- sign	8	11	Freehand, Mem- ory, and De- sign	8	12
	Model and Ob- ject, Copies and Solid	6		Model and Ob- ject, Copies and Solid	6	
	Geometrical Drawing	4		Geometrical Drawing	4	
	Exercises	2		Exercises	2	
		20			20	
1	Freehand Analy- sis.....	6	13	Freehand Analy- sis.....	6	14
	Applied Design, flat surface...	2		Applied Design, flat surface...	2	
	Model from Ob- jects.....	6		Model from Solid Objects	6	
	Elementary Per- spective, Par- allel	6		Elementary Per- spective, An- gular	6	
		20			20	

HIGH SCHOOLS.

<i>Classes.</i>	First Half-Year — Sept. to Feb.			Second Half-Year — Feb. to July.		
	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>In Books. Nos.</i>	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>In Books. Nos.</i>
Lower.	Perspective, Parallel	10	15	Perspective, Parallel	10	16
	Models and Objects, shaded with point from Copies	6		Models, and Objects, shaded with stump, from Copies..	6	
	Applied Design.	2		Applied Design.	2	
	Plant-forms	2		Plant-forms	2	
		20			20	
Middle.	Perspective, Angular	10	17	Perspective, Oblique	10	18
	Models and Objects, shaded with point from Solid	6		Models, and Objects, shaded with stump, from Solid ...	6	
	Applied Design .	2		Applied Design.	2	
	Plant-forms	2		Plant-forms	2	
		20			20	
Senior.	Historic Ornament from Cast in Sepia	1	19	Diagram of Color from Copy ...	1	20
	Bust or figure from Cast in Sepia	1		Historic Ornament in Color.	1	
	Landscape in Sepia	1		Flower or Object in Color from Copy	1	
	Flower or Object from Nature in Sepia	1		Flower or Object in Color from Nature	1	
	Applied Designs.	2		Applied Designs.	2	
		6			6	

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

SIXTH CLASS.

Pupils shall be taught to sing *by rote* all the songs and exercises in the first fourteen pages of the "First National Music Reader," and also to sing the scale, ascending and descending, both by numerals and syllables. Other songs by rote, at the discretion of the teacher. All the songs and exercises going beyond twice marked E shall be transposed *at least one tone lower*. Attention shall be given to correct position of body, and clear and distinct enunciation.

FIFTH CLASS.

Review of the previous work. Signs of expression, time, and beating time, Instruction in notation, as indicated on Chart No. 2, according to the "Illustrated" Lessons I. to VII. Use of syllables, pitch names, and numerals. Rote-songs, as selected by the teacher.

FOURTH CLASS.

Review of previous work; then go to the end of Chart No. 12, carefully instructing the pupils according to "Illustrated" Lessons XV. to XXI., inclusive. Rote-songs on pages 15, 16, and 17, and others to be selected by the teacher.

THIRD CLASS.

Review of previous work, and advance in Charts to end of No. 15. Frequent exercise upon the sounds of the scale by

numerals, pitch names, and syllables. Songs at teacher's option.

SECOND CLASS.

Review of previous work. Advance to end of No. 20. Continued scale practice as in third class. Rote-songs at discretion of the teacher.

FIRST CLASS.

General review. Then take Charts from 21 to 36, inclusive. Rote-songs to be selected by the teacher.

N.B. — The teacher should not permit loud and noisy singing, or the singing of parts not within the scholar's *easy* reach. The teachers in the various grades must carefully ascertain and record the compass of the pupils' voices.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Sect. 233 of the Rules and Regulations : —

"In the first and second classes, instruction in vocal music shall be given in two lessons, of half an hour each, and in the third, fourth, fifth, and six classes, in four lessons, of fifteen minutes each, every week, by the regular teachers; and vocal music shall be in all respects regarded as one of the regular studies of the school."

SIXTH CLASS.

Music Charts (Second Series). Practise exercises and songs in the first twenty pages of the charts, and also those in the first thirty-three pages of the Second Music Reader. Attention should be given to evenness and purity of tone.

FIFTH CLASS.

Review work of sixth class. Take the reversed side of Charts from No. 21 to 40, inclusive, and practise the Chro-

matic Scale with syllables, scale and pitch names. Songs at the option of the teacher. Directions given how and when to breathe.

FOURTH CLASS.

Third Series of Charts. Knowledge of scale and staff intervals. Singing in different keys up to three sharps and four flats, by numerals, pitch names, and syllables. Practice of the first twenty numbers of these Charts, and also of the first twenty-two pages of the Third Reader.

THIRD CLASS.

The class is to commence with the reverse pages of the Third Series of Charts, and complete them. Songs at the option of the teacher, including all the keys as far as E and A flat major. Vocal culture continued.

SECOND AND FIRST CLASS.

Fourth National Music Reader. These classes are to be taught the Solfeggios in this Reader from page 50 to page 78.

These Solfeggios should be practised by syllables, scale and pitch names.

The piano should be used as little as possible during the practice of the Solfeggios.

The exercises in Triads from page 79 to 84 are to be practised simultaneously with the Solfeggios, and the parts are to be frequently changed.

Songs at the discretion of the teacher, with exclusion of rote-singing and exercises in writing scales in various keys.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The High School Music Reader is the text-book for both Mixed and Boys' High Schools.

The Girls' High School Music Reader is the text-book in the Girls' High School.

FIRST YEAR OR JUNIOR CLASS.

Practice in singing at sight. Instruction in musical theory, the intervals and writing of scales, in both the G and F clefs. Study of the various forms of the Minor Scale. Explanation of musical terms in common use. Vocal culture and study of part-songs.

SECOND YEAR OR MIDDLE CLASS.

Continued practice of singing at sight. Inversion of intervals. Writing under dictation. Musical expression. Management of the voice. Study of part-songs.

THIRD YEAR OR SENIOR CLASS.

Elementary harmony. Major and Minor Triads, and their inversions. Chord of the Seventh and its inversions. Practice in writing out simple figured basses. Study of part-songs and analysis of the same.

FOURTH ANNUAL

Bulletin of the Publications

ISSUED BY THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

ALSO COMPRISING PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE CITY.

JANUARY, 1880.



BOSTON:

ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS, 39 ARCH STREET.

1880.

[From the Revised Ordinances, edition of 1876, pages 624, 966.]

PRINTING.

SECTION 2. — The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Printing shall, except when otherwise specially ordered by the City Council, designate the number of public documents, books, or pamphlets, the printing of which for the use of the City Council has been, or may be, from time to time, duly authorized. And the City Messenger shall, subject to such rules and regulations as the said committee may adopt, have the care, custody, and distribution of said documents, books, and pamphlets: *provided*, that said committee may authorize the sale, at an approximate cost price, of any surplus bound copies of any of such documents, books, or pamphlets. All documents, books, or pamphlets printed for the use and at the expense of the several executive departments of the City Government shall be under the care and custody of the heads of the departments for which they are printed; subject, however, at all times, to the control of the City Council.

CITY HALL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Printing are hereby empowered to establish, in the City Hall, a municipal library, to be designated the City Hall Reference Library; to have placed therein a copy of the several publications issued by the city, or any board or department thereof, and any copies of publications presented to the City of Boston from other sources; and they may purchase, or authorize the purchase of, other publications for the library; and they may remove, or authorize the removal, from the library and the disposal of any publications considered useless in the collection at any time; and they shall make all needful rules and regulations applicable to the library. The City Messenger shall have the care of the library established as herein provided, subject to such rules and regulations respecting the same as the said committee may adopt; and all expenses incurred under the provisions of this ordinance shall be charged to the appropriation for Printing.

IN COMMITTEE ON PRINTING,
December 30, 1879.

In accordance with the preceding ordinances, it is voted, by the Committee on Printing, that the following Standing Rules and Regulations be adopted, to continue until modified by the Committee on Printing, or by future action of the City Council.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

§ 1. CITY HALL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

(a.) The bookcases in the large Committee-room are placed in charge of the City Messenger; and he is to keep therein the City Hall Reference Library; which is to contain as complete a collection of the bound volumes of the City Publications as he may be able to place therein, consisting of one copy of each volume; also, such other Books of Reference, not issued by the city, as he may have in his charge; also, a complete collection of Catalogues, Bulletins, Hand-books, Reports, etc., currently issued by the Boston Public Library;—keys to the collection to be kept by him and such other persons as he may designate. The bound files of the Boston Advertiser from Oct. 1, 1860, may be kept in the room of the Committee on Printing, and also the complete set of the Boston Almanac from 1836, and the Illustrated Sketches of Boston, of 1860.

(b.) The City Hall Reference Library shall be specially for the use of the City Government and the several Departments; and no book shall be taken therefrom, away from the City Hall, without the Messenger's consent, and a pledge of its prompt return; and the Messenger may keep a record of books so taken and returned.

(c.) A printed Bulletin is to be issued annually, near the close of the municipal year, under direction of the Superintendent of Printing, the expense to be charged to the General Printing appropriation;—the publication to contain: (1) a Revised List of the books in the City Hall Reference Library; (2) a Revised List of the City Publications in the Public Library and Branches; (3) a Statement of Important Indexes, and other information of the City Publications. This Publication is to be distributed in the same manner as the City Documents, as per § 4, b, and to new members of the City Government of the following year; and bound at the end of the last volume of Documents for the year.

§ 2. CITY PUBLICATIONS IN BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND BRANCHES.

(a.) *Bound Books.* The City Messenger shall deliver to the Public Library 15 sets of bound publications as issued by the city, of which three sets or more are to be designated at the Library as two-starred Books [**], which are not to be taken from the Library, but always retained for reference only; the remaining sets being for the ordinary public uses of the Central Library and its Branches.

§ 3. CURRENT AND FUTURE ISSUES OF CITY PUBLICATIONS.

(a.) *City Documents.* The regular edition of City Documents is to be 500 copies; but a less number of any Document may be

ordered when the full number is not required ; or a larger number with the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Printing.

(b.) *City Council Proceedings.* The reprint edition of Reports of City Council Proceedings is fixed at 500 copies ; and it is to be regarded as a City Publication, subject to these regulations.

(c.) The following City Publications are considered as controlled by Special Orders of the City Council : —

Hand-book of the Organization, Rules and Orders, etc., of the City Government, issued annually in January.

Municipal Register, issued annually (in June) on completion of appointment of officers.

Auditor's Report, issued annually (in July) for the Financial Year ending April 30.

Future revised editions of Statutes and Ordinances.

Other future occasional publications.

An order is usually passed by the City Council, in January, authorizing the heads of Departments and Boards of Directors to submit their annual reports in print.

The publications of the School Department are controlled by the School Committee.

§ 4. DISTRIBUTION AND RESERVATION OF CITY PUBLICATIONS.

(a.) *City Documents — Bound Sets.* 175 sets, as issued, are to be reserved, and bound in volumes at the close of the year ; and they are to be distributed as follows : —

1 set to City Hall Reference Library, per § 1.

1 set to School Committee rooms.

15 sets to Boston Public Library and Branches, per § 2.

85 sets to members of the City Council, of the same year.

1 set to each of the principal heads of Departments. Remaining copies to be distributed according to an annual list to be acted on by the Committee on Printing, or special votes of the committee.

(b.) *City Documents, Pamphlet Copies.* The Pamphlet copies of City Documents are to be distributed by the City Messenger to members of the City Council, and to applicants therefor, unless otherwise provided in special cases, by vote of the Committee on Printing, or direction of the Chairman.

(c.) *Proceedings of City Council — Bound Sets.* 225 copies, as issued, are to be reserved, and bound at the close of the year, and they are to be subject to the same provisions as stated for Bound Documents, § 4, a, with the addition that each new member of the City Council for the following year shall be supplied with a copy of the Proceedings of the previous year.

(d.) *Proceedings of the City Council — Pamphlet Issues.* These are to be distributed by the City Messenger to the residences of the members of the City Council; also, a duplicate file in City Hall to each member of the City Council.

(e.) *Statutes and Ordinances.* The revised edition of 1876, in accordance with the ordinance (see page 2), the City Messenger is authorized to sell at \$5.00 per copy; also to supply one copy to each new member of the City Council. Any other distribution of copies will be regulated by special votes of the Committee on Printing.

(f.) Such reservations of bound books and pamphlets are to be held by the City Messenger as the Committee may occasionally vote; Books and Pamphlets not so reserved are to be distributed at his discretion, unless otherwise provided in these regulations.

§ 5. RECORD OF EDITIONS OF BOUND BOOKS AND RESERVED COPIES, AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF BOOKS ON HAND.

(a.) The City Messenger shall keep a record of such editions of bound books received, and of their distribution, for future reference, as the Committee on Printing may occasionally vote.

(b.) The City Messenger is requested to report annually, in October, to the Committee on Printing, the number of bound copies of the City Publications on hand Oct. 1.

§ 6. DISPOSAL OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS NOT NEEDED.

The City Messenger may at any time dispose of old books and pamphlets that in his judgment may not be required, the proceeds of the same to be paid to the City Collector, and reported to the Committee on Printing; but no publication shall be removed from the City Hall Reference Library, and disposed of, unless authorized by vote of the Committee on Printing, — with the exception that any publications from other cities may at any time be presented to the Public Library, at his discretion, and a list of the same reported to the Committee on Printing.

§ 7. CABINET COLLECTION OF SAMPLE COPIES.

A collection of Sample copies of the City Publications is to be kept in the room assigned to the Committee on Printing and Superintendent, to be perpetually preserved for the use of the Committee, in charge of the Superintendent, who is also to keep a catalogue of the same, with memoranda of the number of surplus copies of Books and Pamphlets placed in reserve, and held subject to vote of the Committee.

LIST OF BOOKS

IN THE

CITY HALL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

[SEE PAGE 4, § 1.]

CITY DOCUMENTS.

Years.	Vols.	Years.	Vols.	Years.	Vols.	Years.	Vols.
1834	1	1845	1	1856	2	1868	3
1835	1	1846	1	1857	2	1869	3
1836	1	1847	1	1858	2	1870	3
1837	1	1848	1	1859	2	1871	3
1838	1	1849	1	1860	2	1872	3
1839	1	1850	1	1861	2	1873	4
1840	1	1851	2	1862	2	1874	3
1841	1	1852	2	1863	2	1875	3
1842	1	1853	2	1864	2	1876	3
1843	1	1854	2	1865	2	1877	3
1844	1	1855	2	1866	2	1878	3
				1867	2	1879	3

STATUTES AND ORDINANCES.

The following is a complete list of editions issued :—

1827. The Charter of the City of Boston, and Ordinances made and established by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, with such Acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts as relate to the Government of said City. Compiled under direction of the Committee on Ordinances. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of the city, chairman.
1834. The Charter and Ordinances of the City of Boston, together with the Acts of the Legislature relating to the City. Collated and revised by Thomas Wetmore and Edward G. Prescott. [See foot-note, page 8.]
1850. The Charter and Ordinances of the City of Boston, together with the Acts of the Legislature relating to the City. Collated and revised by Peleg W. Chandler.

1856. The Charter and Ordinances of the City of Boston, together with the Acts of the Legislature relating to the City, and an Appendix containing the Constitution of Massachusetts, Amendments to the Charter, etc. Compiled by A. K. P. Joy, F. L. Washburn, and Charles Mayo.
1863. The Charter and Ordinances of the City of Boston, together with the Acts of the Legislature relating to the City, and other municipal laws. Codified and revised by George P. Sanger and John G. Locke.
1866. A Supplement to the Laws and Ordinances, containing: (1.) Rules and Regulations of the different departments; (2.) Special Acts incorporating companies to hold large amounts of real estate within the city limits; (3.) Agreements chiefly between the City of Boston and other corporations and parties in respect to the new lands on the Back Bay; (4.) Trusts; (5.) Decisions of Supreme Judicial Court on Municipal Law; (6.) Index to City Documents from 1834 to 1864. Compiled by H. T. Rockwell, James C. Davis, and J. M. Bugbee.
1869. Ordinances and Rules and Orders of the City of Boston, together with the General and Special Statutes of the Massachusetts Legislature relating to the City. Compiled by John P. Healy, Samuel F. McCleary, and James M. Bugbee.
1874. Ordinances and Rules and Orders of the City of Boston, passed between the 1st of January, 1870, and the 1st of August, 1874. Compiled by Samuel F. McCleary and James M. Bugbee.
1876. Ordinances of the City Council, and Rules and Orders of the Board of Aldermen of Boston, together with the General and Special Statutes of the Massachusetts Legislature relating to the City. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
- Pamphlet Supplements, compiled by the City Clerk, are issued annually in January, containing the Laws and Ordinances of the preceding year.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

In annual volumes for each municipal year, — being Reprints of Official Reports published by contract in the Boston Daily Transcript, beginning July 16, 1868. [Copies of 1872, 1873, are missing.¹]

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

(Issued by the City.)

1857. Memorial of the Inauguration of the Statue of Benjamin Franklin. Compiled by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff.
1858. Proceedings at the Dedication of the Public Library.

¹ Missing volumes. Any person who can supply them is requested to notify the Superintendent of Printing.

1860. Annals of the Boston Primary School Committee, from its establishment, in 1818, to its dissolution, in 1855. Compiled by Joseph M. Wightman.
1862. Proceedings at Laying of Corner-stone of New City Hall.
1864. Complimentary Banquet given by the City Council to Rear-Admiral Lessoffsky and the officers of the Russian Fleet, June 7, 1864.
1865. Proceedings at the dedication of the City Hospital, with the Act of the Legislature, Ordinances of the City Council, Rules and Orders of the Trustees, Plans of the Building, etc.
1865. A Memorial of Edward Everett. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1865. A Memorial of Joshua Bates (founder of the Public Library). Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1865. A Memorial of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1866. The City Hall, Boston; containing Report on Erection, ceremonies of the laying of the Corner-stone, and at the Dedication, with Plans of Building.
1867. Erection and Dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in the Army and Navy Lot, in Mount Hope Cemetery, belonging to the City of Boston.
1868. History of the Introduction of Pure Water into the City of Boston, with a Description of the Water-Works; illustrated by Maps and Plans. Compiled by Nathaniel J. Bradlee.
1876. History of the Boston Water-Works, from 1868 to 1876, being a Supplement to the preceding History. Compiled by Desmond FitzGerald.
1871. A Topographical and Historical Description of Boston. By Nathaniel B. Shurtleff. [Stereotype plates owned by the city, in possession of Supt. of Printing.]
1872. A Memorial of Samuel F. B. Morse, from the City of Boston.
1873. A Memorial of Charles Sumner. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1875. Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1876. Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Boston by the British Army, March 17, 1776; containing the Address, and a Chronicle of the Siege, by George E. Ellis; with a Description of the Washington Medal, and its Presentation to the City. Compiled by William H. Lee.
1876. The Declaration of Independence (with Fac-similes), and Washington's Farewell Address.
1876. Oration delivered by Robert C. Winthrop, July 4, 1876.
1877. Dedication of the Monument on Boston Common erected to the Memory of the Men of Boston who died in the Civil War. Compiled by William H. Lee.
1879. Statue of Josiah Quincy. Dedication ceremonies, Oct. 11, 1879, with Preliminary Proceedings. (City Doc. 115.)

1879. Bronze Group Commemorating Emancipation. A Gift to the City of Boston from Hon. Moses Kimball. Dedicated Dec. 6, 1879. (City Doc. No. 126.)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE CITY.

1860. Proceedings and Debates of the Fourth National Quarantine and Sanitary Conventions, held in the City of Boston, June 14, 15, and 16, 1860. Reported for the City Council.
1863. Communications and Reports in relation to the Surveys of Boston Harbor, by the U. S. Commissioners detailed at the request of the City Council of Boston, 1859. (A collection of City Documents.)
1864. Alleged Abuses of Public Institutions. (A collection of City Documents.)
1867. Boston Police, Special Rules and Regulations.
- 1868-74. Journal of the Common Council, prepared by W. P. Gregg, clerk. 7 vols.
1869. Charter and Locations of the several Street Railways in the City of Boston. Compiled by Samuel F. McCleary.
1870. First Medical and Surgical Report of the Boston City Hospital. Edited by J. Nelson Borland, physician, and David W. Cheever, surgeon.
1877. Medical and Surgical Reports of the Boston City Hospital. Second Series. Edited by David W. Cheever and F. W. Draper.
1871. Manual for the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Claims, containing a Digest of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, relating to Defects and Obstructions in Public Streets. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1875. The Sanitary Condition of Boston: the Report of a Medical Commission, consisting of Charles E. Buckingham, Calvin Ellis, Richard M. Hodges, Samuel A. Green, and Thomas B. Curtis, appointed by the Board of Health of the City of Boston to investigate the sanitary condition of the city.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Index to Bates Hall Catalogue. 1861. | 4. Books in Foreign Languages. |
| Supplement to same. 1866. | 5. Poetry, Drama, etc. |
| Bulletin, Vols. I., II., III., 1867-1878. | Branch Catalogues, viz.:— |
| Prince Library Catalogue. | 1. East Boston. |
| Ticknor Catalogue. | 2. South Boston. |
| Lower Hall Class Lists, viz.:— | 3. Roxbury. |
| 1. Fiction and Juveniles. | 4. Dorchester (with supplement). |
| 2. Arts, Sciences, and Professions. | 5. Charlestown. |
| 3. History, Biography, and Travels. | 6. Brighton. |
| | 7. Jamaica Plain. |
| | Handbook for Readers. |

PUBLICATIONS NOT ISSUED BY THE CITY.

Arkansas — List of Officers of, 1876.

Alabama — City Code of Montgomery, 1875.

Annapolis — Government of.

Baltimore — Register of Officers of, 1876.

Birmingham — Financial Statement, etc., 1876.

Financial Statement, etc., 1877.

Boston — The History and Antiquities of Boston, the Capital of Massachusetts and Metropolis of New England, from its Settlement, in 1630, to the year 1770. Also, an introductory History of the Discovery and Settlement of New England, with Notes Critical and Illustrative. By Samuel G. Drake. 1856.¹

Illustrated Sketches and Business Directory. 1860.

² Boston Almanac, complete set, 1636 to 1880, inclusive.

³ Boston Advertiser, Daily, Oct. 1, 1860, to March 5, 1862.

“ “ Semi-weekly, March 8, 1862, to Feb. 1, 1865.

“ “ Weekly, Feb. 2, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1877.

“ “ Daily, for 1877, 1878, 1879. . .

Board of Trade's Annual Reports, 1866, 1867, 1878.

The Town of Roxbury. Its Memorable Persons and Places, its History and Antiquities, with numerous Illustrations of its old Landmarks and noted Personages. By Francis S. Drake. 1878.

Buffalo — City Directory for, 1876.

Cambridge — City Documents, 1876, 1877, 1878.

Charleston — Rules of the Government of.

Annual Report, 1876.

Chelsea — School Committee Report, 1876, 1877.

Annual Reports, 1876, 1877.

Mayor's Address, 1878.

Chicago — Revised Laws and Ordinances, 1851.

Finances of the City of, 1876.

Cincinnati — City Annual Reports, 1876.

¹ For brief descriptions of publications relating to the History of Boston, see Second Report of the Record Commissioners, Doc. 46, 1877, pp. ii.—v. For statement respecting Drake's History, see First Annual Bulletin, page 11.

² See note on page 15.

³ These files begin before the election which was followed by the secession and rebellion of the Southern States, continuing to the present time, and will be continued in future. A summary of the contents of each paper appears on its first page. The following defects occur in the files. Any person able to supply the defective copies is requested to notify the Superintendent of Printing. The weekly paper was issued under the title of the Thursday Spectator or the Boston Weekly Spectator, from Dec. 12, 1867, to the end of 1871.

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“ “ “ 22.	“ “ May 3.	“ “ Dec. 6.
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Memorial of Henry Wilson, 1876.

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Report on the Importance and Economy of Sanitary Measures to Cities: by John Bell of Philadelphia. 1859.

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SPECIAL DEPARTMENT COLLECTIONS.

In the last Annual Bulletin (placed at the end of the last volume of Documents of 1878), pages 23 to 31, are compilations of the special collections in the Mayor's office, and the departments of the City Surveyor, City Engineer, Superintendent of Streets, Assessors, City Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, Superintendent of Public Buildings, Board of Health, Superintendent of Printing, and City Messenger.

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FRAGILE

DO NOT
PHOTOCOPY